

Who's Who in Iowa

Prisoner's Rehabilitation, Inc., Celebrates 4th Year under the Rev. Mrs. O.M. Roberson

This is the 42nd in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

The Rev. Mrs. Oryzealea Roberson of 846 W. 15th Street holds the distinction of being the only known woman in the nation to head a welfare service organization for the benefit of prisoners.

Last Thursday's hour-long broadcast over KWDM Radio station originating from the Polk County Jail, marked the fourth anniversary and the third consecutive broadcast of Prisoner's Rehabilitation, Inc. Guests on the program included representation from the Governor and the Mayor and Sheriff Wilbur Hildreth attended in person. The interracial choir which is a main physical feature of the organization sang religious hymns.

Functions of Group

"Prisoner's Rehabilitation, Inc., which evolved as a result of Mrs. Roberson's religious ministry to the prisoners at the Polk County jail, gives such services as letter writing, small gifts, assists paroled prisoners in job placements, contributes aid to families, counseling to both polk county state and other institutions of incarceration, regardless of race or religion.

Newest Service

In addition to the regular semi-monthly religious services at the county jail, special holiday services are rendered by the group at Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Easter. One of the newest services of the organization is pre-sentence investigation reports on all clients.

First Interracial Magazine

Other philanthropic work includes the release of the first interracial magazine to the nation entitled, "Help" in the fall of 1951. In conjunction with her newest welfare organization for prisoners she issued another official monthly organ called "The Liberator." Last May during the annual convention here at Hotel Fort Des Moines, she became a member of the National Correctional Association.

Mrs. Roberson was educated principally in Des Moines and attended Drake following graduation from North High. While at Drake she was active in Kappa Beta Kappa, educational sorority. She also attended the Open Bible College and has done extension work with the University of Nebraska.

Religious Training

A graduate of the Normal Training School in Christian education which was conducted under the leadership of the late Atty. S. Joe Brown, under the auspices of the A.M.E. church, she also finished the three-year seminary course of studies preceding ordination in 1953.

Entered Ministry

She entered the ministry as a lay evangelist under the Dr. George Singleton eight years ago and was ordained under the pastorate of the Rev. John E. Hunter. Because of

her secretarial training at Drake, she has held high secretarial positions in Washington, D. C. and in Des Moines.

In Washington, D. C.

While in Washington, D. C. she worked as secretary in Headquarters, Army Service Forces, in the Pentagon Building, also in Casualty Branch of the War Department in the Munitions Building. She also worked in the Labor Department, Children's Bureau, climaxing her secretarial career in Washington, D. C. with her position with the Geophysics Branch of the Navy Department.

Leading Celebrities

Also while in Washington, D. C. Rev. Mrs. Roberson was at one time executive secretary to Mr. Jerome Lee, Theatrical Publicity Producer, handling news releases on leading celebrities such as Ella Fitzgerald, Eddie Heywood, Illinois Jaxett, Savannah Churchill and Henry Armstrong, who himself has also answered the call to the sacred ministry in 1950. While working in this position Mrs. Roberson was part of the cast of a weekly radio broadcast over station WOOK.

Positions in City

In Des Moines Rev. Mrs. Roberson has worked at the Iowa Observer newspaper office, the National Rural Life Catholic Conference office on Grand Ave., the District Y.W.C.A. office at 9th & High, the Iowa State Employment office, the United States Agriculture Department, climaxing her secretarial positions with the position of Secretary of the Laboratory and Milk Sanitation Department of the Health Department for the City of Des Moines at the City Hall.

A native of Des Moines, Mrs. Roberson is the wife of Dave Roberson. She is a member of the NAACP and is active in the United Church Women of Des Moines.



REV. MRS. ROBEBSON

Who's Who in Iowa

Herbert B. Minter Is Only Negro Employed as Counselor In Ia. Vocational Rehabilitation

This is the 39th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Herbert B. Minter, of 711 Boyd street, is the only member of his race in the state serving with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Iowa department of public instruction. Specifically his job is on the counseling level serving in the area of Des Moines. His duties, and those of his associates, are to counsel the handicapped citizens of the state on psychological, vocational and offtimes personal problems. They also provide complete medical evaluation and any other services which result in employment for disabled individuals.

Special Assignment

Mr. Minter's office is located in the Bankers Trust building (Room 905) where much of his counseling and

other work is done. However, his job often takes him out into the community into the homes of his interviewees.

In addition to his regular position, Mr. Minter also has three special assignments, Veterans Hospital, Broadlawns General Hospital and Goodwill industries. He spends a half a day each week at the hospitals and is at Goodwill, Industries every day.

West Virginia State

Mr. Minter, whose avocation was to be a commercial printer like his father, first became interested in the field of vocational guidance while he was seeking his B.A. degree at West Virginia State college. After receiving his teacher's certificate, he was offer-

ed a position on the staff and in 1950 became the first Negro to hold that position in West Virginia.

Awarded Fellowship

After six years he was awarded a fellowship from the Federal office in Rehabilitation counseling and he enrolled at the University of Illinois, receiving his master's degree in 1957.

Immediately after completion of his special training, he applied for a position and chose Iowa from among several other states. He has done some studying toward a doctorate degree at the University of Illinois, and says that some day he may finish it at the University of Iowa.

Alabama Native

Born in Birmingham, Ala., Mr. Minter came to Des Moines in January 1957 to take his present position and is a member of the National Rehabilitation Association, professional organization. Annually he has received elevation in rank on the counseling level.

In Community

In the community he and wife, Esque, are members of St. Paul Episcopal Church, 9th and High streets. They have two children, Herbert, Jr. ("Butch"), 7 years and Connie, 2 years. In addition he is vice-pole-march elect. of the Des Moines chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Outstanding Citizen

While he was at West Virginia State College, Mr. Minter served at pole-march of the Kappa chapter there, and appeared in the 1953 Who's Who in Colleges and Universities. He also was awarded outstanding citizen of the community based on his participation in community activities and services.

Armed Services

During World War II he served in the Army from early 1943 to late 1946 including 21 months overseas, in Hawaii, Saipan, and Iwo Jima. He was assigned to the Signal Corps but attached to the 27th Infantry on patrol duty.

When he is relaxing at home Mr. Minter watches television or reads English literature, especially the works of John Milton.

GADABOUTING U.S.A.

Novelist Ann Petry, whose first novel, "The Street," was not widely acclaimed last year, but which also won for her the Houghton-Mifflin literary fellowship, has been signed by Columbia to write the screen play for Kim Novak's new film "That Hill Girl" . . . making her the first woman script-writer on the West Coast.

WITH THE LADIES: Dr.

Margaret C. Fisher, formerly dean of students and professor of education at Mills College, California, has been appointed assistant to the president at Hampton Institute. Dr. Alonzo G. Moron announced, this week.

According to the Hampton President, Dr. Fisher's chief responsibilities will be in the area of student personnel services.

Before going to Mills College three years ago, Dr. Fisher was director of student affairs and lecturer in social work at the University of Buffalo. She has also served on the National YWCA board.

And for the same college, Constance Cave, coordinator of student activities for the past two years, has been appointed dean of women.

Receiving her early education at the Boylan-Haven Girls' School in Jacksonville, Miss Cave received her undergraduate degree at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, and the master's degree in personnel administration and guidance from New York University.

She served as social studies teacher and guidance counselor at Wilson High School, Florence, S.C., before coming to Hampton in 1953 as head resident. During her three years in that position, she conducted the first experiment at Hampton in the social honor system which attracted attention in academic circles and in the press.

Dr. Ethna Beulah Winston, of Washington, professor of English and director of reading services at State Teachers College, Elizabeth, N.C. may be heading for a post in the Middle East.

The educator, who holds degrees from Howard University, Hartford Seminary Foundation and Columbia University, has been invited by the Board of Commissions of Foreign Service, to serve on the faculty of American Col-

legiate Institute at Izmir, Turkey.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha Soror and member of Kappa Delta Pi and Alpha Kappa Mu Honorary Scholastic societies among other affiliations is the former dean of women at both Orangeburg State A. and M. College, South Carolina and at Clark University in Atlanta. She has also taught at Tougaloo College and Howard University.

Ruby G. Hayes of Trenton, N.J. is now a certified professional secretary.

Having participated in a two-day, twelve-hour examination, she successfully completed all six sections covering accounting, business administration, human relations, business law, secretarial procedures and skills. She took the examination at Hunter College in May.

Miss Hayes is a graduate of both the North Carolina College at Durham and New York University Graduate School of Business Administration. She is a former employee of Lincoln Academy, Kings Mountain, North Carolina, where she served as secretary to the principal and as business education instructor, and of the Play Schools Association, New York City, where she was secretary to the National Field Consultant and to the Publicity Director. Following this, she taught commercial subjects at the Harlem Branch YWCA School; and, for the past five years, she has been employed by the Esso Standard Oil Company in Rockefeller Center.

Miss Hayes resides with her aunt, Miss Jessie G. Benton, formerly school nurse at the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N.C.

PEREGRINATORS: Back to Chicago, a week ago, went Connie Rae Davis, to take a post in the Illinois city's Department of Welfare. She's the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Davis of Baltimore, a June graduate from Roosevelt University School of Sociology, Chicago, and had spent the

summer vacation with her parents in Maryland.

Dr. Deborah C. Partridge, grand basileus of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, and professor of education at Queens College, Brooklyn, N.Y. is one of 50 American educators who arrived in Russia, last week for a 30-day tour to observe teaching techniques in that country.

She is one of the few women and one of two non-whites in the group. The party will return to the States on the 20th.

Thomas Jenkins, acting director, and Reginald Miller of the South Camden YMCA, Camden, N.J., journeyed to Greenville, S.C., recently, where they were house guests of Mr. Jenkins' mother, Mrs. Dorothy Jenkins . . . and where they were feted at a lawn party by Dr. W. S. Gundy.

Dr. Gundy had in more than 150 guests to greet the two dapper young men.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller of Washington were in Boston, last week. Were house guests of Mrs. Eva Branch of St. Albans Rd. Were dinner guests of Mrs. Matilda Austin and Mrs. Ruth Lombard of Cambridge. At the latter's, guests also included Miss Claudia M. Hard-Business Administration. She is sick of Roxbury.

Dr. Ruth Sloan of Washington, D.C., former head of the African desk Information section, U.S. State Department, has been visiting Nigeria and various other countries in West Africa and East Africa. She spent some time here in discussions with the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, J. O. Adigun, and other high governmental officials.

Dr. Sloan on this, her current visit to Africa, is collecting material for a book she proposes to write on African educational policies and practices.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kirton and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kilgore of Dayton, Ohio, have been seeing Baltimore and vicinity from the roof tree of the Doward Pattersons of Sparrows Point in Maryland.

Mrs. Kirton is the former Ruby Patterson of Baltimore. Actually the Kirtons rendezvous'd in Baltimore as Stanley was completing studies toward a Ph.D. degree in musicology at Boston University.

The Kirtons, Kilgores and Mrs. Patterson motored to

Boston for his concert there . . . after which they feted Mr. Kirton with parties and other festivities in Boston and New York.

Back in Baltimore the visitors sight-saw the Maryland scene . . . with the ladies enjoying shopping and the men following the Colts and Orioles . . . with the junior Doward Pattersons having the gang over for barbecued steaks . . . with the Chester M. Hamptons having them in for gumbo (recalling fond memories of their native New Orleans for Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Theodore Patterson) . . . with Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas taking them for a cruise on his 83-foot yacht, the Fla-Joe.

Mr. Hampton and Mrs. Kilgore are cousins. Incidentally, both couples are parents of attractive daughters, Vickie Kirton, 3, and Phyllis Kilgore, 14.



DR. MARGARET FISHER
(Assistant to President)



DR. ETHNA B. WINSTON
(Mid-East offer)



MISS RUBY G. HAYES
(Now a CPPF)



MISS CONSTANCE CAVE
(New Hampton dean)



MISS CONSTANCE CAVE
(New Hampton dean)

Raleigh Selects Negro Family As Year's Best

By BETTE ELLIOTT
Raleigh Times Woman's Editor

"Anyone with average intelligence and a lot of drive — I mean really a lot of drive — can do anything he wants."

This belief has brought enormous rewards to Dr. Allen B. Weatherford, scholar, athlete, teacher, and father of Raleigh's family of the year.

His rewards—a handsome and brilliant wife, who collaborates with him in his research studies, six children endowed with health and intellect, a job as chairman of the Department of Physical Education at N. C. College in Durham, a friendly rambling home sitting in some of Raleigh's lushest out-land, and fascinating hobbies.

Dr. Weatherford, as a boy, had a goal. Born the son of a Charlottesville, Va., dining car cook, his mother a hard-working domestic, the boy set his sights on an education. Students from the nearby university encouraged him.

He went to Hampton Institute (there was no high school for Negroes in his town), and immediately set forth on his long range plan.

STRUGGLE HARD

The struggle was a hard one—to pay his way. Weatherford worked summers, waiting on tables. He learned bricklaying and plastering. He was a night watchman. And he was a brilliant student and star in track, football, boxing and wrestling.

He didn't stop with his B.S. degree, but went on to Springfield College, Mass. for graduate study, later to Perm State for Ph.D., to the University of Chicago for advanced study, and to Harvard for his post doctorate in anthropology.

His wife, the former Rebecca Christmas, is the daughter of a Baptist minister. In spite of economic difficulties, Rev. Marcus Christmas saw to it that all his children were educated.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

One son is a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. Army. Another is with the U. S. government in Okinawa. Another is an aircraft engineer. A daughter is a Durham teacher. Another is a college secretary. Rebecca is a teacher, a graduate of N. C. College and of Springfield's grad-

uate school. She has done special study in health education at St. Augustine's and Shaw.

Now, she teaches occasionally. But her first job is mother of her brood of six:

Eric, 16, honor student at Ligon, who has been interviewed for entrance at Harvard. "I want to study aviation medicine," he said.

Cornelia, 14, honor student at Ligon, musical, talented in the dance.

Thomas, 8, Peter, 4, Rebecca, 2, and Sequoyah, 11 months.

And then, there is Dr. Weatherford's revered father, Thomas Weatherford, now a member of the household. With three generations under the same roof, are there many problems of harmony?

"Not a one," said Dr. Weatherford. "We find it very satisfying." His father, now in his seventies, has found a rewarding hobby—his garden.

This harmonious relationship gave rise to a special study of older people, how to help them develop new skills after they retire, how to assist them in making adjustments when they become a member of their children's families.

The Weatherfords have wide interests. His favorite hobby is raising game cocks, and he has some magnificent specimens.

They have remodeling plans for their home, which has been in her family for years. They play games together, go on camping trips.

But their greatest interest by far is knowledge. All the older Weatherford children could read before they attended school. Even toddling Rebecca knows what books are for, while others of her generation noisily tear them to shreds.

And in talking about education Dr. Weatherford gets strong lights in his eyes. "We are in a tremendous competitive age," he said. "We are now competing with other na-



RALEIGH'S TOP FAMILY—The family of Dr. Allen B. Weatherford, III shown as happy Family of the Year. Raleigh, North Carolina. — (Times Photo)

Who's Who in Iowa

Simon Wilson Enjoys Fishing Since Retirement from John Deere Works Last December

This is the 27th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Cleanliness is next to godliness," a job for everyone. Simon E. Wilson, a native Californian who moved to Iowa, is one of America's pet phrases, yet all the beautiful buildings in the world, for all the scientific and industrial constructions and machinery... their beauty and efficiency would not last for long if it were not for the patient, thorough services of caretakers and janitors. Yet, the men who serve them give dignity to their jobs for there is

Born in Coronado Beach, Calif., he came to Osceola, Iowa, where he

stayed eight months until he found the farm for which he was looking. There he remained for 17 years cultivating his crops in the rich Iowa soil.

Janitor Service

On Mar. 1, 1918, just as the rumbles of World War I was being heard in this country, Mr. Wilson came to Des Moines and went to work for Century Lumber company serving as a janitor for 22 years. In 1941 he went to work on contract for the plant which was owned by White. After a time he transferred to the U. S. Rubber company, but then went back again to White, working until it was bought by John Deere. He continued to work there for ten years until his retirement two days after Christmas of last year.

Elks

Mr. Wilson, has not been one to join a lot of organizations but at one time he was a member of the Elks Lodge along in 1927. He stayed with them for about five years before discontinuing his membership.

Since his retirement he has found much time to cultivate his hobbies of hunting and fishing.

"I've just been fishing and sitting down," he put it laughingly.

However, he just arrived from one of his annual trips to the West Coast where he enjoys deep and salt water fishing.

Largest Fish

"On my trip this time I caught the largest fish I ever caught . . . a 18-pound yellow tail," he said proudly. "I have caught calico bass, but there too."

However, Mr. Wilson's fishing is not all confined to his yearly trips to the Coast. He makes seasonal jaunts to Minnesota, also.

A member of Maple Street Baptist church, Mr. Wilson lives with his wife, Vivian, by a second marriage at 1638 Walker. He is the father of six children by his deceased first wife.

Who's Who in Iowa

Robert L. Weeks Has Been Linotype Operator at D. M. Register and Tribune 8 Years

This is the 24th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

For the past eight years Robert L. Weeks, 35, of 1108 West 10th Street, has been working nights as linotype operator at the Des Moines Register and Tribune setting news and advertising copy mostly for the morning daily.

However, he readily admits his first acquaintance with newspaper composing rooms began back in his teens during his high school days in his hometown, Ottumwa, Ia. Then his father was employed as a custodian for a small white weekly, the Ottumwa Free Press. He used to go along with his father and worked around the place and took a liking for the type of work.

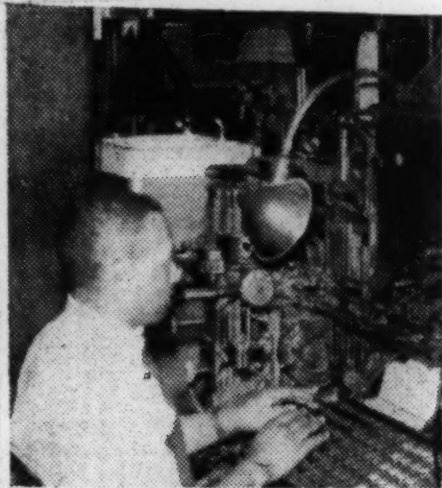
World War

But before he could really get going good on that part of newspaper production, World War II intervened and he went into the air force, serving three years, two of them in Italy. He emerged with the rank of corporal, with several bronze stars and battle ribbons.

Afro-American

Following his discharge from the air force he went to Baltimore and worked the next three years as a linotype operator for the Baltimore Afro-American, Negro weekly newspaper. While in Baltimore he met his wife, Muriel.

Leaving the Maryland city, they returned to his hometown and he applied for membership with the International Typographical Union in Jan. 51. Following his acceptance he received his union card, which is a work permit, enabling him to work anywhere in the United States.



ROBERT WEEKS
At Linotype Machine

Less than three months later he began with the Register and Tribune where he has been since.

Family

A family man, Weeks is the father of four children, Robert, Jr., 8, Lynn Karin, 7, Vicki Ellen, 5 and Michael Alan, 3. His family also serves as good practice material for one of his hobbies, photography, which he "enjoys very much." He keeps his German Kodak camera "within grabbing distance, most of the time."

Other means of relaxation are fishing, usually up in the Minnesota lakes, experimenting with his tape recorder and reading prose of early Americans like Thoreau.

Community

Just the same, he still finds time to take part in community organizations and projects. He is a member of A.M.E. church, Elks, Hawkeye Lodge No. 160 and Antlers Walking club, an affiliate of the lodge. In addition he sponsors a boy every year at the YMCA.

25 1958

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Betty Townsell Will Be First Negro to Open Day Nursery in City Next Week

This is the 34th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders sional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.) and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, profes-

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Next week Mrs. Betty Townsell, young Des Moines mother of three, will make history in Des Moines when she becomes the first of her race to open a state licensed day nursery Oct. 16 in her home. From then on she will be mothering over a dozen youngsters a day from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Native of Des Moines

Mrs. Townsell, who was born and reared in Des Moines, has been dreaming of opening a day nursery for over a year, but in recent months with the help of her husband, Nedion, put those plans into motion and will culminate next week when she holds Open House for Des Moines' newest nursery for pre-school children.

"I will take care of children from two to school age," she said, "I can even take care of kindergarteners after they come home from school. The only thing that I ask that is, that all prospective children placed in my care be toilet trained."

State Requirements

There is a lot more necessary to operating a day nursery than just providing a place to take care of small children. First there are many physical requirements that must be met in order to get a state license.

Under state law individual cots must be provided for each child, meals must be planned and posted in advance, a staff member must be provided at all times and provide constant supervision, 35 square feet

of play area must be allowed for each child indoors and 75 feet respectively outdoors, two lavatories must be available, the construction and wiring of the building must pass state inspection, and adequate playground equipment designed for the small child.

Parents most astounded at daughter's piano prowess

BALTIMORE — former Miss Essie M. Leek, is a graduate of Benedict College, Columbia, S.C. Most surprised couple in Baltimore, and pleasantly so, are M/Sgt. and Mrs. Milton H. Dammond, who may turn out to be parents of not one, but two musical prodigies.

They were astounded that their 11-year old daughter, Madeline Estelle, had reached concert proficiency after a brief four years of study.

But when their son, Milton, stopped playing with toys one day, to get up, go to the piano and repeat, from mere listening, the composition being played by his sister, they were more than astounded.

Last week Madeline made her concert debut in a recital at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Bennettsville, S.C. One of her final encores was a duet played with Milton.

NEXT WEEK, Madeline will play a request audition at Peabody, here. And the Dammonds are getting themselves in a state of mind to foster two musical careers.

"This," says the father, "is the more surprising because neither Mrs. Dammond nor I have the least musical talent."

BRIGHT-EYED Madeline is as serious as a senior about her music. She has no interest whatever in rock and roll. The classics are her love, and she can rattle off the history of the masters as most children her age do nursery rhymes.

And yet, she has no yen, to become a concert artist. "I thing I would rather teach music when I grow up," she says.

She has, since babyhood, been rhythmic, say her parents. She began playing the piano at four. Later she was placed under tutelage of Mrs. Veola Coleman.

Since Mrs. Coleman retired from teaching, Madeline has been studying with Mrs. Katherine White.

At present, Milton's study is under Mrs. Sarah J. Bundy, of School No. 148.

M/Sgt. Dammond is with Morgan State College's R.O.T.C. Mrs. Dammond, the



MUSIC PRODIGY — Eleven-year-old Madeline Estelle Dammond, daughter of M/Sgt. and Mrs. Milton H. Dammond of Baltimore, who made her debut at a piano concert in Bennettsville, S. C., last week, is being hailed as a music prodigy. She has been invited to audition at Peabody, in Baltimore.

Who's Who in Iowa

Louis Dade, 40, Played with Many Golfing Pros Before Making Iowa History in July

This is the 30th in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Although his name became known to the general public only a little over two months ago, Louis Dade, 40, of Fort Madison has been known among golf enthusiasts for nearly 20 years. When he became the first Negro to win a championship round match in Iowa amateur golf history on July 9 his name and picture were headlined in newspapers and magazines around the country.

Weekend Golfer

"I have been playing golf for a good many years," Dade stated, "but not seriously, that is, only on special occasions which isn't good for any one's game. Like most weekend golfers, I never get to spend enough time with the game to get nearly as proficient as I would like to."

He explained that he and his wife, the former Frances Orphelia Holder, of Keokuk, Iowa, whom he married in 1928, have traveled throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Won Tournaments

"I have managed to win a few tournaments and a few runner ups," he admitted. Included in his victories around the golf circuits are the win after his headlining feat here in Iowa he entered and won the Jimmie O. Jimmey Slemmons Upper Midwest Bronze Amateur. In addition he has won prizes at Quincy and Chicago Ill., and Keokuk, Fairfield, Muscatine and Ottumwa in Iowa.

Golf Great Game

"Golf is a great game," Dade said enthusiastically, "one I would advise any boy or girl to take up. You meet people that you would never meet otherwise, and it is a healthy clean sport that you can play for years and

years." "When I started playing golf," he recalled, "there were few of my rare playing around this section, therefore all my golfing friends are white, and I must say I have plenty of them."

Actually, Dade first became acquainted with golf through a former employer, the late W. A. Sheaffer who founded the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. in April, 1928.

Dade had come to Fort Madison from his native birthplace of Canton, Mo., in 1925 and after working at the Anthes Hotel for two and a half years, joined the fountain pen pioneer . . . just four months before he was married. His employer used to let him use his golf clubs and Dade struck up an interest in the pastime. Later he played with some of the leading pros of the game.

Negro Pro

"I have played with Pro Bob Frye, of Fort Madison, Scotty Glasgow, Quincy, Frank Bubany, Ottumwa, Caldwell, Okoboji, Iowa, Ted Rhodes, Bill Spiller, Howard Wheeler, Charles Sifford, and many, many more."

In Florida

"The Negro pros I mentioned, I played with them in California," Dade explained. "We spent many winters in Florida also but at that time there were no golf facilities available for Negroes."

Leading an active life runs in the Dade family. His father a paper hanger, painter and plasterer by trade, still lives in Canton, Mo., where his mother died when Dade was 12 years old. He has one brother and three sisters.

Through the efforts of Mr. Louis Dade, Ft. Madison, Iowa has one of the strongest Knights of Pythias

lodge in the state of Iowa.

It was he, after completing a golf engagement with Mr. M. A. Butler, our Grand Chancellor Commander, talked of organizing this lodge.

He has served as its Vice Chancellor, since its organization.

He has served as its Vice Chancellor. The local lodge entertained the Grand lodge and it was well attended by the Knights and Calanthes



MRS. HUMPHREY

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Pauline Humphrey Was Pioneer in Beauty Schools of Instruction for Negroes in Ia.

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the 21st in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

A native of Des Moines, Mrs. Pauline Humphrey, 1407 Center St., a cosmetologist by profession, grew up in her hometown and went on to pioneer in schools of instruction for Negro beauticians. After starting the first beauty culture school for Negroes in Iowa in 1939 with ten students she has branched out with an average of 30 students per teaching semester session providing dormitory services and recreational facilities for students living in.

Students come not only from Des Moines but all over the state and Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Washington, D. C. and Nebraska to avail themselves of instruction courses offered.

Graduates in 20 States

Mrs. Humphrey remarked that graduates now live in nearly 20 states and are instrumental in sending other prospective students to their "alma mater." One of her former students is managing the only existing beautician school for Negroes in Omaha, Nebr.

Her outstanding achievement she is most proud of occurred during World War II, when she planned and managed the first beauty shop for Negro enlistees at the WAC center at Fort Des Moines.

Qualified

Well qualified educationally for her profession, Mrs. Humphrey, took physical education at the State university of Iowa following graduation from East High, graduated from Madame C. J. Walker Beauty School in Chicago, Ill., took her teacher's training at Fort Dodge, Ia., and Minneapolis, Minn. More recently she took chemistry classes at Drake

and psychology at Grant Junior College. In 1955 she took advanced training for beauticians teachers on the European continent, in a six-week course in Paris, and London. This trip was taken with 185 other members of the national United Beauty schools and culturists.

Organizations

Active in organizations of her profession, Mrs. Humphrey, has served seven years as vice-president of the National Beauty Culture League, Inc., president of the state beauticians for a number of years, vice-president of the regional beauticians; is regional organizer for Iowa and Minnesota, a member of the state association of schools, national hairstyling guild. In addition she helped formed the first sorority for beauticians, Alpha Phi Omega. She is also president of Cosmetiste Club No. 1., which has a branch organization in Waterloo.

Women's Club

She is no stranger to other women's clubs and groups. She is state treasurer of the Iowa Association of Colored Women and member of the Modernistic club, T.O.B. club, Dilettante club, Patroness club of the Deltas, foreign student committee of the YWCA and business women's department of the same organization. In addition she works with the Iowa branch of the United Nations and the League of Women Voters.

25 1958

Negro Educator Sees Life's Meaning at 100

"It isn't what we say about ourselves, it's what our lives stand for."

In this way Anna J. Cooper, Washington educator and writer summed up the philosophy upon which she has built her life of service—a life which numbers 100 years today on her birthday.

She was born in Raleigh, N. C., the daughter of a slave who bought his and his children's freedom. She devoted herself to Negro education after she graduated in 1884 from Oberlin where she earned her master's degree. She was called to Washington as one of the first college graduates to teach at the old M street high school, then the only Negro high school in the District.

Her ability to say at 100 that "I don't remember ever having taken anything just for myself" is illustrated in the way in which she used the education she received at a time when it was unusual for any woman, and almost unheard of for a Negro, to have such training.

As principal-elect from 1901-06, she set about to make her students eligible for the college scholarships awarded each year to District high school graduates.

When she was told that Negro students were ineligible for the scholarships, she obtained assurance from Harvard, Yale, Brown and other colleges that her students would be considered if they could pass the entrance examinations.

"Our two boys accepted at Harvard were the first Negro high school graduates to enter without having to study at an academy first," she recalled.

Continuing her own education, Mrs. Cooper received her Ph. D. in Latin from the Sorbonne in 1925. While in France she wrote, in French, "Le Pelerinage de Charlemagne," which was published in 1925.

Elected President

In 1929 she became president of Frelinghuysen University, founded in 1906 by

Jesse Lawson for Negroes who wanted to study while holding a regular job. When a permanent sit was needed for the school, Mrs. Cooper offered her spacious home at 201 T st. nw., free of charge to the school, where it still remains.

Mrs. Cooper's voice is clear and full, and though she is hard of hearing and has failing vision, she takes on a surprising vitality as she talks of her plans for the coming years.

At 5 p. m. this afternoon, Mrs. Cooper will be honored at a reception and presentation planned by friends, alumni, and trustees of the university at her home.



By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

ANNA J. COOPER

... a life of service

Who's Who in Iowa

James P. Thompson Is 1st Negro Traffic Investigator at D. M. Police Department

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the 22nd in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leader and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.

Twenty-five years ago James Patrick Thompson came to Des Moines as a young teen-ager, set high school athletic firsts for his race, and went on to make history in the Des Moines Police department where he has been employed since 1948, becoming the first Negro to be promoted as accident investigator, specializing in hit-and-run cases.

Receiving his middle name because he was born on St. Patrick's day, Thompson said of his new job, "It's not exactly a promotion, unless you want to say promotion, without pay. I am still a patrolman."

In connection with a recent hit-and-run case, still unsolved, Thompson, said he worked 19½ straight hours before he was relieved. Ordinarily, his hours are eight to four with "most weekends off."

Studied Denver System

During his vacation last month in Denver, Colo., Thompson combined pleasure with education and picked up some pointers on the traffic department in that city, and brought them back to his superiors at the local department. He was quoted by the Highland Park News' as admiring the use of small stickers on cars in Denver involved in accidents exceeding \$50 damages.

Saves Hours

Thompson pointed out this system saves hours of checking and double checking for officers when investi-



gating a collision. The sticker reports the date, place and time of accident, and a referral to the stickers by officers will eliminate checking numerous cars over the city.

In High School

Back in his high school days Thompson set a record when he became the first Negro to win an athletic award at Roosevelt High where he graduated. While there he lettered in track and football, receiving three in the latter and two in the former. He then went to C.C.C. camp for about three months

Traffic Investigator Thompson, shown studying broken glass from a head lamp in a recent hit-and run accident. Photo courtesy of Des Moines Register.



CAMPAIGN CLIMAX—Eight months of planning ended yesterday when Lt. George W. Lee (second from left) signed on behalf of the W. C. Handy Memorial Committee a contract with the McNeel Marble Co. of Marietta, Ga., for creation of a monument to the late

Handy Monument To Join Long List

Georgia Firm Has Created Many Memorials

Creation of the W. C. Handy memorial will add to a long list of monuments built by the McNeel Marble Co. In the 62 years the firm has been in business at Marietta, Ga.

H. Dudley Castile, vice president of the firm, said that among the hundreds of public memorials to McNeel credit are the State of Arkansas Memorial in the Vicksburg, Miss., National Park, the Gen. John B. Gordon equestrian statue on the state capitol grounds at At-

lanta; the Confederate States memorial erected by the State of Florida at Jacksonville; the Jimmy Rodgers memorial at Meridian, Miss. and the Austin Peay memorial at Clarksville, Tenn.

The firm also erected the E. H. Crump monument in Overton Park.

Mr. Castile said the Handy statue sculptor, Prof. Leone Tommasi of Florence, Italy, is the artist who created the 20-foot-high equestrian statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar for the Venezuelan government. He has recently completed an assignment for a giant "angel" for the American Commission of Cemeteries abroad.

The McNeel firm was unanimously selected for the Handy Memorial by these members of the Handy Memorial Committee appointed by Mayor Edmund Orgill and headed by Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Com-

mercial Appeal: Father of the Blues. Present for the formalities were (from left), Mayor Edmund Orgill; Raymond E. Reece and H. Dudley Castile, vice presidents of McNeel, and Frank R. Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal and chairman of the Handy Memorial Committee.

—Staff Photo

mercial Appeal:

David N. Harsh, chairman of the Shelby County Commission; Hoyt Wooten, William Grumbles, Abe Plough, Ed Doherty, W. W. Scott, Lt. George W. Lee, Tom Kirk, Nate Evans, Gene Roper, Richard Lightman, Ed Sapingsley, Phil Zerillo, Jesse Turner, Prof. Blair Hunt, Sam Peace, Dr. Hollis Price, B. G. Olive, Alex Wilson, Onzie Horne, A. C. Williams, Bernard Pincus, John Heflin, Gene Weil, Stanley Fried and George Sisler.

People and Things

• Mrs. Ylonne McDuffie Charlton, hailed as the first Negro woman engaged in the investment securities business, rounds out five years as manager of the



Mrs. Charlton Mr. Morsell

mutual fund department and public relations director of McGhee and Company, investment brokerage firm, Cleveland, Ohio.

• John A. Morsell, assistant to the NAACP executive secretary, received his life membership plaque recently. A life membership in the association costs \$500. Salvation for the American Negro lies in socialism and the Negro people should support all measures moving in that direction, contends Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished 90-year-old historian. Dr. DuBois' beliefs are set forth in an essay entitled

"The Negro and Socialism," in the recently published volume, "Toward Socialist America." • Mrs. Frances DeBerry, 75-year-old daughter of a slave, who won \$16,000 on the "The \$64,000 Question," has signed a contract with Exposition Press of New York for publication of her book, "All the World's a Stage for Shakespeare's Comedies"

bago. Mrs. Wyke was born in the United States and educated at New York U. . . Dr. Buchman Dr. Frank N. C. Buchman, the founder of Moral Re-armament, will celebrate his 80th birthday on June 4.

People and Things

Dr. A. I. Jackson and Grover

C. Grant have announced their candidacies for the City Council

of Richmond, Va.

Both will run as independents . . .

John M. Thornton, a national representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, has been reassigned to the Washington office of his union as a member of the public relations department



Mr. Thornton

. . . Dr. William L. Bowden of the University of Virginia Ex-

tension Division in Richmond, Va., has been appointed to the staff of the Southern Regional Education Board.

John Carmichael works the "graveyard shift" as a disc jockey over radio station WORC, Worcester, Mass., from



Mr. Carmichael

1 A. M. to 6 A. M., six mornings per week . . . Mrs. Marguerite

Wyke has been appointed a member of the first Senate of the West Indies Federation. She, along with Dr. Deonarayan Omah Maharaj, will represent Trinidad and To-



Who's Who in Iowa

Louis A. Garland Realized Ambitions When He Became Fed. Revenue Agent in Iowa

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the thirteenth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

From the time Louis A. Garland, Jr. of 3015 Bowdoin, started as clerk nine years ago in the Internal Revenue Department (Iowa division) of the U. S. Treasury, he wanted to be a revenue agent and his ambitions were realized nine months ago when he became the first and only revenue agent of his race in Iowa.

As a revenue agent assigned to the Des Moines metropolitan area, Garland audits and investigates books and records of corporations, partnerships and proprietorships. He has handled more than 250 cases—some taking a day, others consuming as much as six-months time to complete.

TAX Records

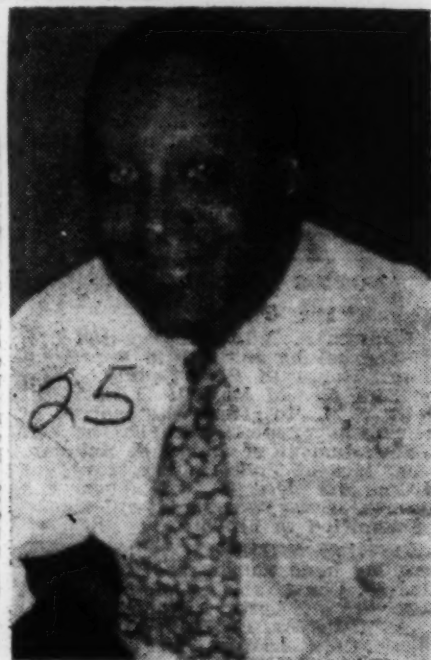
"My work is not so much with figures as with investigation and analyzing records," he said. In their investigation federal revenue agents who are seeking information about tax records, use banks, loan companies, government agencies, he explained, and even though information between client and attorney is privileged agents can gain that information through a subpoena.

Bookkeeping

"As revenue agents we have to know about all kinds of bookkeeping systems," he said.

"Most of my work is with attorneys and certified public accountants," he added, "and may be done in my office or theirs."

"I would like to say that I do not



L. A. GARLAND

feel I have been discriminated against," he stated. "I got my job on merit and am holding it on merit; I have no problems as a Negro. The revenue service is commendable in non-racial barriers."

Education

Garland's formal education prepared him for his career. He attended Drake university three-and-a-half-years studying accounting. In addition his wife, Quanajamice, who was born in Little Rock, Ark., is an ideal helpmate. She took two years of commerce and finance at Drake before their marriage in 1942. They have four daughters, Tanya, 14, Lois, 11, Verona, 7 and Rebecca, two months.

He is a member of Corinthian Bap-

tist church, the NAACP and YMCA. During World War II he served overseas in Europe as a sergeant in the U.S. Army, and loves golf and photography.

Honest Account

In his tenure with the revenue department Garland has found most persons give a fairly accurate and honest account when filing returns, but says, there are some instances where reports of revenue agents' investigative work have reached the Supreme court of the United States.

Court Docket

An Outstanding Family

The Hubbards Of Georgia!

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

(Courier Roving Reporter)

MACON, Ga.—Some 28 miles west of here is Forsyth, Ga., astride the Central of Georgia's main line to Atlanta.

In Forsyth is the Hubbard High and Elementary School. It has 47 teachers and 1,380 students. Principal there is Samuel E. Hubbard. The school is named for his father, the late W. M. Hubbard.

About as far east of Macon as Forsyth is west is the little town of Irwinton, Ga.

It was in Irwinton that W. M. Hubbard was born—in the 1880's. Little did the baby's parents know what a great man he would be some day and how much his life would influence the education of Negroes in Georgia, or what outstanding children he, himself, would be the father of.

IT WAS IN 1902 that W. M. Hubbard began his career in the field of education—in Forsyth, Ga. He founded what later became known as the Georgia State Teachers and Agricultural College—a junior college whose mission was the training of Negro teachers to teach in rural areas. Mr. Hubbard was the principal.

In those days Georgia teachers were being paid as little as \$13.25 a month. In the 20's it rose to \$18.75 a month. They had little formal training.

To get money to build buildings in starting it Professor Hubbard gave fish fries, held "socials," gave church programs, and generally called upon the surrounding rural community for aid. He got it and the school grew. The state took the school under its wing and helped it. Professor Hubbard became a happy man when his school was worth around \$150,000. It was serving

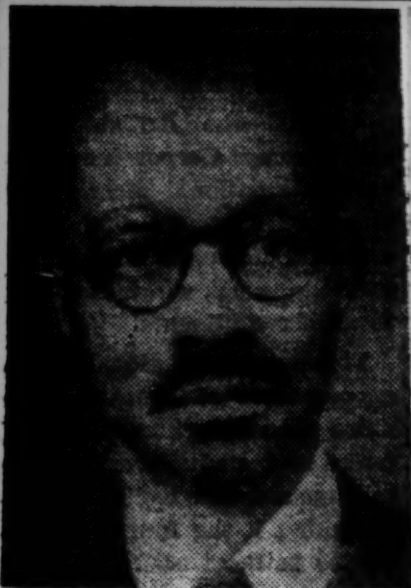


SAMUEL E. HUBBARD

... Hubbard High head

ing its purpose. MEANWHILE, 25 miles south of Macon at Fort Valley, another educational pioneer was busy. He was the late Dr. Henry A. Hunt who had set up the Fort Valley High School which he was developing into a true educational center. This school had the support of the Episcopal Church and eventually reached a worth of some \$400,000.

In the late 1930's the Georgia Board of Education took notice of the situation and decided that something had to be done



W. M. HUBBARD

... sired illustrious family

about these two schools. The junior college idea was passing out of vogue and Fort Valley was showing remarkable growth and capacity for service. It had also a more favorable location, so the board decided to merge the two schools and locate the merged institution at Fort Valley.

This was done around 1939 and Fort Valley State College came into existence, with Dr. Horace Mann Bond as president. Professor Hubbard went to the new institution as public relations man, and continued in that post until his death some three years later.

The school at Forsyth became a high school and today continues to carry on the tradition of its "father," father of its present principal. A fine new plant was constructed in 1955.

IN FORT VALLEY one will find a classroom in the graduate school named for Professor Hubbard; there is a painting of him in the auditorium, and every May 9 is "Hubbard Day" at Fort Valley State College.

But while the educator was educating he was also raising a fine family. Today, three sons and two daughters exemplify all the fine things their father labored to impress upon youth.

The daughters are Mrs. Louise Hubbard Burchette, wife of the comptroller of Atlanta University, and retired Dr. Leola Hubbard Peoples, a New York City physician, who earned a fine reputation in that

city.

The sons, in addition to Prof. Samuel E. Hubbard, principal of Hubbard High School, are: Maceo Hubbard, who has for years been one of the key attorneys in the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., and Clifton Hubbard, a senior electronics engineer at the Camden, N.J. plant of the RCA Victor Corporation. He lives in Philadelphia. Oldest of the five children is the retired doctor, Dr. Peoples. All five were born in Forsyth, except Dr. Peoples.



MRS. LILLIAN HARVEY
(Addresses organization)



MRS. MARIE HARRISON
(Will preside)

GADABOUTING U. S. A.

Miss Sioux Nichols married Mrs. Etolka Carter to wed Award to Dr. Mary Clay Pinkston

WITH LULA JONES GARRETT

'Twas an exquisitely lovely small wedding in which Sioux Nichols and Abram D. Taylor exchanged vows in the home of her parents, Bishop and Mrs. D. Ward Nichols, of Hunting Station, N.Y., Saturday afternoon at five.

A profusion of the bride's favorite flowers, yellow roses, were used to enhance the rooms, as well as provide the bouquets carried by her attendants.

Against a background of music provided by Lennie Matthews, of Salem AME Church, Manhattan, the ceremony was performed by her cousin, the Rev. Ruffin Nicholas Noisett of Wilmington, Del., pastor of Bethel AME Church, that city; and the Rev. H. R. Hughes of Emanuel AME Church, New York City.

The nuptials were witnessed by members of the families and a relatively few close family friends.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in a street-length sheath of lusterless satin in an ivory shade, which featured an over skirt, short sleeves and a jewel necklace.

Her white satin pumps had pointed toes and extremely thin heels. Her shoulder-length veil fell from a coronet of seed pearls. Her only jewels, a strand of pearls, was the gift from her mother, and she carried a small bouquet of orchids.

Mrs. Wardean Henry was her

sister's matron of honor. Her gown, shoes and accessories were all in satellite blue. She carried yellow flowers, as did the bridesmaid, Mrs. Phyllis Frost of Brooklyn. The latter's ensemble was in yellow.

The brother of the bridegroom, Julius Taylor of Camden, N.J. and Bob Cooper of New York City, were the masculine attendants.

Dinner for the wedding party and guests followed the ceremony, after which the couple left for Puerto Rico. They will be at home at 400 Convent Avenue upon their return.

The new Mrs. Taylor, a graduate of Fordham's School of Education with a master of arts degree from New York University, is director of the Richard Allen Center of Colonial Park Houses.

Mr. Taylor has bachelor degrees from A and T College and the University of Minnesota and a masters from New York University and has done work toward a doctorate at NYU.

He is a supervisor on the New York City Youth Board. He is the son of the late Rev. Julius Taylor, and of Mrs. Alice Taylor of Greensboro, N.C.

For her daughter's wedding and the dinner party following Mrs. Nichols wore a gown of pearl gray chiffon and lace with a watermelon chiffon hat, noie de soie pumps and orchids.



MISS ROBERTA CHURCH
(Luncheon speaker)

The Bishop wore a midnight blue suit.

Guests at the wedding included:

Mrs. Taylor, mother of the bridegroom; his sister, Mrs. Rose Winchester of Greensboro, Tanner Moore, attorney, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Cartwright of Trenton, N.J., Mrs. Virginia Nettles of Jacksonville, Fla.,

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Funn of Brooklyn, Jesse Perlmutter, attorney, and Mrs. Perlmutter of New York, Hugh Johnson, Harrison Lightfoot and Mort Casson, all of New York;

Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Marques of New York, Dr. and Mrs. T. V. McCoo of Eusola, Ala., Mrs. Ora Taylor of Corona and Mr. and Mrs. Neal DeWitt of Albany.

WEDDINGS COMING UP include that of Mrs. E. R. Carter of Chicago (the former Etolka Murray of Baltimore) widow of James T. Carter, who will become Mrs. Slavey D. Dumas sometime this month.

The bridegroom - to - be is the brother of Dr. Albert E. Dumas of Chicago and the Rev. Percy Dumas of Detroit. He's retired.

PEREGRINATORS: Back in Washington is Mrs. George M. Johnson. She's the wife of the director of laws, plans and research for the recently formed Civil Rights Commission. Had been to the West Coast, visiting with Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth M. Johnson of Sacramento, Calif. and with her father in San Bernadino, Calif.

Back on the home heath, also, are the Leonard Mitchells of Norfolk, Va., who went out to California to visit her 104-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Rachel Martin. Were houseguests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gorders in Oakland.

WITH THE LADIES: When the National Association of Business and Professional Women hold, forth in Newark, N.J. beginning on the 9th, wielding the gavel will be Mrs. Marie L. Harrison of East Orange, N.J., of the staff of the Welfare Federation of Newark.

High on the agenda is the awards luncheon on Saturday at which Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups consultant for the U.S. Department of Labor, will be speaker.

Tennessee State University's business education department head, Dr. Mary Clay Pinkston, recently received one of the coveted Founders Day Awards, presented to graduate students with averages of 3.75 and above

who were in the highest bracket of scholastic preferment and who distinguished themselves among fellow students through consistent evidence of outstanding scholarship.

Dr. Pinkston was awarded her doctorate degree from New York University in 1957, and has been a member of Tennessee State University's faculty since 1948.

And speaking of speakers, Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, dean of the School of Nursing, Tuskegee institute, spoke at New York City meeting of the National Foundation State Advisors on Women's Activities, Friday. She discussed "Crisis, Communities and Careers."

Mrs. Harvey who is also a board member of the National League for Nursing, told a large audience of women leaders that "there are many levels in nursing and there is a place for every person who loves people and wants to serve them. We are grateful to the National Foundation for many things, for making an education in nursing possible for so many young women and mer who could not otherwise afford it." The National Foundation originally the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis will launch an expanded program, to include work in birth defects, arthritis and virus diseases, with funds raised during 1959 March of Dimes next January.



DR. MARY PINKSTON
(Award winner)

... A Name Behind Them

Rockefeller Is Rich in Public Service

New York Telegram
Present-day descendants of many famous families in American business and industry are carrying on the family name and enterprises to even greater heights. In this series of articles, Staff Writer Carol Taylor tells of noted Americans who have upheld their family traditions.

(Fourth of a Series.)

By CAROL TAYLOR,

World-Telegram Staff Writer.

What's in a name?

Ask the Fords and the Firestones, the Graces and the Watsons, the Morans and the Moslers, the Astors and the Simmonses. A name can take a lot of living up to!

Many men with famous "names" have surmounted what some feel is the "handicap" of being born to wealth and influence. As Nelson Rockefeller put it, they have accepted "the challenge" to make good.

Just turned 50, Nelson Rockefeller is a member of one of America's richest families. He is a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, who founded an oil dynasty.

Public Servant - 58
But his viewpoint is not bounded by dimes and dollars. He is a public servant. He is a patron of the arts. He is a philanthropist. He has served in Washington, at a policy level, in the three past administrations.

He has been Assistant Secretary of State. And he is chairman of the board of Rockefeller Center, one of the greatest blocks of real estate in the world. He has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York.

In his sky-soaring office in the RCA Building recently, Mr. Rockefeller seriously weighed the question: "Do you feel it is an advantage or a disadvantage to be born to such position?"

An unassuming, trim-figured man, he has earnest, gray eyes and a casual, amiable manner. His light hair is graying and slightly rumpled. He makes it a point to remember names and faces. There is nothing "stuffy" about this rich man's son.

Sense of Responsibility.

"There's a sense of responsibility to carry on certain traditions," he answered.

"How does each coming generation feel it can do something to add value and meaning?"

Mr. Rockefeller admitted: "It can be a pretty overpowering thing. It can give an inferiority complex."

Mr. Rockefeller said he personally feels, and has found, that a strong, substantial, family background is of advantage to youths if they are brought up properly and "not caught" in a golden mesh.

"The strength of the family," he points out, "is the greatest force that exists in young people to give security, confidence, a sense of purpose, and values.

Must Be Themselves.

"But it is important to make the young people go off and express themselves and be themselves and not be caught. They have got to find themselves and become integrated personalities—with their own sense of value and meaning."

Brought up himself not as a "rich boy" but as a youth of modest means, Nelson Rockefeller has spoken often of the careful guidance given by his father and his grandfather, of the close relationships.

"They were great story tellers, fine companions," he remarked.

Once he and his brother Laurence had a shoe shine concession. A nickel a shine. And it has not been recorded whether grandfather paid a dime. They also worked as gardeners and sold vegetables to the family.

Religious Home.

The Rockefeller home was a religious one. To this day Nelson doesn't smoke. He drinks only wine.

"My father offered me money if I wouldn't smoke until I was 21," he explained. "If you get through the 'silly' time when most kids start smoking, it doesn't make any difference."

Not that he might not take it up some day, he added with a smile. "I'm saving it until life gets dull."

Life has never been dull for this non-jaded son of fortune. Despite the weight of business affairs, of managing riches, and now of his new political venture, he is an ardent art collector, sailor, gentleman farmer, and world traveler.

Founded Museum.

He founded the Museum of Primitive Art, he said, because he collected so much "that my wife wouldn't let it stay around the house—it was getting so cluttered up."

He was even a primitive art fan back in 1930, when he and his wife, the former Mary Todhunter Clark, were on their honeymoon.

"We were in Sumatra. I thought it was the end of the world. We were told only 30 foreigners had come through that year. I bought a couple of carvings in the village.

"When we brought them into the inn, the proprietor laughed. He said all the authentic old stuff had been gone years ago. All this was imported from Germany!"

'Really Disillusioned.'

"He slowed me down, I'll tell you. I didn't want to buy fakes. I was really disillusioned."

When a fire recently damaged the Museum of Modern Art, of which he is chairman, he chanced to be walking down Fifth Ave. and saw 53rd St. full of fire engines. He dashed down and sweated over the fate of the Georges Seurat paintings behind the third-floor windows which the firemen were breaking.

"Commissioner Edward Cavanaugh said did I want to go in with him. I said I certainly did." So in helmet and raincoat, he aided in rescue operations.

'Tremendous Pleasure.'

Of all his outside interests, "I got the most tremendous pleasure and relaxation from the field of art," he says.

Father of five, he has four grandchildren, who often descend en masse on grandpa and grandma.

Mr. Rockefeller does setting up exercises every morning and uses saccharine in his coffee—"have to keep down to 185." He walks to and from work from his apartment on E. 62nd St. His main sports love is sailboat racing, in which he and his wife indulge while at their summer home on Mount Desert Island, Me.

For vacations—"when I can get off for a couple of weeks, we like to travel abroad. A year ago, we went to Iran. Last summer we took the kids to Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hong Kong.

Likes Latin America.

"I like to go to Latin America. I've got farms down there. A ranch in Venezuela, where my kids worked in the summer-time."

The Rockefellers fly everywhere, never let news of a crash deter them. "We just decided on the law of averages. You've got to rely on that. It's fantastic to me, the number of car deaths there are. Nearly 400 on the Memorial Day weekend."

"There are so many hazards in life," he remarked, philosophically, "you do the best you can and, when the time comes, there it is."

Before he announced his candidacy, a reporter suggested to him that "this might not be the year."

He smiled dryly. "It never is the year," he said. "You've got to work. I don't think much of this 'silver platter' stuff."

TOMORROW: The Piano Maker.

Carol Taylor writes about Harry J. Sohmer, head of Sohmer & Co., piano makers. He had to take over management of the company in 1903, when almost all the top management died within a few months.



NELSON ROCKEFELLER.

Photo by Palubo.

Kentucky's Charming Women



Mrs. Mattie Rankin

Our lady of the week is Mrs. Mattie Rankin, 1210 Fairland, a charming woman of the community and an upholder of gracious Christian living.

A native of Chicago, Georgia, Mrs. Rankin has lived in Louisville for forty-four years, bringing with her the old traditional cultural elements of true Southern attainment.

Having belonged to West Chestnut for over thirty-three years, Our Charming Woman has persuaded three generations of her family to join the historic church. She is a loyal and active believer in her faith and West Chestnut. Mrs. Rankin teaches the Adult Sunday School Class Number 2 and seldom fails to attend B.T.U. and Prayer Meeting on Wednesday nights.

Her husband has been dead for some time and she fills up the gaps in her life with children, she has ten, grand children three great grandchildren, and

the neighbors children, as she so capably explained it "Children are my whole life, I have been around and loved children all my life and of course I try to raise them in the christian way of life".

The charming woman also belongs to the Tehcorc Club, which is Crochet spelled backwards. She is the vice-president of the club and has been a member for the past two years. She is also retired from the Pendennis Club of Louisville where she was a waitress for a number of years.

A mother of four children, only two live in Kentucky, Mrs. Hortense Duncan, Louisville, and William Rankin, Shelbyville. The other two live out of state, James Rankin, Philadelphia and John Rankin, New York City.

To a lady that has truly led a fruitful life, the Louisville Defender takes its hat off to Mrs. Mattie Rankin, one of Kentucky's Charming Women.

Who's Who in Iowa

Arthur L. Propes Works As Process Welding Engineer At Solar Aircraft Plant

This is the 29th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Arthur L. Propes was born and raised in Dallas, Tex., but he came to Iowa to make it his home. Following graduation from high school in his hometown, Mr. Propes came to Des Moines to study journalism at Drake university. After two years he returned again to his native state but this time he stopped in Fort Worth, Texas, where he worked as a welder. In 1942 just as World War II was getting into full swing for the United States, he came back to Des Moines and went to work at Solar Aircraft plant. At the same time Des Moines Tech High School was offering special night classes in welding, and Mr. Propes entered to learn about the art and techniques, amassing some 400 hours. He became so interested that he supplemented his learning with reading technical magazines, picking up a lot of pointers.

Fabricating

At Solar he had been scheduled to go into welding but he started in fabricating, and there he stayed until three years ago when he was promoted to process engineer in welding. His job which is more mental than physical is to control procedures and the quality of welding.

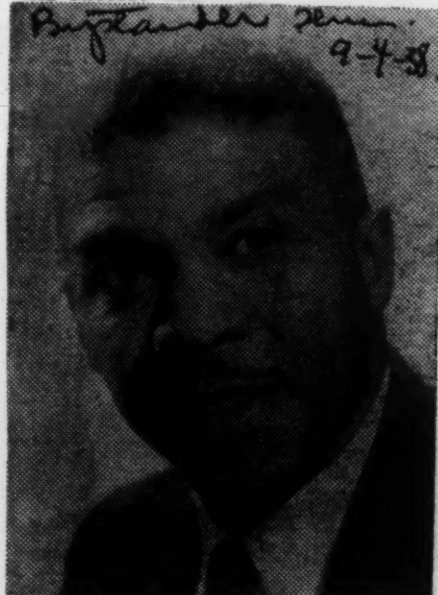
Credit League Director

In his tenure with the company he won such respect and trust that he was chosen president of Solar Employees Credit Union. But a position he is even prouder of is his selection as state director of Iowa Credit Union League. Being the first Negro to be so honored, his life profile was written up in the credit league house organ, "Newzette."

Family

Mr. Propes lives with his family at 1118 West 17th Street, his wife Verlone, his son, Victor, 19, who is aspiring to be a journalist, and two daughters, Paula, 15 and Autherine, 13.

At St. Paul A.M.E. church where the family are members, Mr. Propes is a member of the steward board and financial secretary. He has confined his affiliation with organizations in the community to membership in the NAACP and Monarch Club. He is a former president of the latter.



ARTHUR PROPEs

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Dorris Wilson Started Working as Cashier at Iowa Power and Light 2 Yrs. Ago

This is the 38th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Mrs. Dorris Wilson of 1164 W. 14th Street became the first of her race to be employed in the office at Iowa Power and Light company. Two and a half years ago upon the recommendations of J. B. Morris, attorney and publisher, Mrs. Wilson sought and secured employment as a cashier at the company, a position she still holds.

Mrs. Wilson has high praise for the firm and her fellow employees. "From the start everyone was wonderful. And I enjoyed the work very much," she said. "The company's benefits are very good, among the best in the state"

She pointed out there were many divisions in the company which the general public are not aware of, such as history, engineering and of course bookkeeping, filing, typing and real estate business. She retains her real estate license.

Mrs. Wilson, a former practicing beautician, received her first experience with the adding machine when she worked in the Will Call department at Youngers for one and a half years. Prior to that she worked for nearly six years for her husband, Paul Wilson, who is in the realty and real estate business.

Born in St. Joseph, La., Mrs. Wilson moved to Chicago, Ill., at an early age with her parents. She graduated from Wendell Phillips high school there. After receiving training as a beautician at Poró Beauty school in Chicago, she worked in her own shop for nearly three years. She met and married her husband there, and 18 years ago

moved to Des Moines where for a while she continued to work as a beautician. Besides her husband, Mrs. Wilson, has a special affection for young folks.

"When our children were growing up our house was another community center," she recalled. "Lots of parties and social gatherings were held here for young people. And the children always had pets."

Although their own children are grown now, the Wilsons still open their home to young folks. On the day of the interview, a half dozen teenage ladies had held a pajama party there following a dance at Willkie House and were coming wide awake to their favorite rock 'n' roll music.

She and her husband are parents of a daughter, Camille, 20 (living at home) and a son, Sgt. Harvey Wilson, of the air force, who is married and has two sons of his own. She also has two step children, Paul Jr., of Compton, Calif., and Pauline Thompson, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Wilson serves on the Ladies Usher board at St. Paul A.M.E. church where she is a member. In the community she is a member of the YWCA and the NAACP. Also, the Three Purpose club, and is secretary of the Dilettante club.

For hobbies and relaxation she likes reading fiction and historical novels, playing bridge, is an ardent sports fan, and enjoys listening to all types of music.

Who's Who in Iowa

Rozenting Hardaway, Sr., Has Operated Barber Shop in City At Same Place For 30 Years

This is the 35th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

Hardaway's Tonsorial Parlor, 1004 Center street, holds the distinction of being the oldest Negro barber shop in Des Moines which has operated under the same ownership. Its proprietor-manager is Rozenting Hardaway, Sr., one of the local leading self-made business men. Next week he is celebrating his 30th anniversary in the barbering business.

Born in Ocote, Texas, Mr. Hardaway got his training in the barber trade in San Antonio in his native state.

In 1924 he came to Des Moines and worked as a barber for the late Mr. Oscar Glass two years before going to Chicago, Ill. A year and a half later he returned to Des Moines and went on business for himself on Oct. 29, 1928.

300,000 Persons

Reminiscing over the past three decades, Mr. Hardaway said, "A lot of people have gone through our shop in the past 30 years. The way I figure it, over 300,000 persons have been in and out. Some have been as far away as Africa. Others were nationally known ball players and sports figures."

McGuire Family

"But, we are particularly proud of BY MRS. FRANCES HAWTHORNE the fact we served children who are now parents, and are now serving their children," he continued.

"There is one family, we have served that we hold in special honor. The McGuire family," he said. "We have served four generations of them . . . Detective James McGuire, his father, his son, James, Jr., and his son's son."

Haircut Styles

Mr. Hardaway also recalled that

"Center street is much different than the late '30's in reference to business establishments. Things have changed a lot in the barbering business, also.

"When I started, haircuts were .75 cents and a shave was .25 cents. Today they are \$1.50 and .75 cents respectively," he related.

"In the old days we used shaving mugs, something like porcelain cups. Today we put liquid soap in a latherizer which is electrically operated which makes its own lather and keeps it warm," he went on.

Raves and Fads

Recalling some of the raves or fads in haircuts through the years Mr. Hardaway said, "Back in my early days of business, a haircut style known as 'shingles' was much in demand. Here, recently customers have asked for the 'collegiate,' which is the same style as the 'shingles' 30 years ago."

Mr. Hardaway gives much of the credit for his success in business, to his wife, Mary. "She has been a lot of help and a source of inspiration to me during the past 30 years," he said.

They are parents of one son, Rozenting, Jr., and had one other son who is deceased and who also received his apprentice training under his father. He has one barber in his shop, Mr. William McLeudon, who

Apprentice Barber

has been with him 10 years.

"There have been six others who got their apprentice training in my shop," he reported. "One, Merl Young, operates his own shop in Minneapolis and all are successful barbers.

In connection with his profession, Mr. Hardaway, was instrumental in organizing six months the Associated Barbers of which he is chairman

He is a former trustee of Corinthian Baptist church where he is a member and holds membership in the Masonic order and Monarch club. He is a charter member of Hilltop Tennis club. During his sparetime he indulges in his hobby, photography, which he developed an interest in six years ago.

Favors Trades

Mr. Hardaway, who has never been to high school but got his formal education through correspondence courses and night school, feels "young people could be more successful in going into business."

"I guess, I am partial to business ownership," he said, "but that is one letdown among our people. I believe that if young people would take up a trade of some kind while they are in school, it would help a lot."



ROZENTING HARDAWAY

Who's Who in Iowa

Frank B. Robinson Reigns As Grand Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Iowa

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the 17th in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

When Frank B. Robinson, Sr., of founder of Negro Masonry in 1775" 810 Boyd Street, was elected Grand just as the American Revolution was Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge erupting.

of Iowa, F. and A.M. last July his "The first lodge was established in Iowa Aug. 6, 1866 in Muscatine, "He went on," and was known as Clark Lodge No. 5. One of its chief organizers was the late A. G. Clark, of that city who was an early pre-Civil War fraternal leader.

People, a national project in which Prince Hall Masons work closely with Thurgood Marshall, legal defense counsel for the NAACP; also on promoting a program to combat "spurious or bogus masonry" and stimulating interest through the lodges in Urban League, United Negro College Fund and the March of Dimes.

Home Lodge

Robinson's fraternal activities leave him little time for other matters. He is a member of the home lodge, North Star No. 2 and A.M., "However, the first grand lodge was not held in Iowa until in 1881," he noted.

Travel

Extensive traveling to lodges around the state is connected with holding the office of Grand Master, Robinson said. On Sunday, June 22 he will be in Clinton, Ia., to observe St. John Day, a national day observed by Masons on the Sunday nearest to June 22.

Then on the following Sunday, June 29, he will be in Waterloo where he will officiate at the cornerstone laying services for Payne

Memorial A.M.E. Church in that city of which the Rev. J. S. Stinson is pastor and also a member of St. John Lodge.

National Meet

In addition Robinson just recently returned to the city from Cleveland Ohio where he was among 32 Grand Masters attending the national conference of Masons.

3 Points

During that convention Robinson said special emphasis was placed on supporting the Prince Hall Legal Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

and its service club, North Star Guardsmen, also William Frank Powell Consistory No. 46, Lincoln Post 126 of the American Legion, the NAACP and the Crocker "Y".

Olympian Club/Founder

He also holds the distinction of being founder and past president of the Olympian club, which has executed much interracial leadership in the city, and served as director of the well-known swimming meets sponsored annually by the group in earlier years. He has served as a member of the board of the directors of the Polk County chapter of the American Red Cross and is a member of the Home Service committee, and a national Red Cross instructor for swimming, diving, first aid and life saving.

Family

He and his wife, Beatrice, are members of Corinthian Baptist church and are the parents of one son, Frank Jr., who is working on his master's degree in Educational guidance at Drake. A postal carrier for 18 years, Robinson attended both Drake and the State University of Iowa.

Who's Who in Iowa

Malcolm Hogan Promoted to Examiner Auditor in Dept of Internal Revenue in Iowa

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the 20th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

Several months ago Malcolm Hogan, 34, was among 20 aspirants taking a federal promotional examination for the position of examiner auditor. Following screening by a panel of interviewers, he emerged victorious and Monday began his new job, becoming the second of his race to reach the high position in the Internal Revenue department in Iowa.

15 Years

Hogan, who has been with the department seven and a half years and boasts a total of 15 years of government service, has his new offices in the Valley Bank building. His position of examiner auditor, is closely related to that of revenue agent, differing only that the former's duties is performed at the office audit level, and the latter goes out into the field.

"Just Lucky"

"I was just lucky," was his reaction to his new job. Remarking on his change of offices, Hogan said jokingly, "At least, I can hide for a few days. Most of my clientele will be looking for me in my old office." Most of his job is done through personal or phone contacts.

First Negro Examiner

"I was also the first Negro examiner in Iowa," Hogan explained. He began as a clerk in 1947 with the Veterans administration in the department of registration and research. He also served as a lab tech-

Education

Preparing himself early for his career, Hogan graduated valedictorian of his high school class in his hometown, Sedalia, Mo., where he lettered in track, basketball and football. Then he entered Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., in 1941. His matriculation was interrupted by World War II when he was called into the Army advancing to the rank of 1-Sgt. during five years of service including three years in the Mediterranean area.

Following his discharge from the Army, Hogan continued his education at Drake receiving his degree in Business administration and minor in economics in 1949.

Organizations

A member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, he likes most outdoor sports and is a member of the Conservation club of the Crocker YMCA and a former secretary of the branch and co-captain of the East side NAACP membership drive. He also is a member of the Federation of Federal employees and association of Internal Revenue employees, national professional organizations.

Family

He lives with his wife, Antonietta,



Robinson

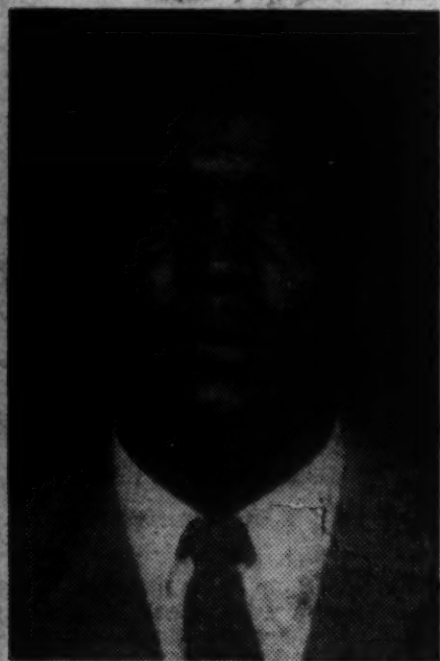
ascension noted an unusual swift rise to the highest masonry office in hte state . . . since he has only been a mason five years. A 32nd degree mason, highest active degree, he reigns over some 18 lodges with a composite active membership of 700. On July 7-9 Robinson will preside over the 71 annual Grand Lodge at Centerville, Ia., with Tuscon Lodge No. 42 as host.

History

Recalling the history of Masons, Robinson said "The name Prince Hall" was derived from Prince Hall,

and three daughters, Clementina, 12, Marca, 10, and Susan Anne, 7, at 1321 McCormick Street. They attend Visitation church and are members of the Holy Name Society.

Future plans for the Hogan family include a much anticipated trip to Europe next month, to visit his wife's homeland, Italy.



HOGAN

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Marian Morrison Elected Secretary of D.M. Chapter of S&L Institute

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the sixteenth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

When Mrs. Marian Morrison, of 1722 Walker Street was recently elected secretary of the Des Moines chapter of the Savings and Loan Institute, a national organization, she was assigned one of the highest honors given to women in her profession and also became the first Negro so honored.



Mrs. Morrison

For seven years she has been employed at the United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines, starting as a file clerk and was promoted to secretary to a loan closer five years ago. Though, technically, she is a secretary, actually she performs many other duties dealing in legal work and assists the loan closer in every way she can. For a long time she was the only Negro employee at United Federal.

Before she entered the savings and loan profession, Mrs. Morrison, worked as a music teacher for eight years in her native state, Missouri following her graduation from the University of Illinois. She also taught several years in the Des Moines public school system as a supply teacher, mostly in music, for several years through the elementary grades up to junior high. Mrs. Morrison came to Des Moines where she married her husband, Seymour, 14 years ago.

In addition, Mrs. Morrison has given private music lessons for a long time, in Missouri and here in Des Moines. She recalls her first student was a five year old boy.

Mrs. Morrison also finds an outlet for her "first love", as an accompanist for the Richard Allen chorus at St. Paul A.M.E. Church, where she is a member, and accompanies the group on their concert tours.

A native of Moberly, Mo., she is an active member of the Atelier Guild, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and the Civic Music association.

Who's Who in Iowa

Charlene Wharton Is New Director of Willkie House With International Experience

This is the 39th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Charlene Wharton, Willkie House's new director, is a career social worker who has had wide varied experience in every facet of her profession, generously seasoned with international service and travel. Her commendable achievements as director of community centers in the United States and with service clubs abroad are testimony to her leadership and organizing abilities.

New Community

Miss Wharton believes in getting things done, and it especially applies to getting acquainted with a new community. Since she came here two weeks ago from Detroit, Mich., where she had served with Family Service, she has already gleaned more firsthand knowledge of the city than some people do in two months or even a year.

"Whenever, I go to a new place I always visit the libraries first," she said. "Then I visit the churches and other places of interest."

Driven Over City

She revealed she has already visited the Des Moines library, Art Center, State Capital and during moments of sparetime has driven over the city in her car to all sections of Des Moines—East, South, North and West—and calls off names of main shopping centers, residential areas and streets, like a longtime resident.

Challenges

"Des Moines is really an expand-

ing city," she stated. "That is one of the reasons I came here, because of the challenges. Too, I have always admired the late Wendell Willkie's idea of one world, and the center here is named Willkie."

Praises Staff, Board

Miss Wharton praised Willkie House as being "comparable to Detroit," where she has also worked five years as program director for Ferndale Pleasant Ridge Community Center in Ferndale, a suburb of Detroit. She also acted as director of the Oakdale housing project while there.

"The staff here is very co-operative and the members are wonderful and it has a interested progressive board, which is very important," she said.

"Mr. Whitney has done a good job carrying on the program. He is a living tribute to Mrs. Edmonds," she added.

Who's Who in Iowa

James Volliner Elected First Vice Commander of Sixth District of AMVETS Here

This is the 37th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

Less than a month ago, James Burton Volliner of 1735 E. University Avenue was elected to the position of first vice commander of the Sixth district of AMVETS. Although it is the highest office he has held in several levels of the AMVETS, it is far from the only one he has served.

Following his discharge from the army after a two and a half year hitch in the army, including two overseas in the European theater and the South Pacific, Mr. Volliner returned to his native hometown, Des Moines. On June 7, 1951 he became a charter member of the newly organized Post 7 of the AMVETS.

Commander of Post 7

Since then he has served Post 7 on various occasions as finance officers two years, adjutant one year, provost marshal two years and is currently serving as commander for the term ending in 1959. One the state level he has served as historian.

Pride in Post

When he speaks of AMVETS Post 7, there is unmistakable pride in his voice, "The post is doing very well for itself," he said, "and that it is due to all the good members who belong to it."

Gold Trophy

"At the state convention last June we were awarded a gold trophy for having the most new members in our category," he continued. "We

also met our membership quota set up for us by the state department for the past four years."

"We also have a bowling team, of which I'm a member, which was leading in its league, Central Bowling, with a 175," he noted. "Back in the summer another team of the Post also led most of the way in the Capital Bowling league."

Other Units

In addition the post sponsors a junior and senior boxing team. His 11 year old son, Freddie, is a member of the younger group. The latest venture of the Post is a Boy Scout group which was recently organized.

Letters in Sports

Explaining the differences in veterans' organizations he stated that AMVETS require members to be honorable discharged veterans of World War II or the Korean War, but that overseas service is not necessary for membership. In addition he pointed out, all the organizations from the Post on up are integrated.

Prior to his graduation from East High, Mr. Volliner excelled in sports, receiving two letters each in track and football. He also played tackle with a local semi-pro football team.

Iowa Pack

He has been employed 14½ years at Iowa Packing company where he works as beef lugger. He has also served as steward four years of

Local 89 of the United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Family

Besides Freddie, Mr. Volliner and his wife, Clara, are parents of a daughter, Jean Marie, 2½ years. For sports and relaxation, Mr. Volliner spends much time hunting and fishing around the state, taking his family most of the time on the latter.

N. B. ARMWOOD'S AROUND THE TOWN:

Interesting Personalities . . .

Editor's Note:
New Crusader

This is the eleventh in a series of articles on successful and interesting personalities, our prospective here is to encourage those who endeavor to make a place for themselves in their respective fields. Likewise, we hope we may in some small measure encourage others.

We are profoundly grateful to Mrs. Mary Bolton of Chicago, the daughter of our subject, for much of the factual information contained in the following article.

Okolona, Mississippi
Mr. C. W. Gilliam, Merchant, is one of America's most interesting living personalities. He owns a Retail Food and General Merchandising establishment bearing his name, which he has successfully operated for nearly sixty-six (66) years.

On January 16, 1959, he will celebrate his 89th birthday. Mr. Gilliam, one of the founding trustees of the Okolona College, is the only one of the first trustees living. He was among the first chartered members of the National Negro Business League, founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Mr. Gilliam has had a most amazing career. He left his native Okolona with a determination to better his economic status. This was in 1886. He started in as a bell-boy at a hotel in Memphis for \$15 per month. He held this job for awhile. He then returned to his native home with \$65 he had saved, and later purchased a small stock of groceries from Mr. T. W. Gregory and started in business for himself.

For many years he has been one of Okolona's most honored and respected pioneer citizens. His biography was published in the book entitled, "The New Progress of A Race," in which the Hon. Robert Russa Moton said in his very inspiring introduction in part, "No race in such limited

period and under such trying circumstances has ever made more progress than has been made by the Negro in the United States of America. Instead of being discouraged over the conditions over which he had no control, the Negro has simply faced the situation, forged ahead, and written on the pages of history a record which has challenged the attention and respect of the entire civilized world."

Our subject has made the world stand up and take a bow to him. For he has been able not only to succeed, however, he has gained wide recognition in spite of difficulties. Mr. Gilliam realized early in life that success has a price tag, that must be paid, therefore, to attain success in any chosen endeavor, one must be willing to pay the price. He is one of those rare individuals who found hope and faith to go on, even in the darkest hour of night—so to speak. He is still very active in the religious and civic welfare of his community. He is a person that takes everything he does in a spirit of harmony and understanding.

I am told by reliable sources that a white reporter was in Okolona in an effort to secure some historical data about the city and was told by an individual to contact Mr. Gilliam. He at first ignored to make the contact with our subject and instead went to the Okolona Chamber of Commerce, and to his surprise he was again advised to contact Mr. Gilliam, who was able to give him the information to his entire satisfaction.

His first wife, the former Maggie Davis died very young. Mr. Gilliam was later married to Miss Mary Emma Allen, a teacher at Okolona College. She proved to be a good mother in helping to rear his children. She died several years ago. He is now married to the former Mrs. Rhoda Bell Clayton.

Mr. Gilliam is held in high esteem and admiration by his entire family.

Next week: Another successful and interesting personality.

Theosophist-Vegetarian to talk on "A Living Philosophy"

Mr. Samuel H. Wylie will lecture on the subject "A Living Philosophy" on Fri., Sept. 19 at 8 p.m. in Assembly Room of Civic Opera Bldg., 6th floor, 20 N. Wacker Drive.

He has lectured throughout the United States and is a member of the Board of Directors of The Theosophical Society in America, whose Headquarters are at Wheaton, Ill. He is also President of the Michigan Vegetarian Society.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., where he resides, Mr. Wylie is in charge of The University of Michigan's ground and landscape work.

An added feature of the evening is an interlude of Music and Dancing (in costume) by a group of artist members of The India Association of Chicago.

This is a free public lecture; coffee will be served; collection will be taken.



MR. GILLIAM

Norfolkian On Tour Of Middle East

Mrs. Vivian Mason Finds Turkish City Fascinating

Sat. 7-19-58
Editor's Note: This is the first of a series written especially for the Journal and Guide by Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk who is in the Middle East on an observation tour. She is one of a score of persons traveling on invitation of the Israeli government. The object of the trip is to learn more about the countries of the Middle East and their problems and struggles to maintain peace with their neighbors. This article was mailed from Damascus.)

DAMASCUS—The incredible flight of the Viscounts and the Jet planes seems merely an introduction to the Age of Speed being perfected at the desks of thousands of engineers and in the testing laboratories of the aeroplane factories.

The introduction I received left Idlewild Airport at 6:15 p.m., June 23 via El AL Britannica-Israel Airlines, the marvel of airplanes, and eight and one-half hours later before the family at home had gone to bed, the plane descended like a soft feather in London.

IT WAS ONE of those entrancing, warm and sunny days at the London Airport. Air terminal officials were efficient in preparing us for the next plane, and five hours later we landed in Rome. We were two days in Athens, and then we visited beautiful Istanbul, fabled city on the Bosphorus Sea. We passed through the custom check quickly, being warmly greeted by city officials and the ever solicitous travel agency representatives.

The trip from the airport to the hotel was along a fine boulevard lighted brilliantly by places of amusement, and

familiar filling stations. And in the distance we could see the twinkling lights of the minarets of a hundred mosques.

IT WAS THE night before a most important holiday, and the streets, the cafes and parks were filled with merrymakers.

We crossed the bridge that connects the European side of the city with the Asian continent. Hundreds of vessels of every kind, it seems, were moored in the harbor, and there were bright lights streaming from the hillsides and homes belying the city's history. For more than six centuries men of many nations fought to gain possession of this jewel of cities and different nations down through the years conquered her.

IN 1923 THE Turkish people gained their independence from Greece. They were led in victory by a forceful and far-sighted leader, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The modernization of Istanbul began, just 35 years ago under the leadership and presidency of Mr. Ataturk, father of his country. He instituted swift and far-reaching reforms, including the establishment of universal education for both boys and girls, the outlawing of veils for women and the fez for men. He built roads and hospitals, and opened factories and introduced new and modern methods in the affairs of state and business.

His untimely death left a huge vacuum and a series of unwieldy problems. President Ataturk was a great admirer of the West, and he copied western institutions and culture in creating the new Constantinople.

WE WERE guests in the fabulous Istanbul Hilton Hotel, a

model of its kind. The decor a jolly, highly intelligent priest and observer of world affairs. Each floor has a different scheme ranging from pale grey to warm and vivid blue, green, red, lime, beige and so on. The rooms are delightfully cool and each has a balcony overlooking a scene of unforgettable beauty. We can never forget the too short stay in Istanbul, queen of the Aegean Sea.

It was like a breath of cold, clean air to meet three U. S. airmen enjoying a holiday in Istanbul. They were staying at the hotel and took great pains to see that I observed as many facts of life in that strange and beautiful city as possible. We dined on the terrace overlooking the water, and listened to the wild sweet strains of Turkish music played by a soulful violinist. We visited the "Wagon Bleu," a night club with some unusual dancers; we talked at length about Tripoli where they are stationed. It was a stroke of luck that I met them for they assured me a wonderful stay when I visit their airbase in Lybia.



MRS. VIVIAN C. MASON
In Middle East

• • •
THESE THREE fine representatives of our national defense are carrying a real torch for democracy. They are genuine buddies. These three young men, Airmen Smith from New York; Brown from Colorado and Hoell from Oregon. They swam, dined, took sightseeing trips together just as they piloted and flew a plane as a team, together. It made you proud to see this example of the United States Air Force.

Our study group had the honor and privilege of being the guests of His All Holiness Atehnogoras I Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, the old name for Istanbul. He received us in his study atop the 300-year-old administration headquarters of the Turkish Orthodox Church.

• • •
THE PATRIARCH is a fine, venerable, ecclesiastic of benign and gracious countenance. He spoke warmly of the kindness and generosity of the American people, and stated that the leadership of America was invaluable and needed in the world today. "The search for world peace," he said, "was a never ending one."

At luncheon the ladies were separated from the men and we dined with Father Gabriel.

Dr. Flemmie Kittrell Sums Up African Tour

Educator Observes Status Of Women in Five Countries

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, who has just returned from Africa on a goodwill tour for the State Department, reported on her visit to five African countries at a tea sponsored at the Davis House on Saturday by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The purpose of her tour of the African countries, said Dr. Kittrell, was to see what American women can do to strengthen ties with the women of Africa.

Of the countries she visited, Dr. Kittrell describes Kenya as the most depressing; the women of Uganda are a little ahead of women in other African countries; the Sudan is the most conservative country, Ghana is in good economic condition, and Liberia is a little disappointing.

There is a great unrest among the Africans in Kenya, observed the educator. While the Mau Mau are thought to be about conquered, actually they are seething like a smoldering volcano. The more alert women of that country who have studied in England are watched by the Government. As a matter of fact, most of them are given Government employment so that their activities can be more closely watched.

They must carry passes to be able to attend night meetings and cannot stay out later than 8 P.M. There is a general unrest due to the lack of employment, and the country is heavily policed.

INDIANS COMPOSE the wealthy class of East Africa. When there were schools, they were highly segregated. Indians had their schools, the Europeans theirs and the Africans had theirs. But now there are NO schools for Africans in Kenya.

The Government hopes to work out a plan whereby schools can be opened for the African students, but English will be taught

instead of their native language, to cut off communication with the Mau Mau.

Uganda is working for its independence in 1964. It is a wealthy country but the people have not been able to use their resources very well. This country has good schools and one of the best YWCA's that Dr. Kittrell had seen anywhere in the world. It is operated on an interracial and international basis.

Dr. Kittrell called the Sudan a conservative country because no women are found on the streets after sundown. She noted also that this country has the lowest percentage of women in schools of any country which she visited. The people are very poor because so much of the land is not tillable.

"WOMEN ARE making progress in Nigeria," she said. "They are the traders and handle all of the money."

Nigeria had the nicest international flavor. It has beautiful hospitals and child care centers. This country is looking forward to a great independence celebration in 1960.

The educator described Ghana as a most beautiful country, adding that it is also in good economic condition. The women are not as progressive business and leadershipwise as in Nigeria but they are making progress. Dr. Kittrell praised Ghana for getting its independence through peace and non-violence. She was also high in her praise for the leadership which the Prime Minister is exhibiting, adding that the kind of criticism which he is receiving is not deserved.

THE GOOD-WILL ambassador had little to say about the progress of Liberia since she last visited it several years ago, only to say this country has apparently been "caught in an economic web." She added, however, that more progress has been made under President Tubman than under almost any other executive.

When questioned about the ex-

ploitation which is said to exist in Liberia, Dr. Kittrell said she would not say it was non-existent but she would say she saw nothing in Liberia which she did not see in this country.

Dr. Kittrell is head of the home economics department at Howard University. Several years ago, she visited India, establishing the first home economics school in Delhi. Four years later, she returned to the Indian city to attend the first graduation of the school she founded. Before her Indian visit, she toured Liberia, fostering a health and nutrition program.

Eisenhowers Greet Negro Educator

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two birthday greetings were found their way from the White House Saturday to the home of Dr. Anna Cooper, to cheer her on her 100th birthday. One greeting was signed by Mrs. Eisenhower and the other by the President. On her centennial anniversary, Dr. Cooper, the well-known educator, was still alert and busy fussing around about some "material" which "they" had stolen somewhere and she wanted it brought out so she could get on with her "book."



ATTEND DEDICATION — Among those attending and participating in the naming of a new dormitory in honor of Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey at Morrison Training School for Boys, Hoffman, N. C., were, from left to right: J. R. Larkins, consultant, North Carolina

State Board of Public Welfare, Raleigh; Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Salisbury; Dr. W. T. Gibbs, president, A. and T. College, Greensboro, and Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor, state high schools, Raleigh.

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Sadie Peters Mothered, Shared Her Home With 18 Children; 11 Not Her Own

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne
This is the twelfth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

"All young people of today—and in years to come—should stand at attention on Mother's day and make a pledge to their mothers ever and always." These are the words of Mrs. Sadie Peters, 1449 Buchanan who through

the years despite hardships and criticisms, has shared her bountiful loving heart and care with her own 7 children, adoptive relatives and 11

were to come there and the latch was to be shut on the door at 7 p.m.," she added. "I had a neighbor across the street who said they followed my instructions."

Shared Paycheck

Because she believes parents must trust and respect their children, she shared her paycheck with all her children and didn't spare the rod and spoil them when it came to discipline.

"I never went to bed without knowing that each child was in his place," she said. "If they had trouble outside the home I told them to bring it to me."

"My children honor me," she said simply.



MRS. PETERS

foster children who were products of broken homes.

A working mother who has won honors as a nursing assistant also, Mrs. Peters became deeply interested in children outside her family before World War II.

Serve My People

"I always wanted to administer some service to people of my race. So when I heard about this boy hanging around an empty house I told my children to bring him home."

Since she has mothered about a dozen children placed under her care by the State Board of Control. All were outstanding in athletics in East high school and went on from there to good jobs, college and military service.

Husband Separated

After she and her husband separated 19 years ago, she reflected "there were times when I didn't know how we would make it—but the children and I made it through."

"I never took girls, not because I don't like them; I do," she explained, "but I was working and I had sons and I didn't want any situation to come up that might get them into trouble."

Door Latch

When Mrs. Peters was at work she instructed the children to cook, help clean the house and when to return. "They knew if I were away no other

Not only is she honored as a mother but also as a nursing assistant. She transferred to Broadlawns General hospital last fall after 11 years of service at Veterans hospital and has civil service certification as a nursing assistant in the city and in the federal government. Back in 1946 she began nursing duties as a volunteer of the Lincoln Auxiliary of VFW receiving a certificate of merit. She also received an emblem signed by the late President Roosevelt for performance of duties as the First Negro woman inspector at the Des Moines Ordnance plant and another merit card for volunteer work for the American National Red Cross.

Blue Star Mother

In addition Mrs. Peters is the first Negro member from Des Moines of the Blue Star Mothers of America and is legislative chairman; is member of the Iowa Association of Colored Women and of the NACW, Parliamentary Law and Culture club, East Hight PTA and has been appointed by Governor Loveless as a civil defense worker at Broadlawns. She is a graduate of West Virginia State College.

Juveniles

A member of Union Baptist church, Mrs. Peters has definite ideas about juveniles. "Nowadays parents fee, others are to blame when their children get into trouble," she said.

"If mothers and clubs would take

idle children off the streets and sponsor activities for them it would help a lot," she pointed out. "It could be hobbies, cooking parties, picnics or other things."

Mrs. Peters gave a last admonishment to youth as well as to parents. "When your mother becomes too old, for God's sake, don't forget her and place her in a home. Always share a corner or room in your home with and for her. Keep her ever near you until God takes her to rest."

By RICHARD E. MOORE

The nursing profession has always held an attraction for Mrs. Louise Coleman, even so much until she decided long ago she would study and become a nurse.

But not long after she finished her training at Dixie Hospital in Hampton and began receiving her first patients, she became introduced to another profession, that of motherhood.

Journal Guide
WHEN SHE TOOK on marriage and the responsibility of a family, Mrs. Coleman did not put away her white uniform and pin for the household tasks she holds most sacred.

She still often thinks about nursing," said a daughter, Mrs. Alberta C. Bridges of Richmond, but added that Mrs. Coleman's first love is being a good mother to her 11 children.

Naipally 27.
UNLIKE MANY persons with large families, Mrs. Coleman is always happy to see a



MRS. LOUISE COLEMAN
Proud Of Family

meal time, because that is one of the few times that all the

children get together. "It's a pleasure," she said, "just to see them laughing and talking."

Although Mrs. Coleman herself is seldom seen in public, she firmly believes that a mother should help to see that her children enjoy as many of the good things of life as possible.

"THAT IS ONE reason why I don't think I would gain anything by working out," the jovial woman told this reporter. "The mother's duty, first of all, is in the home, if possible for nothing can replace proper training."

Persons who know Mrs. Coleman said she has always stressed religious training for her children and she herself could recall when she used to have to get up at 6 a. m. in order to ready them for Sunday school.

ALTHOUGH A busy woman around the house, Mrs. Coleman still enjoys reading and watching television.

The other half of the Coleman partnership is Grant H. Coleman who teaches auto mechanics at Booker T. Washington High School.

BESIDES MRS. Bridges, the children include Grant, a student at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College; Carolyn, also a student at the college; Frizzell, student at Booker T. High School; Jacqueline, Richmond; Sylvia, Booker T. High School; Lorraine, student at Jacob Junior High School; Gloria, student at Jacob; Wil-liam, student at Goode Elementary School and Sandra and Sanford, twins in the first grade at Jackson Elementary School.

Mrs. M. B. McFall
Named Michigan
Mother Of Year

DETROIT, Mich. — Mrs. Mattie Baker McFall, 85, 1909 West Grand Blvd., was named the Michigan Mother of the Year by the

Michigan Mother's committee and the Northland Center Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. McFall left Sunday for New York to represent Michigan in the American Mother of the Year contest.

Mrs. McFall, named was submitted for the honor by her pastor, the Rev. H. H. Coleman, of the Greater Macedonia Baptist church.

Mrs. McFall was born in Jennings, Fla., where she lived with her parents and 10 brothers and sisters in a one-room log cabin on a plantation. She had one term in school, then was put to work on the plantation.

She was married at the age of 14. She and her husband, Benjamin, were tenant farmers in Florida and Georgia. Later they bought 65 acres of land and together they cleared the land and built a one-room house. Here they raised their 12 children.

Mr. McFall died in 1921. About five years later Mrs. McFall moved to Detroit to be near her married children.

Here Mrs. McFall has been known as a shy gentle woman whose formula for living is to help others.

Mrs. McFall glows with pride when she tells of her children who are physicians, teachers and funeral directors. Eight of them live in Detroit. They are Mrs. Rosa Gaines, Mrs. Lucille Hancock and Worth, James, Ben, Edward, George and Lester McFall.

Those living out of town are Mrs. Dency Toppin of Cleveland; Dr. Owen McFall of Dayton; Dr. Mae Chisholm of Chicago, and Mrs. Mattie Rose of Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. McFall has 22 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren. Mrs. McFall has been the honoree at many entertainments since being selected the Mother of the Year. She was the guest of honor at a luncheon party in the Northland auditorium. She also enjoyed a lunch with President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

Cited By Lee's Nephew

Modest Prof. Trigg Gave His Life To Education

Journal Guide, Norfolk, Va. P. 10. Sat 1-11-58

By RICHARD E. MOORE

NORFOLK — Behind the scenes of Virginia history there stood an important figure who spent his life advancing the cause of education for colored citizens.

And few persons have contributed in a quiet, effective way more to this cause than the late Prof. Frank Trigg.

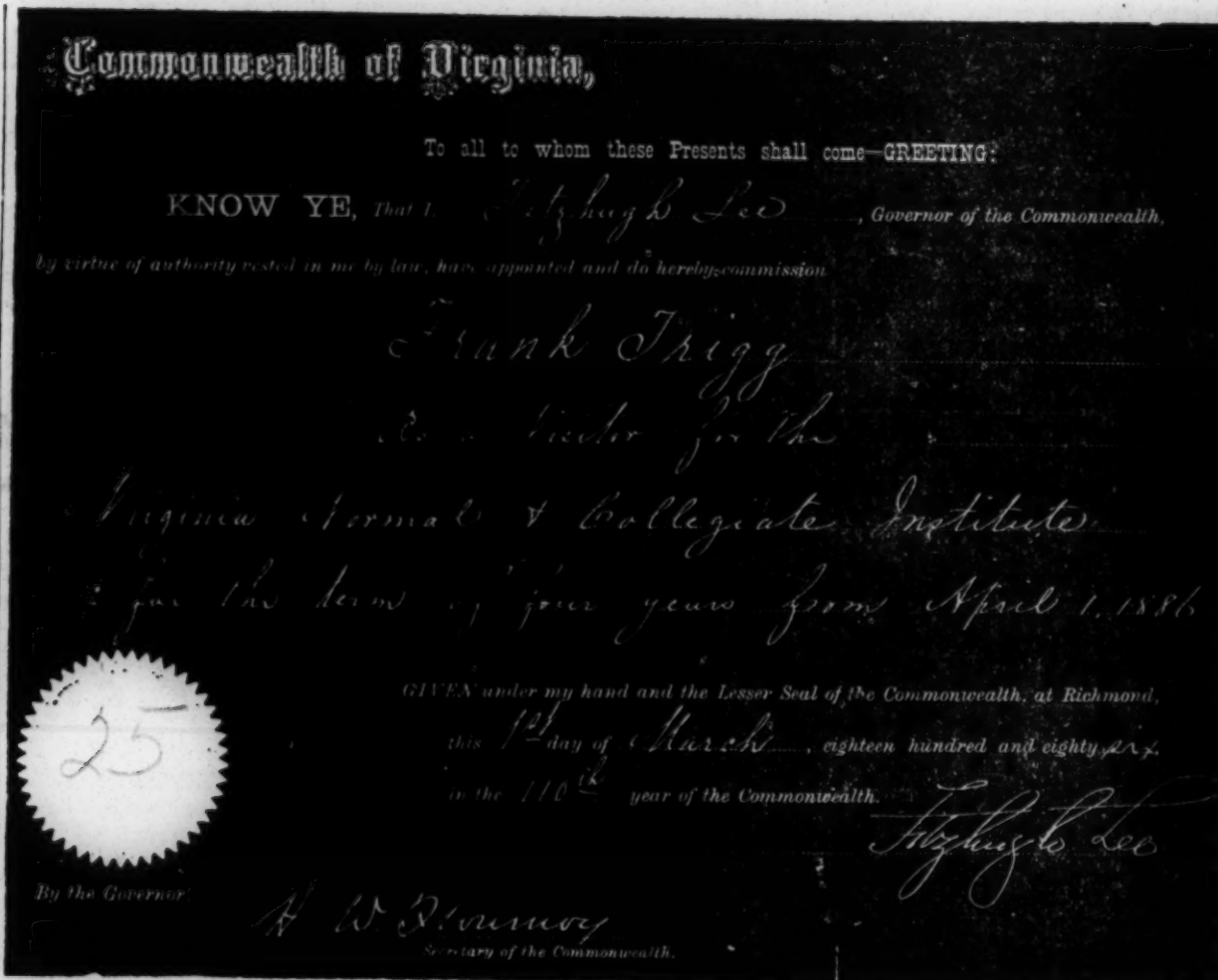
ONE OF THE highlights of Prof. Trigg's modest career came in 1886 when he was appointed to the Board of Visitors of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute (the forerunner of present day Virginia State College in Petersburg.)

Professor Trigg received his appointment from the 39th governor of Virginia Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the famed Gen. Robert E. Lee, and himself a former Confederate cavalry general of note. Gov. Lee had been elected in 1885, just three years after plans for establishing the normal school had been approved by the Virginia Assembly.

ALTHOUGH GOV. Lee's four-year term appeared to have been unmarked by any notable achievement, it is said that he did contribute much to the eradication of ill-feeling between the North and South.

The bill for establishing the normal school called for a seven man board of visitors, "six of whom shall be well qualified colored men."

By the time of his appointment, Prof. Trigg had already become one of the pioneers of education for Negroes in the state.



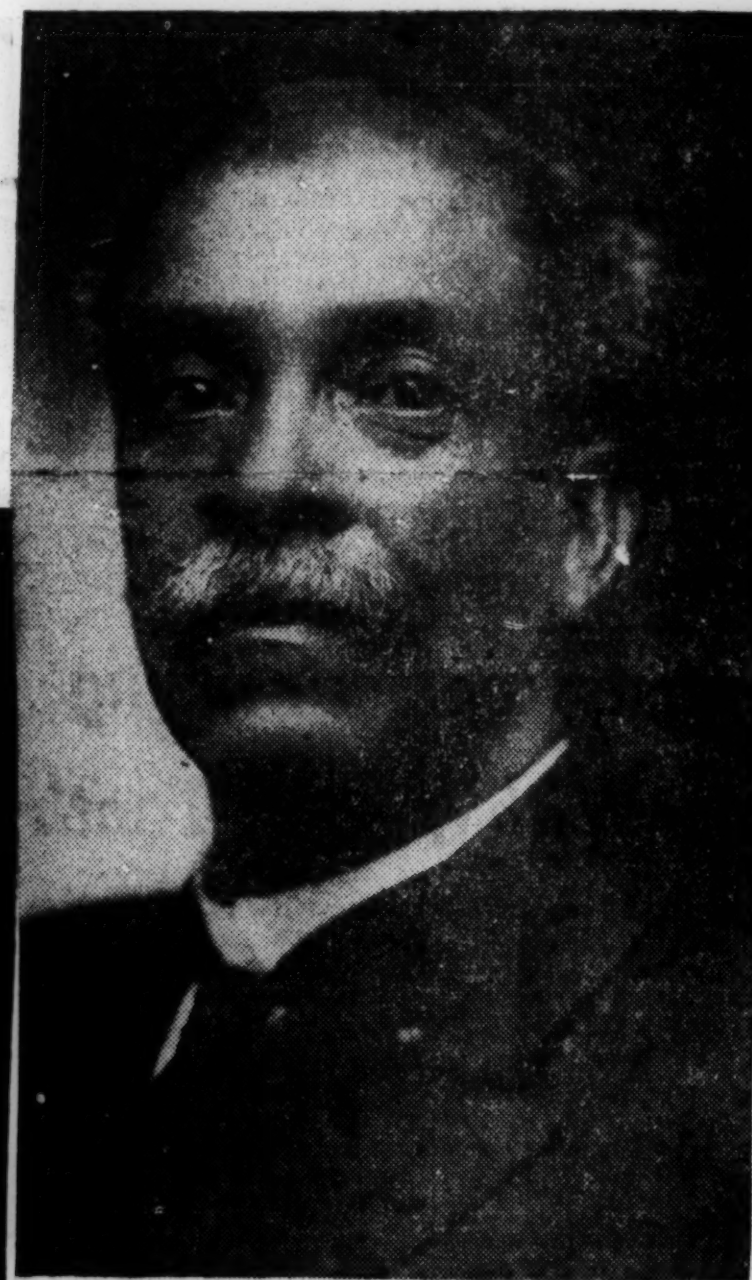
Appointed To Board of Visitors

Shown above is certificate issued by Gov. Fitzhugh Lee in 1886 appointing Prof. Frank Trigg to Board of Visitors of Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. Gov. Lee was nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The normal school which later became Virginia State College had been founded in 1882. (Guide reproduction by Bass)

FRANK TRIGG was born in Abingdon, Va. in 1849. During the period of slavery, he worked on farms in the state.

When he was 16 years old, Mr. Trigg had an arm amputated by a threshing machine. It was shortly after this that he decided to enroll at Hamp-

FRANK TRIGG succeeded in working his way through Gen. Armstrong's school and graduated in 1875 in the class along



PROF. FRANK TRIGG, 1849-1933

A Pioneer Of Education In Va.

system for several years and was appointed principal of the high school in 1881. Soon after that, he became the first colored supervising principal.

ALTHOUGH THE exact year is not known, Professor Trigg also headed the Morgan College Annex in Lynchburg for some years.

It was during this time that he became interested in the teacher training program in Virginia. In 1880 there had been started by the state a series of yearly institutes which were at that time the only source of any kind of professional training for colored teachers.

THESE INSTITUTES at first lasted from one to two days but later developed into virtually Virginia's first summer schools. At first most of these institutes were taught by persons from outside the state. Professor Trigg was one of

the first Virginia colored citizens named by W. H. Ruffner, Virginia's first superintendent of Public Instruction, to teach at one of the institutes.

LATER WHEN the newly established normal school was to take over the teacher training program, most of the institutes were discontinued. But in 1887, former teachers in the institutes organized the "Virginia Teachers Reading Circle" which became the Virginia Teachers Association.

Professor Trigg was elected first vice-president of the organization, a position he held for several years.

MEANWHILE PROF. Trigg remained a guiding influence at Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. During this period the Morgan College Annex burned down and in 1900, Prof. Trigg was named president of the Princess Anne Academy, the forerunner of Maryland State College.

He served there for 12 years until he became president of the city of Lumberton and adjacent college in Greensboro, joining counties. The school N. C. The college, which in recent years has gained fame as an outstanding girls' school, at that time was a co-ed school. When Prof. Trigg retired as president of Bennett in 1924, he was 75 years old. Professor Trigg died in 1933 at the age of 84.

PROF. AND MRS. Trigg had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. One of his sons, Dr. Frank R. Trigg of Norfolk, is one of the oldest physicians in the city. He has been practicing medicine in the city for 52 years.

Another son, educator Harold G. Trigg, has served as president of both Elizabeth City Teachers College and St. Augustine's College.

Other children include Dr. E. G. Trigg, a veterinarian; Rev. C. Y. Trigg of New York; Eustace Trigg, a merchant in Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gladys Trigg Dickens and Mrs. Elaine Trigg Pollard, also of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Vivian Trigg Caldwell of Greensboro, N. C.

N. C. Minister 94, Still A Pillar In Community

By FRANKLIN COLLINS
LUMBERTON, N. C. — A

North Carolina minister whose life symbolizes more than a half century of progress for colored citizens in the state, still gives no indication of "calling it quits."

Although 94-years-old, Dr. John H. Hayswood is still active pastor of two churches in the county where he has served since 1903.

BUT IT IS in the field of education that Dr. Hayswood has carved his name. When just a young man fresh out of divinity school at Lincoln University (Pa.) he came to Robeson county.

In 1903, Dr. Hayswood founded a small school to serve the city of Lumberton and adjacent counties. The school was under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau and the Presbyterian Church, USA.

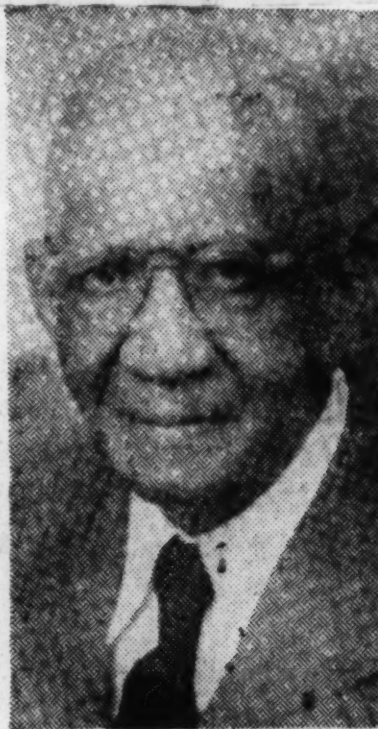
The little school had only two teachers, Dr. Hayswood and his late wife, Mrs. Mattie J. Hayswood.

DR. HAYSWOOD struggled with his school, and in 1912 the Redstone Presbyterial of Pennsylvania became interested in the school and its name was changed to Redstone Academy.

Some of the outstanding citizens of North Carolina received their public education at Redstone. In 1933, the state took over Dr. Hayswood's school. The buildings were turned over to the county and in 1948, a new building was completed in Lumberton and named J. H. Hayswood High School.

Dr. Hayswood was named principal-emeritus of the school.

IN JULY, 1949, Dr. Hayswood retired as principal of the school. All those years since 1903, Dr. Hayswood has been pastoring in the county.



Dr. John H. Hayswood

He is currently pastoring at Bethany Presbyterian Church, Lumberton and Panthersford Presbyterian Church, Buie.

Dr. Hayswood has also been active in community and civic work, and is a member of the Southern Regional Council and the North Carolina Commission on Cooperation.

Dr. Hayswood is also stated clerk of the Cape Fear Presbytery and chairman of its committee on national missions. His wife, Mrs. Ethel T. Hayswood is supervisor of Elementary Schools in Robeson County.

First Jobs Of Famous Men

Duke Ellington Soda Jerk; Bunche Was Hash Slinger

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In spring, a young man's fancy—if he's industrious—turns to thoughts of summer work. And summer work may or may not preordain a man's later success.

Autobiographical accounts of 21 outstanding American men as to their first summer jobs has been published in the new issue of Esquire magazine.

Movie producer Stanley Kramer, at the age of ten, started the career that led to the production of such films as "High Noon," "Champion," "Home of the Brave," "The Caine Mutiny," "Not As A Stranger" and "The Pride and the Passion." He was an office boy in old Universal Pictures' New York office.

AIRCRAFT manufacturer Igor I. Sikorsky, in the summer of 1908, in Kiev, Russia, began plans for the first model of the helicopter.

The head of the Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff, worked as a telegraph messenger boy in the summer of 1906.

While Kramer, Sikorsky Sarnoff remained in their chosen fields and rose to the top, it was not so with Duke Ellington. Bert Lahr and Ralph Bunche, reveals Esquire.

ELLINGTON jerked sodas at the Poodle Dog Cafe in his hometown of Washington, D. C.; Lahr delivered clothes for Rogers Peet in New York City and Bunche served hash to hungry seamen on a Pacific Coast steamer.

Neither was it so with television personalities, Ed Sullivan and Dave Garroway. CBS's Sullivan was a golf caddy and NBC's Garroway was a farm hand.

Others who started out on the farm include former U. S. Vice-President and one-time Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace; syndicated cartoonist Rube Goldberg; Captain Eddie Rickenbacker; architect Frank Lloyd Wright and Commander Edward Whitehead, of Schweppes, Ltd.

If you ever sold aluminum ware, what are your chances of becoming Board Chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey as Eugene Holman did? How many former church organ pumpers can hope to make the mark in industry that Henry J. Kaiser has made?

Listed Among the Courageous

NEW YORK — An American pioneer in the advancement of Negro rights has been named by Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts to his list of three "women of courage."

Prudence Crandall, colored, who in the early nineteenth century established the first school for Negro children in New England, is the woman.

In naming her to his list, Senator Kennedy stated: "Few teachers in the history of American education have ever refused more determinedly to bow to the prevailing prejudices of their community than Prudence Crandall."

The Senator's list of courageous American women, which is published in an article in the current issue of McCall's magazine also includes the names of; (1) Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin of Montana, who defied popular opinion when she opposed America's entry into World War I and World War II; and (2) Anne Hutchinson, who defied the power of the Puritan elders and laws, driven out of Massachusetts in 1637.

Prudence Crandall became a celebrated figure in American education when, in the year 1833 she decided to open a school for Negro girls in Canterbury, Connecticut. Many of the citizens of Canterbury were infuriated by this decision and began an immediate campaign of harassment.

Her opponents passed a law in the state legislature making it illegal to establish a school for Negroes not residing in the state. Miss Crandall was arrested and imprisoned, but, after several lower court decisions, was freed by the State Supreme Court.

During the furor over the arrest of this courageous woman her cause was espoused by many of the nation's most famous abolitionists and abolitionist papers.

Miss Crandall's triumph was short-lived, however, for soon afterwards citizens from Canterbury set fire to her school, and the building was so damaged that she was forced to abandon her project of a school for Negro children.

DuBois, 90, a prophet in limbo'

(Editor's Note: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will celebrate his 90th birthday February 23.)

A remarkable and — for most Americans under 50 — new insight into the life and belief of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, colored America's first apostle of the non-violent but determined struggle for racial equality, is contained in the Jan. 25th issue of "The Nation."

Dr. DuBois, accepted at one time as the nation's prime authority on that which pertained to colored America, is described by Truman Nelson, author of the story, as a "Prophet In Limbo."

Nelson describes the bitter and classic struggle between DuBois and Booker T. Washington as the head-on clash between the doctrines of "subordination to dominant public opinion" advocated by Booker T. and that of immediate "full and unequivocal equality (of the race) in all areas of the human condition," which DuBois espoused.

The bringing back to America of the Niagara Movement from Canada where DuBois had founded it in "semi-secrecy" is described by Nelson as "one of the most moving organizational incidents in American history."

It certainly became the first use by colored Americans of the pilgrimage to dramatize their demands for rights — a device which they have once used and once threatened effectively within the past two decades.

"THE BLACK men of the

Niagara Movement," Nelson writes, "met at Harpers Ferry and walked barefoot over the flinty roads in a pilgrimage to the site of the Engine House."

"They stood there, in the broad and southern daylight and with their bare flesh pressing on the spot marked by the sacrificial blood of the white man (John Brown) who had most plainly burned the poison of white supremacy out of himself and his children, dedicated themselves to a program of positive, non-violent action."

That program was aimed as the founders of the Niagara Movement declared, at reconsecration of "ourselves, our honor, our property to the final emancipation of the race which John Brown died to make free."

The pilgrimage took place in 1906 — the same time that Alabama led the South by instituting the first legal Jim-crow car.

Nelson continues:

"In terms of the foot-dragging going on today, it may seem madness to have called for equality fifty years ago, but competent sociologists such as Kenneth B. Clark of New York City College are saying that the whole concept of 'gradualism' in race issues is generally seen by its opponents as a sign of weakness, and furthermore, grants them time to mobilize, organize and intensify their opposition."

Only after DuBois' call for full suffrage rights, specifically when the election of Woodrow Wilson brought the Southern Democrats back to Washington for the first time since the War of Rebellion, Nelson declares, "did the great tide of segregation sweep to its high water mark."

"DuBois was just wrong-headed enough fifty years ago," the author concludes, "to reverse the direction of a race and demand full equality as a minimum when most members of the race were learning how to be quiet enough not to be lynched."

To Keep Oration Of Negro Leader For Posterity

Muscatine, Iowa.—A unique city-wide brotherhood program was presented here Feb. 23 on the birthday of the late Hon. Alexander G. Clarke, one of Muscatine's most illustrious citizens, in a eulogy of his life and work.

Mr. Clarke lived such a distinguished, trail-blazing life as an oratorical champion of his race, community, church, and country that he was often referred to as the "Frederick Douglass of the West."

And—at his death, an oration of his life and work prepared by state, national and international leaders in religious, fraternal, political and civic circles, was bound in book form for his surviving family and friends.

It was a copy of one of these books that the Junior Missionary society, who sponsored the brotherhood program, built their oration around.

Proclamation

Feb. 25 was proclaimed by Muscatine Mayor Walter I. Conway as Alexander Clarke Day; this proclamation along with resolution received from the Board of Education, Chamber of Commerce, a statement from Mrs. Adaline Clarke (Mr. Clarke's daughter-in-law), of Oskaloosa, Ia., who made the program possible, and from the Rev. Charles Copeland, presiding elder of the Des Moines District of the Northwest Conference, will be placed along with other valuable tablets of Muscatine history.

To Iowa in 1842

Mr. Clarke came to Muscatine in 1842 as a barber. Delicate health forced him to channel his interests elsewhere and he became a steamboat supply contractor and investor in real estate and soon ranked as one of the wealthiest men in the town and in the state.

Founded Church

A deeply religious man, Mr. Clarke and two others purchased a lot and built a church naming it Bethel. It still stands today. For 25 years he

served his church as superintendent of Sunday School and a trustee and was known as the "local preacher" or one who was intrusted with the church affairs until the preacher came around.

"Educate"

"Educate!" was his watchword and he felt that the church had a duty to educate, too. During the post-Civil War days when Negroes felt the lack of education most, Mr. Clarke donated more than 200 various educational books to his church making possible, debates, spelling bees and reading classes. In addition singing classes and grooming lessons were held, for Mr. Clarke's creed was, "Comb the back of the head and shine the heel of your boots."

Studied Law

In his zest for education he studied at Iowa State University but because of who and what he was he never received his degree. When his daughter, Susan was not allowed to attend school with white he initiated a series of law suits that resulted in the 1868 Iowa Supreme court ruling which integrated Iowa's schools. Thus, he became known as the "father of mixed schools."

Mason

Mr. Clarke's pioneering interests reached into Masonic fields and he with other grand officers founded lodges in Iowa.

A Republican, he had no equal as a politician, and his opinions were sought by men of both races.

Traveled

Although his health prevented him from serving in the Civil War, he traveled around the country, using his oratorical weapon. He was one of a three man committee elected to go to Washington to congratulate President Grant on behalf of the Iowa Negro voters.

Mrs. Roosevelt In Tribute To Tobias

NEW YORK — In her memoirs now being published serially in The Saturday Evening Post, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt pays tribute to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of

Dr. Merze Tate on Second World Tour: Sponsored by Research Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — **MISS**

Merze Tate, who has won four degrees, one each from Western Michigan College, Columbia University, Oxford University

in England and a Ph. D. from Radcliffe College, left last Wednesday for a safari which will take her around the world for the second time.



Dr. Tate

Dr. Tate, professor of history at Howard University since 1942, will visit Hawaii for two months and then will head for the Fiji Islands, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia; Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, then to the continent and from there home via New York.

Pittsburgh Pa. TO DATE HER most interesting experience was in securing visas and cultural information for contacts from the embassies of New Zealand and Australia, the countries with color bars.

The author of two learned books, "The Disarmament Illusion" 1942, and "The United States and Armaments," 1948, Dr. Tate now has two more books on the way; one, publication on the way; one publication sponsored by the Bureau of Inter-United States and Hawaii to 1958" and the other, "Australia's and New Zealand's Interest in the Pacific."

Sat 4-5-58 THE RECIPIENT of the third Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority foreign fellowship, winner of a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship and a Fullbright lecturer in India, 1950-51, Miss Tate is also a member of the National Board of Radcliffe College from which she received the Alumnae Association graduate chapter medal for distinguished professional service.

Other messages came from V. V. Kuznetsov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister; Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Academia Sinica of Communist China; Premier Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana; and S. J. Wright, president of Fisk University, Dr. DuBois' alma mater.

Yesterday's celebration was in the Roosevelt Hotel. Among the greetings received was one from Nnandi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, saying, "Your life has been an inspiration to us who are now in the vanguard of the great struggle for freedom in Africa."

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MOTHER'S DAY HONOR—Mrs. Celeste W. Duckette was honored as "Woman Of The Year" at Campbell AME Church, 2562 Nichols Ave., SE, Sunday, for outstanding contribution during the year to church, family and community.

Mrs. Celeste W. Duckette gets Mother's Day honors

Mrs. Celeste W. Duckett was cited "Mother of The Year" for exemplifying the spirit of true leadership and motherhood. The ceremony was held Mother's Day — Sunday — at Campbell AME Church where Mrs.

Duckette's husband, John, is of the Washington Conference Branch of AME Missionary Ladies; pastor. **P. 8**

Sponsored by the Church's Flower Club, the ceremony included appreciation awards NAACP, member of the Eastern Star and the United Church sons "for contribution to Women of Washington. Mrs. Duckette, a native of the District, admits that sometimes "I get entangled in the many civic duties, but I love people, the work, and I try to do my best."

HIGHLIGHTING the ceremony, "Life is interesting that money, however, Mrs. Duckette, way," she declares. "With my 40, was honored for "devotion to motherhood, extending a helping hand to those in distress, encouraging and leading groups in and out of the church."

Named "Woman of The Week" by the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers in 1951, Mrs. Duckette, of 2422 Shanon Pl., SE, received attention during 1957 - 58 for the following community and church efforts: Outstanding work with the Ionia R. Whipper Home for unwed mothers; efforts in the Southwest area in the fight for desegregation carried on by the Consolidated Parent Group of Washington; led the Washington Conference AME Missionary Ladies in a drive to help Mrs. Lillie Mae Ebong and son to rejoin their family in Nigeria;

AS PRESIDENT of the Lucille E. Dale Missionary Society Mrs. Duckette was instrumental in sending a student to Kittrell College (N.C.) on a scholarship; she consoled and gave gifts to hospital patients; sent children to summer camp; sent dolls to underprivileged children overseas; and organized the White Service (Lenten) in the church.

MOTHER OF TWO children Myrna, 13; and Thomas E., 11. Mrs. Duckette's achievements include:

Graduated from Dunbar High School, West Virginia State College; taught physical education at Goochland (Va.) High School and Bates High School, Annapolis, Md.

Quitting the teaching profession to become mother, housewife and cartographic aid at the Army Map Service, where she is now employed, Mrs. Duckette is past president of several Parent - Teacher Association groups; chairman

of the Washington Conference Branch of AME Missionary Ladies; pastor. **P. 8**

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Women in spot news of year

Women were up front in making the top news of 1957. They held their own on the front pages of the country's newspapers from sports to politics; from civil rights to literature.

Civil Rights: Mrs. Daisy Bates, of Little Rock, president of that city's chapter of NAACP, sheltered the nine students while Federal troops guarded their right to attend Central High School in the Arkansas City.

Literature: Miss Pauli Murray, Baltimore born attorney, authored "Proud Shoes," a story of colored Americans during the Civil War era.

Sports: Miss Althea Gibson, tennis player from Harlem, won practically every major championship in international tennis. Climaxed an 18 - tournament winning streak by taking the women's singles championship at Wimbledon, the National Women's Singles title at Forest Hills.

Leadership: Miss Dorothy Height, New York City, already nationally known for her work on the national board of the YWCA, led a two-term civic-minded program of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, went on to head the 180,000 member National Council of Negro Women.

Family: Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Baltimore, became "AFRO Ideal Mother of 1957." Aside from rearing a family of illustrious children she has built the largest and one of the most influential chapters of NAACP in the country, heading both Baltimore City and the State units.

Education: Mrs. Grace Lorch, Little Rock, Ark., who faced nation-wide publicity because of her heroic protection of one of the nine Central High School students against mob violence. Both she and her husband later were forced to face litigation in efforts to smear them as "Un-American."

Politics: Mrs. Cora P. Maloney, Buffalo, N.Y., recently elected Masten District councilman, won an uphill fight that included defeat of endorsed candidate in the Democratic primaries. She became the first non-white candidate elected in the district in 20 years.

A native of Kansas City, she had been active in Kansas politics, but had never run for office before her late triumph.

Labor: Miss Roberta Church, minority group consultant in

the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Government: Mrs. Christine Davis, who began career as stenographer in AME Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn., now holds top Federal job. Is only woman to sit on floor of congress or to hold position of staff director of a committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives.

Municipal Service: Judge Jane M. Bolin, New York City, who has served as judge of domestic relations court in NYC since 1939.

Family Fare



MRS. CHRISTINE DAVIS



MRS. DAISY BATES



MISS PAULI MURRAY



MISS ALTHEA GIBSON



MISS DOROTHY HEIGHT



MRS. GRACE LORCH



MISS ROBERTA CHURCH

Ten Chosen for Honors By Leading Magazine

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Althea Gibson of New York, who reached the pinnacle of success in the tennis world the hard way, has been chosen by Mademoiselle, one of the leading feminine magazines as one of its "10 Young Women of the Year."

Miss Gibson entered high school at 19, having quit years before to keep working at her tennis, and who finally was graduated in the top of her class, went on from there to finish college.

After a series of uphill battles (tournament invitations didn't come) and bitter disappointments, Althea rode the celebrity rail up Broadway in a blizzard of ticker tape, the winner of both the national and international women's singles crowns.

JUDY SZEKERES, a Hungarian girl of 23, won a special merit award for "courage," according to Betsy Talbot Blackwell, editor-in-chief of Mademoiselle. Miss Szekeres played an important part in formulating the 16-point petition for government reform in Budapest which sparked the Hungarian revolt.

The achievement of the other young women of the year are cited in January's Mademoiselle for the outstanding quality of their performances and the dedication that they brought to their chosen fields. They are:

Dorothy Lundquist of Webster, S. D., science student. Her experiments in measuring the effects of inadequate sleep won her first place at the National Science Fair for high school students.

Barbara Romney of Provo, Utah, editor, launched Poetry Broadside, the first newspaper in America devoted to publishing new poets.

Gisele MacKenzie of Winnipeg, Canada, TV star. She won a violin scholarship to the Royal Conservatory of Music in her native Canada, started her career as a vocalist when her violin was stolen.

Dr. Charlotte Friend of New York, cancer researcher. As an officer in the WAVES (after a Ph. D. in microbiology) she was in charge of chemical pathology laboratory at a U. S. Naval Hospital before becoming a virologist at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for cancer research.

Jeanne Essig of New York, fashion designer. As a model and then as a fabric researcher, is a master of designing and combining fabrics for a young American look.

Toshiko Akiyoshi of Tokyo, jazz pianist. Now here on a scholarship at Boston's Berkeley School of Music, she studies musical composition by day and does her "homework" in a jazz spot at night.

Grace Hartigan of New York, N. Y., painter.

Carol Lawrence of Melrose Park, Ill., actress. After studying dance, voice and drama at Northwestern U., she went on to the Chicago Opera Ballet, summer musicals and then the chorus line in New York. Last fall she landed the lead in Broadway's West Side Story.

Althea Is One of Mademoiselle's Women of Year



TOP TEN—Mademoiselle's 1957 Merit Award winners, honored for signal achievements during the past year. Top row: Surprise winner Judith Szekeres, Hungarian student, cited as a "symbol of courage" in her country's fight for freedom; Dorothy Lundquist, science student; Barbara Romney, poetry editor; Althea Gibson, tennis ace; Gisele MacKenzie, TV star. Bottom row: Dr. Charlotte Friend, cancer researcher; Jeanne Essig, fashion designer; Grace Hartigan, painter; Toshiko Akiyoshi, jazz pianist; Carol Lawrence, actress.

Who's Who in Iowa

Marie Moore, Occupational Therapist, Appointed First Negro Teacher in Ottumwa

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the fifteenth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

"A Philosophy of life cannot actually be stated but lived. For the most part I can only quote, "Humble

Miss Moore who received her appointment by the Ottumwa school board after application and an interview, went on, "It is the basic philosophy of any individual working with the handicapped that through rehabilitation the "Whole" individual must be considered in order that he may take his useful place in society."

Actually Miss Moore's "light" began to shine when she was a student at Ottumwa High school. Before she graduated she served as editor of the feature page of the school newspaper; became secretary of the National Thespian society; won the city and regional Good Citizenship pilgrim award and the Iowa State Bar Association award

At SUI

Following her graduation she went on to the State University of Iowa to study occupational therapy, receiving her B. A. degree last year. While at SUI she served a term as president of Occupational Therapy club and was social chairman at Currier Hall dormitory.

Religious Life

Making religion an integral part of her life Miss Moore was active in her hometown church, Mt. Zion A.M.E. church where she taught in the Sunday School and continued worship activities at the First Methodist church in Iowa City where she was a member of the choir while studying at SUI.

Presently Miss Moore has been working at the University hospital in Iowa City which is "a required clinical affiliation as a student for gaining practical experience before

taking the national registration examination."

Parents

The daughter of the late Dr. Gage C. Moore and of Mrs. E. Louise Moore, she will begin her teaching position at Smith-Warren school for the Severely Handicapped children in the fall term.

For hobbies Miss Moore likes painting, collecting miniature furniture, and sewing and she is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Boston PIA group hears Dr. Thurman

BOSTON—Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of Boston University Marsh Chapel, was principal speaker at the spring meeting of Newton High School PTA last Thursday night in the school auditorium.

Chosen by Life magazine a few years ago as one of the 12 outstanding preachers in the United States, Dr. Thurman has been dean of the university's chapel since 1953.

Born in Florida in 1899, Dr. Thurman did his undergraduate work at Morehouse College in Atlanta. He received a B.D. degree from Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1926, attended the graduate school of Oberlin (Ohio) School of Theology.

Who's Who in Iowa

Marguerite Cothorn Is Only Negro at Professional Level In Council of Soc. Agencies

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

This is the thirteenth in a series of articles featuring Negro first, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

A vacancy on the Polk County Juvenile court and the economic depression of the early thirties diverted Mrs. Marguerite Cothorn, 1423 Center Street, from becoming a lawyer and focused her efforts in seeking a career in social work. Recognition of her ability and qualification—bolstered by a master's degree each in sociology and social work plus experience as a psychiatric case worker—mounted until two years ago she was appointed as secretary of Recreation division of council of Social Agencies, becoming the only known Negro employed at the professional level in the nation.

Teaching

Soon afterwards she began teaching a class in social work on the graduate level at the State University of Iowa at the request of the school. The University had a vacancy and were seeking someone with psychiatric experience to teach the course towards receiving accreditation for a psychiatric sequence. Mrs. Cothorn commutes to Iowa City each Monday where she teaches her class from 6 to 8 p.m.

Baltimore

Mrs. Cothorn first achieved national recognition when she was one of five Negro social workers chosen by the National Urban League to work with the department of public welfare in Baltimore in 1933.

Her tenure with the organization there was at the height of the League's efforts to break down the color barrier in that city.

A Drake graduate of 1930, Mrs. Cothorn's experience with recreation agencies includes five years with Willkie House, Inc., and acting director of the then Negro Community center in 1940 during the leave of absence of the late Mrs. Lillian Edmunds. She also directed the East Des Moines branch of Negro Community center, now extinct.

In addition she spent seven years as director of Booker Washington Center in Rockford, Ill., but resigned



MISS MOORE

yourselves in the sight of the Lord and he shall lift you up," (James 4:10) wrote Miss Marie Moore of Ottumwa, Iowa and her quiet confidence, academic achievements and talented abilities in the field of occupational therapy have won her recognition subsequent to her employment as the first Negro teacher in Ottumwa, her hometown.

Physically Handicapped

"This job is not a teaching position in the sense of academic instruction. The job will basically consist of teaching activities of daily living and self-care to the physically handicapped children," she explained.



MRS. COTHORN

that position to continue study at SUI. It was while seeking her Master's degree in social work at the school she wrote a case history that was recognized as one of the best 10 published in the 1953 case col-

lection of the Family Welfare association. She also authored an article published in the Veterans Administration Program guide, entitled, "The Use of Role-Playing as a Basic Method in Inter-disciplinary Teaching."

Conventions
Mrs. Cothorn attends yearly national conferences and returned home last week from Chicago where she attended the National Association of Social Workers, National Federation of Settlements and the Recreation Conference of Secretaries May 8-11. She is also a member of the program committee which will plan the conference to be held in San Francisco, Calif., next year.

Psychiatric Work
Before her appointment with the Council of Social agencies, Mrs. Cothorn had worked two years as a psychiatric social worker assigned to acute and intensive service at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Knoxville, Ia.

Mrs. Cothorn, who also holds a master's degree in sociology at Drake University, has one son, John, who is a student at the University of Michigan.

Who's Who in Iowa

Mrs. Roberta Frazier Is 1st Negro Named President Of United Church Women

This is the 44th in a series of articles featuring Negro firsts, leaders and outstanding personalities in Iowa who are excelling in civic, professional, business, religious, educational, fraternal and entertainment fields.)

By Mrs. Frances Hawthorne

All her life Mrs. Roberta Frazier, of 323 E. Creston avenue, has been busy, caring for her husband and family of five children, and actively participating in the various departments of her church and with civic organizations in the community. At one time or other she has sat in the driver's seat of organizations she has been associated with and has discharged her duties with intelligence and ability.

Church Women

Two weeks ago she became the first of her race to be elected president of the United Church Women of Des Moines, following membership of five years with the organization, which originally began for business and professional women. Mrs. Frazier pointed out the difference between her group and the Council of Church Women. The latter is for women who can make daytime meetings and the former is for working women who can only attend evening meetings.

"The United Church Women meets the first Monday of each month," she said, "and it is always a dinner meeting with from 80 to 125 women attending each time."

Native Kentuckian
Born in Pineville, Ky., Mrs. Frazier came to Des Moines in 1910 from Cheyenne, Wyo. She graduated from East High and in later years when she had plans of seeking a job, took a refresher course in typing and public speaking with the Des Moines Adult education classes.

Shiloh Baptist

Mrs. Frazier love of religious work has made itself manifest in most of her organization work. She and her husband were among the first group to join Shiloh Baptist church after its founding in the fall of 1917. Since that time she has served in every departmental capacity of the church, on committees and in offices. For the past 24 years she has served her church as clerk. A member of Central district of the Baptist Association, she is its former president and secretary. In addition she is recording secretary of the Women's department of the Five State Baptist convention.

NAACP Worker

In the community she has worked with the Des Moines Area Council Interracial Fellowship committee, serving as acting secretary of the group. She is an active worker in the NAACP and has served as a board member three years and is currently social chairman.

IACW Officer

In addition she has been a member of the Iowa Association of Colored Women, (one of the oldest and leading state organizations for federated club women) for 10 years and is currently its second vice president.

Because of her affiliations with the various organizations she attends nearly a half dozen conventions a year. Last year she attended the national convention of United Church Women in Denver, her church conventions and the IACW state meet.

Statehouse Clerk

After rearing five children, all liv-

ing in Des Moines but one, she worked as a supervisor at the Booth Memorial hospital two years before taking her current job as postal clerk at the statehouse, where she has worked five years.

Her husband, Edward Frazier, has worked 40 years as a butcher at Iowa Packing company and is a deacon at Shiloh.

She is a member of the Social Art club and its former president and secretary. She also is a past president of the Parliamentary Law and Culture club and has served in other offices and on various committees.

Hobbies

Mrs. Frazier's finds a change of pace in her hobbies of crochet, sewing and collection of salt and pepper shakers. Her collection of 110 sets represents about 40 states in the nation, and foreign countries like Denmark, Germany, Mexico and France. Her son and a foster son, as well as two friends with knowledge of her hobby, have helped her to amass her exhibit.

Diggs Urges

Washington, D. C. — Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Michigan) told a Detroit Press Conference that "the United States is in danger of losing the present advantage it holds in Africa to the Soviet Union."

Diggs attended the All-African People's Conference in Accra, Ghana, Dec. 5-13, as an observer for the United States government. He was the only elected American public official at the historic meeting of independent African nations.

African Leaders

Pointing out that many important African leaders, including Ghana's Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, were educated in this country, the Negro Congressman warned that this favorable factor will be forfeited unless the United States "takes a more realistic attitude in its relations with African governments."

Reflect Indifference

He said Americans dealing with African countries reflect both "indifference and a lack of understanding" and emphasized that "our Na-

"African leaders," he observed "willingly admit that they will make mistakes but they will want them to be their own mistakes."

Diggs described an underlying power struggle between Nkrumah and Nasser of Egypt which was damaged by the unsuccessful attempt of the Pro-Russian United Arab Republic delegation to dominate the Conference. This subtle tug-of-war, he said, may present a threat to Nkrumah's desire for a non-violent African revolution which would employ economic boycotts and similar passive measures.

Revealing that he seeks to be assigned to the House Foreign Affairs Committee when Congress reconvenes in January, Diggs felt that he "could make a contribution to sounder relations between the United States and Africa during this critical period."

Diggs sharply criticized the small amount of United States economic and cultural aid being directed to African countries. He said that Russia is spending huge sums in giving Africans technical and educational assistance. The Communists, Diggs reminded, are taking full advantage of African concern about the racial problem in America.

Bargain for Aid

He noted, however, that Africans seem to be unimpressed by the struggle between East and West and show no indication of using the cold war to bargain for aid. This attitude, he felt, is substantiated by the Conference's adoption of a firm policy of "positive neutralism." Commenting on the Conference's aim of creating a United States of Africa, Diggs said that African leaders are aware of the many external and internal problems they must overcome.

Marian Anderson draws SRO crowd

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

BALTIMORE

Marian Anderson sang to a standing room only house at the Lyric Theatre (Monday).

Before the curtains parted at 8:30 p.m. the 2,620 seats were filled and some 150 persons stood in the red carpeted rear foyer.

The concert was sponsored by the Baltimore Fellowship. Miss Anderson was crowned in an expensive ecru lace, long sleeved, floor length creation which was made especially for her by the House of Karisha of New York.

Her slippers were silver with gold trim and a single strand of pearls hung from her neck.

ON EACH HAND sparkled fabulous diamond and sapphire rings.

The applause she received was reserved, reverent and restrained as the audience seemed to be spellbound at the very sight of the magnificent woman whose voice has been heard by peasants and kings around the world.

However, before the great theatre opened, Miss Anderson was on stage, practicing with her accompanist, Franz Rupp.

It was then I saw the real Marian Anderson.

She was dressed in a navy blue full-skirted frock that looked almost childish. It was quaintly bobtailed in the back and came to the calf of her legs.

Her low-heeled slippers were wedged, black suede, had tabs at the heel so that they could be pulled on and resembled those that bobby-soxers are accustomed to wearing.

About her shoulders was a long wide scarf of silk, red and black plaid. It hung to the hem of her dress. Her purse was clear plastic and simply bulging with papers, envelopes, and the kind of miscellaneous stuff all women carry.

AS SHE CROSSED her feet, stood akimbo, laughed as she trilled the scales and leaned over the piano in an informal manner, Miss Anderson looked

the part of a comfortable housewife.

If the ladies at home could have seen her, she would have received a new honor.

Miss Anderson would have been forced to surrender her crown as empress of the concert stage to accept a higher one—that of a lovely queen of the housewives.

With her flat heeled left shoe she scratched the ankle of her right foot and at one time I saw her slip her slender foot out of her shoe and wiggle her toes.

HER PIANIST for 10 years is German-American, is just five feet tall. Born in Munich, Germany, Mr. Rupp has an accent and says he can play "anything" from memory.

He was dressed in a grey sport jacket under which he had a tan sweater. His trousers

were Ivy League. Together with the bow tie, he had definitely gone "crew cut."

As Miss Anderson stood crane-like on one foot or leaned over the piano, her chin in her hands, laughing and chatting with her pianist, the two seemed to be having worlds of fun.

MR. RUPP played snatches of melodies, she tried to chime in, to catch up with him, and they both burst forth in laughter.

No words were sung to the arias played.

No French, Spanish or long-hair tone poems.

Miss Anderson warbled; "Bum-da-da-bum-bum" and hummed the tunes as she smoothed her hair or held her chin in her hands.

It could have happened in any family's front room on a Saturday night. Someone at the piano, someone singing to the melody just for fun.

THEN MISS ANDERSON sat down among the empty seats to listen and test the acoustics of the theatre, she played what seemed to be a spiritual, hummed along a phrase or two, became lost in her own playing, smiling to herself, watching her

hands as she played.

One low-heeled shoe patted the pedals of the grand piano, the other was comfortably placed under the bench.

The Baltimore concert was the first of Miss Anderson's 1958 series. Next Sunday she will appear in Washington.

She has just come from a triumphal three months in the Far East.

MISS ANDERSON, her accompanist and Miss Anne Opperman, a representative of the S. Hurok Agency, arrived in Baltimore in a drawing room on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:45 p.m.

As she ascended from the train, travelers looked as if in belief, and whispered: "That's Marian Anderson."

Waitresses from the dining room, chef cooks and station personnel lined against the corridor doors just to see her pass. She smiled pleasantly, and seemed to be bubbling with enthusiasm.

SHE WORE a black diamond full length mink coat, a multi-striped turban, a silk blouse made in India, carried the plastic handbag and a navy blue airline cloth bag marked Japan Air Lines.

Her feet were shod in long-toed black kid pumps.

She was greeted by William Parrott, Douglass High School principal and member of the Fellowship who pinned a corsage of three brown orchids on the mink coat.

In the welcoming party also were the Rev. Mr. Marcus Garvey Woodson, pastor of Providence Baptist Church and co-chairman of the concert committee.

MARIAN ANDERSON



TOP LEADERS — Marian Anderson greets Mrs. Rosa L. Gragg, President of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs after a luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. Miss Anderson was chief guest speaker at the luncheon given in honor of the 13th Anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Senators Sing Praises Of Confirmed Miss Anderson

Used p. 1 Fri. 8-1-58

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Three Senators Wednesday sang the praises of Miss Marian Anderson, world famous contralto, as the Senate confirmed her as an alternative representative of the United States to the 13th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Receives Pa Honor

Senator William A. Purtell, Connecticut Republican, told the Senate that his state was paid a great honor by the confirmation of one of its outstanding citizens. He referred to Miss Anderson as "that grand woman."

Senator Purtell read an editorial which appeared in The New York Times of July 25, saying Miss Anderson's choice "may be construed as a recognition of her own unique worth. We like to think, however, that it is rather a way in which the United States does honor to the world organization."

The Times added that "when we name one of the greatest artists of our time we show that we do not hold the United Nation lightly. We are immensely proud that Miss Anderson can be a 'voice' for us, and we are sure that she will not lack those who wish to hear her."

CONNECTICUT PROUD

Senator Purtell said he was speaking for all the people of Connecticut "when I say that we are indeed proud of the appointment."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, associated himself with Senator Purtell's remarks and pointed out that in this country "We are not afraid to send an artist to the United Nations for fear that the artist will defect, because we know that the artist is wedded to the finest values we represent."

Senator Javits added that he thought Miss Anderson's appointment "is one of the greatest tributes to our kind of society."

Senator Prescott Bush, Connecticut Republican, noted "with great satisfaction" the confirmation of Miss Anderson. "She is a very distinguished woman," he said, adding:

We are proud of the fact that this great artist and great American has been chosen to represent the United States in the very important deliberations which the United Nations will hold during the coming autumn."



MARIAN ANDERSON

HARRISBURG, Pa. (ANP) — The Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania included Marian Anderson among nine other women honored in giving citations at the Executive Mansion here. Miss Anderson, currently with the U.S. delegation at the United Nations and serving on the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, was cited for her achievements in international understanding. The citation was presented by Mrs. George M. Leader, wife of the Pennsylvania Governor. Miss Anderson was born in Philadelphia, but makes her home now in Connecticut.



MARIAN ANDERSON HOPEFULS — Left to right, above, Vmek Shinda of Japan, Catherine Wallace of Pittsburgh, Pa., both studying in New York City, and Takoma Sroyonos of New York, look over a score, as all three were participants in the annual Marian Anderson scholarship competitions held in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6-7-8. Winners will be announced at an early date.—Mosley Photo.

mission of the National Council of Churches of Christ. Doris Ann is producer for NBC. Martin Hoade is director.

Life Of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Inspire The Crowning Experience

Washington, D. C.—"The Crowning Experience for the Moral ReArmament of the World at Mackinac Island, Mich., were introduced to the audience from the boxes where they were seated.

McLeod Bethune, was presented at the National Theatre in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, June 15.

The supreme artistry of Murie Smith of London, New York, and ranking Buddhist official to come to America; a former Community of 26 years standing; last year's president of a 400,000-strong union in India; an Algerian nationalist leader standing with French representatives; Chief Walking Buffalo of the Stoney Indians of Western Canada, and others.

Thirty-five Negroes from America and Canada, representing eight states and the province of Ontario participated in this premiere performance. Among them were 21 members of the Bethune-Cookman College choir, directed by Thomas D. Demps.

Louis Byles, a high government civil servant and lawyer from Jamaica, Susie Cabanero, a leading soprano from the Philippines, and Ann Beckles, Broadway and television star from Tennessee, co-starred with Muriel Smith.

Supporting Roles

Supporting roles were played by Vernon Slaughter, an outstanding character actor from Detroit, and Ted Nichols, a student leader from Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Over 1,200 Washington personalities gave a prolonged standing ovation to this cast of over 100 when the final curtain came down.

Speaking before the opening curtain, Robert E. McLaughlin, chairman of Commissioners, District of Columbia, said, "I know the effect of these plays in the global struggle of ideas. They can carry to the billions of the world the answer to dictatorship in any form. The 'Crowning Experience' represents the true heritage of America and expresses what we as Americans ought to be saying to the world."

After the final curtain many of the distinguished delegates from around the globe who have come to Washington from the Summit con-

Walden Has Last Word

There was the Buddhist Lord Abbot from Thailand who has charge

of over 200,000 monks, the highest ranking Buddhist official to come to America; a former Community of 26 years standing; last year's president of a 400,000-strong union in India; an Algerian nationalist leader standing with French representatives; Chief Walking Buffalo of the Stoney Indians of Western Canada, and others.

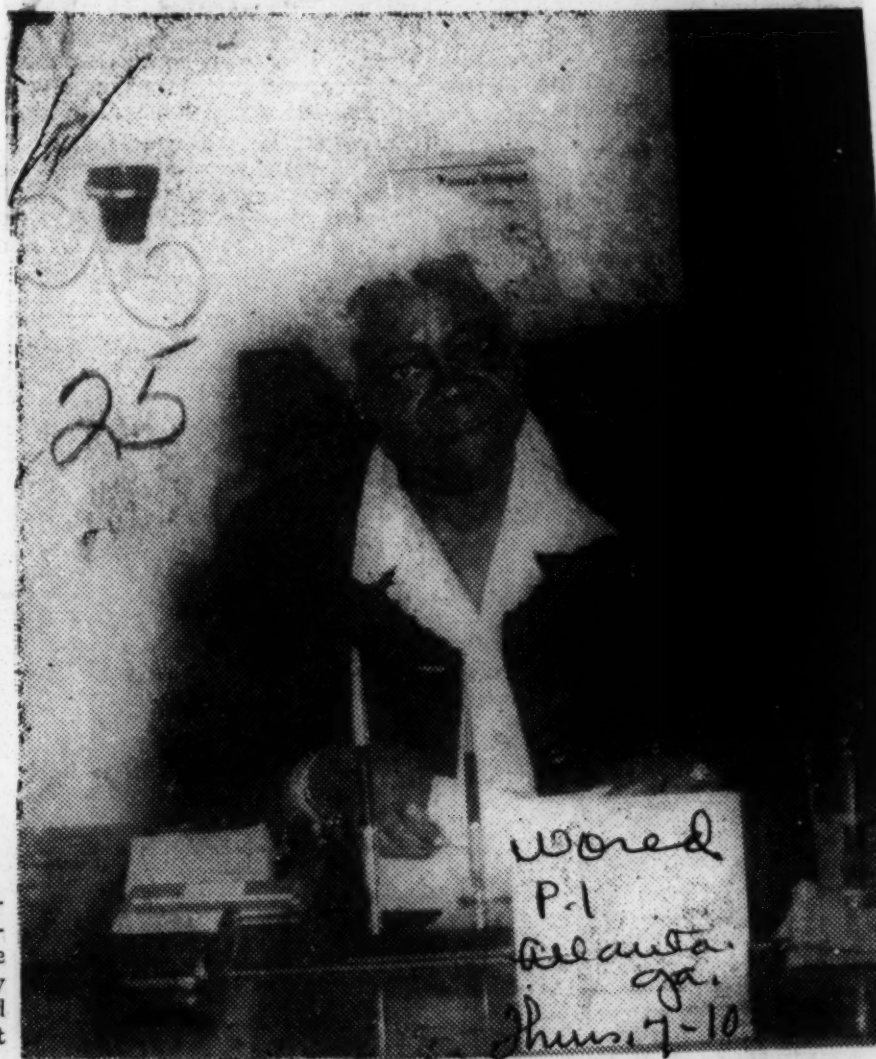
A few of them spoke briefly. Rajanohan Gandhi, the Mahatma's grandson, said, "This is what Asia longs for and desperately needs at this crucial hour."

General Ho Ying-chin, former Prime Minister of China who commanded the five million-strong war-time Chinese Army, said "We are deeply grateful for all the economic and military aid which America has given us. But more than ever we need this ideology of Moral ReArmament. If we had had this we would never have lost China to Communism."

The last word went to an outstanding Negro lawyer and member of the Georgia Bar for 47 years, Colonel Austin T. Walden, who said, "The MRA forces have spent five months in Atlanta, and Atlanta will never be the same again. I am thoroughly convinced that MRA offers the complete answer to all problems perplexing the statesmanship of the world."

Performances of this colorful dramatic, "The Crowning Experience," continued at the National Theatre through June 21 and the final run will be from June 25 through 28. "He Was Not Here," a play portraying the life of an American family was presented June 22 through 24. This is another MRA production, written by Phyllis Austin.

Memorial To A Great Lady



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Honored the world round, a forceful national character whose light shines more brilliantly as the days go by, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune would have been 83 had she lived until July 10.

Many functions have been held the nation over, honoring the great spirit whose slumber at her hallowed grounds around Bethune-Cookman is made all the sweeter.

— Atlanta Daily World Family.

Tribute Paid Black Bishop Dr. Bethune

By TED NICHOLS
Forty-two members of the World Assembly of Nations for Moral ReArmament paid tribute to the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune on the eve of her birthday.

Marion Anderson, a former Hollywood movie star of "Mutiny on the Bounty", and other films,

told the international audience that "Dr. Bethune was one of the greatest persons I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. Through her words and her living she gave meaning to life itself." Mrs. Anderson then related stories of Dr. Bethune's wisdom, warmth, and deep understanding of the human heart.

Men and women from around the globe knew and spoke of the dynamic impact of Dr. Bethune's life in the field of education and humanitarian endeavors. "She never stopped caring for others"



DR. MARY BETHUNE

Dr. Bethune Story On TV Sunday

The story of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted Negro educator and humanitarian who founded one of the first schools for Negro children in the United States, will be told on NBC-TV's Frontiers of Faith, Sunday, Feb. 9, 8:30 p.m., EST.

The play, "Light in the Southern Sky," was written by 29-year-old William Branch of Manhattan. Charles Van Doren will be the narrator. The cast includes Hilda Haynes as Mrs. McLeod, Elwood Smith as her husband, Robert, Dean Almquist as Dr. F. W. Moody and Joanne Allen who plays Mrs. Bethune as a child of eight.

The school which Mrs. Bethune founded in 1904 in Daytona Beach, Fla., was a one-room makeshift affair with packing boxes for desks, coals for chalk and cardboard for blackboards. Today it is an accredited, four-year college — the Bethune-Cookman college. Mrs. Bethune, who in her later years, served as advisor to three presidents, died in 1955 at the age of 79.

"Light in the Southern Sky" will be presented in cooperation with the Broadcasting and Film Com-

was the frequently repeated statement. Countless personalities recalled specific occasions when they met or listened to the "great American and world stateswoman."

Mother of Her Nation

As a student of the more recent years in the college she founded in Florida (Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach-1904) it is with sincere gratitude that we pay tribute to this noble American. Dr. Bethune is cherished by the millions whose lives she affected; numerous persons have claimed it a "rare gift" to have known her personally. She was born to a slave family of sixteen and became mother of her nation.

Two years before her death, Dr. Bethune visited the world force of Moral Re-Armament in Washington, D. C. and Switzerland. After experiencing the work of this force she later said "To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life." This statement has become a living motto of her life and what she wanted to give America.

"The Crowning Experience"

In December of 1957 a mighty musical drama was born, entitled "The Crowning Experience." It is a stage play inspired by the life of Dr. Bethune in which her greatness is unfolded in a way that gives the hope of an answer to a better and confused world.

Memorial Statue Of Mrs. Bethune Planned By Nat'l Council Women Set Memorial To Memory of Mrs. Bethune

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, announced Council plans recently for erecting a Freedom Memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the organization. The announcement came as the National Council was adjourning its 23rd annual convention at their Council House, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.

Tentative plans call for the memorial to be located in Lincoln Park. It would be the first statue erected in honor of a Negro in the nation's capital.

The unveiling of the Bethune Memorial on January 1, 1963, would coincide with the 100th anniversary of Negro freedom gained when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

MOMENTOUS PROJECT

The proposed memorial will be under the administration of the NCNW Educational Foundation which will oversee the momentous project. It will be financed by a mass fund raising campaign aimed primarily at Negro women throughout the nation. They will be asked to give a penny for each year of freedom since the historic signing of the Proclamation during the Civil War.

The program will get underway officially on January 1, 1959, when the Council will call a public meeting in Lincoln Park to outline details of the four-year project. Congressmen, government officials and educational leaders will participate in the mass meeting designed to gain public support of the undertaking.

"SOMETHING TO OTHERS"

Mrs. Bethune rose to international fame on the theme of "giving something to others." She founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935 because she felt the need to bring together all the national bodies formed by Negro women under a central organization.

Called the "First Woman of Her Race," the nationally known leader was born on a rice and cotton farm in South Carolina. One of 17 children of ex-slave parents, Mrs. Bethune attended a mission school in Mayesville, her hometown, Scotia Seminary in Concord, N. C., and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. She founded what is now Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1904, and served as its president until a few years before her death in 1955.

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THE LATE MRS. BETHUNE
... for her a memorial

Emancipation Proclamation in

510-Year-Old University Hails Scholar

Czechs Bestow Honors on DuBois

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM

(Exclusive to The Courier)

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia

—Amid the pomp and splendor of old medieval Europe, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has been received into the fellowship of the oldest university of Central Europe.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Historical Science was bestowed upon Dr. DuBois by the Prague Charles University. Charles U. was founded by Emperor Charles IV in 1340 more than 100 years before Columbus reached America, when London was a ring of embattled castles and Moscow a mere village.

After Dr. DuBois responded in Latin, "Spondeo ad polliceor" to questions put to him by Dr. Zdenek Vancura, the degree was handed to him and a golden chair was placed about his neck.

Dr. DuBois then said in part, "I am, Gentlemen, deeply moved by the great honor done me today in a noted and ancient seat of learning, Charles University. I receive this honor in all humility holding it not so much personal but rather an act of symbolism toward the race which I represent in America and on the continent of Africa."

"These are the people whose struggles today mean peace to the torn and distracted world or continuation of exploitation, theft and murder. Science and religion have for five centuries united to deny the role of Africa in history and to teach Negroes submission instead of revolt."

AFTER THIS response, Dr. DuBois delivered a lecture which will become a part of the Charles

U. record. After he returned to his seat, trumpets rang out with the "Star Spangled Banner" sounding, perhaps, for the first time in history within these ancient walls. Everyone rose and stood at attention. Then the Czech national anthem was played and the recessional begun.

• Dignitaries, including members of the U. S. Embassy, and representatives from Canada, Australia, Poland and Rumania, came forward to congratulate Dr. DuBois.

The ceremony had taken place in the great hall of Carolinum College, center of the university. Fifteenth century tapestries hang from its high walls, and the chandelier of intricately carved Czech glass is reflected in thick rugs which cover a tiered platform. A huge, baroque, gold-

covered statue of Charles IV stands in front of the hall. Kleig lights were set up for television and movie cameras.

• Dr. DuBois is believed to be the first American to receive an honorary degree in the hall.

The processional which led to the ceremony was preceded by trumpet fanfare. Beadles, bearing maces preceded the line of march with their dress of sixteenth century, heavy silk in gold and green with crimson robes trimmed in ermine.

Then followed the professors and the deans and then the "candidate."

Before the honors were bestowed upon Dr. DuBois, Dean Kafka read a detailed account of his life and works. Much of the ceremony was done in Latin. . .



DuBois Responds—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois delivers his response after receiving the degree of Doctor of Science of History at

Prague, Czechoslovakia's Charles (Karlovy) University. Charles University was founded by Emperor Charles IV in 1348.

DuBois urges all out freedom bid

Special to the AFRO
ACCRA, Ghana — "You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a continent to regain. You have freedom and dignity to attain!"

The All-African People's Conference here was listening to the words of author and lecturer Dr. W. E. B. DuBois in a speech urging Africans to press for freedom.

The address was delivered in the absence of Dr. DuBois by his wife, Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois.



Dr. W. E. B. DUBOIS

DO NOT MORTGAGE your future "for automobiles, refrigerators and Paris gowns."

"Spend your income to educate your children, develop such industry as best serves the great mass of people and make your country strong in ability, self-support and self-denial," Dr. DuBois counseled.

"Sacrifice your chance to shine before your neighbors. Will you, for the sake of temporary advantage, spend your income paying interest on borrowed funds from colonial powers?"

"If Africa unites, it will be because each part, each nation, each tribe, gives up a part of its heritage for the good of the whole," the noted scholar exclaimed.

DR. DuBOIS said he attended the Paris Exposition in 1900 and met with West Indians in London at a Pan-African Conference.

He said the movement died "I proposed to President Woodrow Wilson that the German colonies in Africa be set up after the war as an independent area governed by an international board on which Africans should be represented" Dr. DuBois said.

"This was not accepted," he continued, saying, "but it influenced the celebrated Mandates Provision of the final treaty."

"MEANWHILE, colored soldiers were receiving bad treatment from white Americans. The NAACP, which I helped found, asked me to go to Eu-

a Liberian Ambassador) organized this and at his request, I visited the meeting in Manchester, England. Here I met Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta and a dozen other young leaders."

The 90-year-old leader said Casely Havford and his companions called a West African Conference in 1920.

"Between 1919 and 1940, in almost every part of Africa men and organizations appeared demanding nationhood for Africa groups, and union in a federated Africa."

The world financial depression interfered with all the efforts until 1945, he told his audience.

"THIS MEETING here in Accra," Dr. DuBois said, "is the sixth effort to bring this great movement before the world and translate its experience into action."

DuBois Birthday Fete Nets \$1770

A net total of \$1770 was raised for the 90th birthday fete for Dr. W. E. B. DuBois last February, according to a statement issued this week.

The funds were turned over to DuBois who attended a testimonial dinner in his honor at DuBar Vocational school. The affair was headed by Truman K. Gibson Sr. DuBois and his wife are now on a tour of Europe, Asia and Africa.

rope after armistice and probe conditions.

"I proposed to call a Pan-African Conference in Paris while the Peace Congress was sitting at Versailles to advise on the future of Africa."

"The U.S. opposed such a meeting, but Blaise Diagne, a black Senegalese and French Undersecretary of Colonies, induced Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, to permit the meeting."

Clemenceau knew that few Africans or colored delegates could attend. We held a small meeting in 1919 at the Grand Hotel in Paris.

"AFTER PEACE was declared in 1921, we called a much larger Pan-African Conference in Paris, London and Brussels."

Dr. DuBois said the fury of the colonial powers was aroused by the 200 delegates at the meeting for the third, fourth and fifth conferences were only partially successful.

He said efforts to convene a conference in Africa itself proved futile and the depression years halted attempts for a parley for 15 years.

Finally, in 1945, black trade union delegates to the Paris meeting of trade unions called for another Pan-African Congress."

"GEORGE PADMORE (now

Dr. DuBois Thinks The Future For Negroes Points Toward Socialism

NEW YORK. — Salvation for the American Negroes lies in Socialism and the Negro people should support all measures moving in that direction, contends Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the distinguished educator and historian.

The mass of the colored people of the world are moving towards Socialism and this movement will inevitably influence American Negroes, Dr. DuBois argues. "On March 6, 1957, when ancient Ghana was reborn in West Africa, American Negroes realized how far toward Socialism this group of black folk had gone" he writes.

Writes Essays

Dr. DuBois, beliefs, deeply held and eloquently developed, are set forth in an essay entitled "The Negro And Socialism" in the recently-published volume "Toward, A Socialist America" The book contains fifteen essays by contemporary American socialist writers. While a number of the other essays touch on the struggle of the Negro people, Dr. DuBois' contribution thoroughly analyzes this particular issue.

The book edited by Helen Alfred, veteran civic worker and founder of the National Public Housing conference, is frankly dedicated to advance public interest in the practical possibilities of a socialist America. Miss Alfred who describes herself as one who has been "a 20th century American socialist for many years," writes in her introduction to the book that the volume is intended "to suggest political action to expedite the transition to such a system."

Negroes Poorly Paid

Dr. DuBois, sketching the situation of the Negro people in the U. S. A. in broad, swift strokes points out that 10 millions of the Negro people receive "less than \$50 a week per family. Half of them cannot read or write. They live mostly in the rural districts and small towns of the former slave states, whence their efforts to escape are hindered by law, mob violence, and scarcity of places of refuge which welcome or give them work or places to live."

Four million Negroes live "economically insecure and on the edge of poverty," Dr. DuBois adds.

In conclusion, he states, "it is clear today that the salvation of American Negroes lies in Socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and the control of water, electric and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties, independent candidates and the elimination of graft and gambling on television and even in churches."

"Peace Inevitable"

"The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma . . . The atom bomb has revolutionized our thought. Peace is not only preferable today, but it is increasingly inevitable. Passive resistance is not the end of action, but the beginning. After refusing to fight, there is the question of how to live. The Negro church which stops discrimination against bus riders must next see how those riders can earn a decent living and not remain hopelessly exploited by those who own the buses and make jim crow laws. This may well be a difficult program, but it is the only one."

25 1958

Plan New York Reception

90th Birthday Fete for DuBois

NEW YORK—The 90th birthday of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will be celebrated at a reception at New York's Roosevelt Hotel, Sunday afternoon, March 2.

Dr. DuBois was born Feb. 23 1868, in Great Barrington, Mass. For the past several days birthday greetings have been arriving at the DuBois home in Brooklyn Heights and at the offices of the sponsoring committee of the reception.

The sponsoring committee is also gathering a fund which will be presented to Dr. DuBois at the reception "so that he may be able to continue his work." Treasurers of the committee are the writer and anthropologist, Eslanda Robeson, and Angus Cameron, the publisher. The address is 100 W. 23rd St., New York City 11.

AMONG THE speakers at the New York reception will be Truman Nelson, the distinguished novelist.

The publishers of "Who's Who" will present Dr. DuBois with a special scroll on Feb. 27 to mark the fact that a biography of the great scholar has appeared in every issue of the publication since the first one in 1898. Volume 30, the 60th anniversary edition of "Who's Who," is currently available.

Dr. DuBois' latest published work is "The Ordeal of Mansart." It is the first novel of a trilogy, "The Black Flame," which covers the history of Negroes in the U. S. from the post-Civil War Reconstruction period to 1956. Two other volumes will appear soon.



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Feels Honored By Communist Tribute

NEW YORK. — (AP) — Famed Negro historian and editor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois says he feels "honored" by his election to corresponding membership in the Communist East German Academy of Sciences. Reached at his Brooklyn home, Sunday, on his 90th birthday, the

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

still active writer said he was notified by cable a few days ago of his election to the Red group.

Dr. DuBois was denied a passport last year to attend the Ghana Independence celebration because he refused to sign the required non-Communist affidavit.

"I was not a member of the Communist party," Dr. DuBois emphasized, "but no one has the right to ask about my political or religious beliefs."

Dr. DuBois noted he had not sought the academy membership. He has authored nearly a score of books on the American Negro.

The historian was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but was ousted by the NAACP's Board of Directors in a dispute in 1948.

Protest Howard U.'s Honoring Of Dr. Dubois

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Howard university's action in honoring Dr. W. E. B. DuBois on his 90th birthday for his work in seeking equal rights for Negroes was protested by the local department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars last week.

The noted author, educator and sociologist, spoke at Howard March 31, under the sponsorship of the division of social sciences.

The Veterans organization noted that DuBois had been indicted in 1951 for failing to register as a foreign agent while working with the Peace Information center. However, Dr. DuBois was freed on a directed verdict of acquittal. The VFW also pointed out that DuBois was cited by the House Un-American Activities committee and said he had been a recipient of the Stalin Peace Prize.

DuBois said he never received the peace prize, but did receive an award from the World Peace council.

The VFW said the university's action "calls for an apology."

ADVICE TO MY GREAT-GRANDSON:

The Wisdom That Comes With 90 Years

EDITOR'S NOTE: Speaking at his 90th birthday celebration at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author, historian and sociologist, couched his remarks in the form of advice to his grandson. The wisdom contained therein is so universal that we are printing it below for other great grandsons to read because they are custodians of the future.

The most distinguished guest on this festive occasion is none other than my great-grandson, Arthur Edward McFarlane II, who was born this last Christmas day.

He has kindly consented to permit me to read to you a bit of advice which, as he remarked with a sigh of resignation, great-grandparents are supposed usually to inflict on the helpless young. This then is my word of advice.

As men go, I have had a reasonably happy and successful life. I have had enough to eat and drink, have been suitably clothed and as you see have had many friends.

But the thing which has been the secret of whatever I have done is the fact that I have been able to earn a living by doing the work which I wanted to do and that work was what the world needed done. I want to stress this.

You will soon learn, my dear young man, that most human beings spend their lives doing work which they hate and work which the world does not need. It is therefore of prime importance that you learn early what you want to do; how far you are fit to do it and whether or not the world needs this service.

HERE, IN the next 20 years, your parents can be of use to you. You will soon begin to wonder just what par-

ents are for besides interfering with your natural wishes.

Let me, therefore, tell you: parents are inflicted upon you in order to show you what kind of a person you are, what sort of world you live in and what the persons who dwell here need for their happiness and well-being.

It was my unusual good fortune in the first 25 years of my life, to learn by effort and hard competition, just what I could do; then to get a fairly good idea of what the world was in which I must work.

In these years I have seen the United States, North and South; I have live in England, France, Germany and Italy; I had listened to the advice of some of the world's greatest minds and I had heard from the lips of human beings just what their problems were. Beside this, I had seen the Atlantic Ocean, the high Alps at Berne, the Venus of Milo and the Sistine Madonna.

THEN I CAME home prepared to work. It was then in the summer of 1892, 66 years ago, that I made a quite unconscious choice. I chose to begin my life work for the pleasure of doing it and the need of its being done and not for the money I was going to be paid for it.

This was no great and advertised occasion; I asked no advice and none was proffered. I chose without hesitancy or question.

It was in this wise: after borrowing money to pay for postage stamps, I wrote the nation and offered my services. The response was slow and unenthusiastic. But at least three offers came.

A colored college in Ohio offered me \$750 a year as a teacher. A state school in Missouri offered me \$1,050. I went to Wilberforce, Ohio, not because of any martyr complex but because I knew something about Wilberforce.

I KNEW that in 1787, when this nation was declaring all men equal, two black men were on their knees praying to God in the fashionable church of St.

George's in Philadelphia. While St. George's was glad to see colored people practice the true religion, they did not like them to clutter up the aisles of this church and to assall God with such vehemence.

TWO DEACONS therefore approached these black men and whispered gently that it would be more seemly if they would finish their prayers in the balcony. The balcony was much nearer heaven than the main floor.

But these men were stubborn. They said, "No, we are going to finish our prayers right here and now. Then we are going to get up and leave this church and we are never coming back."

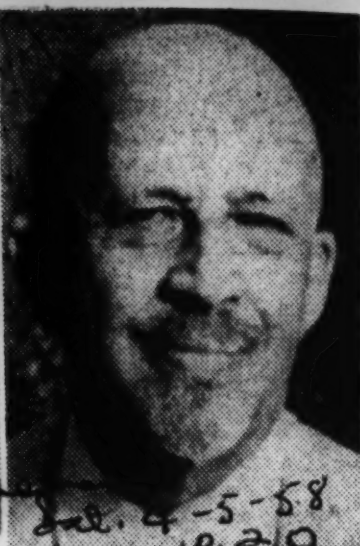
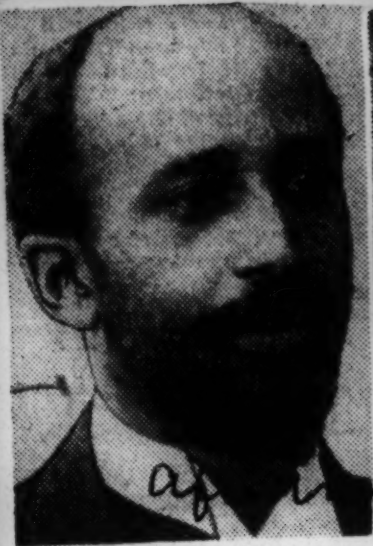
So one of these men, Richard Allen, left the white Methodist church and founded the African Methodist Episcopal church which today is one of the largest colored organizations in the world.

And one of Allen's successors, Bishop Daniel Payne, bought a sight in Southern Ohio and founded a college called Wilberforce. And Wilberforce, in 1892, offered me a job teaching which I hastened to accept because at Wilberforce I planned to develop a university like the University of Berlin for the uplift of the colored race in America.

QUITE INCIDENTALLY, Wilberforce offered me enough to live on during this work. The fact that the Missouri state school offered me \$300 more seemed to me then of no importance.

Right here, my esteemed great-grandson, may I ask you to stick a pin. You will find it the fashion in the America, where eventually you will live and work, to judge that life's work by the amount of money it brings you.

This is a grave mistake. The return from your work must



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

YESTERDAY

TODAY

be the satisfaction which that work brings you and the world's need of that work. With this, life is heaven or as near heaven as you can get.

Without this — with work which you despise, which bores you and which the world does not need — life is hell. And believe me, many a \$25,000-a-year executive is living in just such a hell today.

INCOME IS not greenbacks, it is satisfaction; it is creation; it is beauty. It is the supreme sense of a world of men going forward—lurch and stagger though it may, but slowly, inevitably going forward—and you, you yourself with your hand on the wheels. Make this choice then, my son. Never hesitate, never falter.

And now comes the word of warning: the satisfaction with your work even at best will never be complete, since nothing on earth can be perfect.

The forward pace of the world which you are pushing will be painfully slow. But what of that? The difference between a hundred and a thousand years is less than you now think. But doing what must be done—that is eternal, even when it walks with poverty.

And I care not to garner while others

Know only to harvest and reap. For mine is the reaping of sowing

Till the spirit of rest gives me sleep.

Dr. DuBois May Go To Africa

We must take lead, future lies in Socialism—DuBois

By CHATWOOD HALL

CONCAKRY, Guinea — Another independent African state has now joined the ranks of independent countries along the West African coast.

French Guinea recently voted overwhelmingly against remaining a French colony—the only French colony in Africa to answer "No" to Gen. Charles De Gaulle's and France's referendum for a new French constitution. Guinea voted itself out of French rule.

A National Constitutional Assembly has been formed to draft a constitution for the new Republic of Guinea. Sekou Toure has been named Prime Minister and has formed a government of 16 members.

Prime Minister Toure announced this week that he plans soon to visit Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in Accra.

The purpose of the visit has not been announced, but it is reliably believed that the two will discuss, among other things, closer collaboration between all independent West African states and the forthcoming Pan African Congress to be held in Accra in December.

It is expected that Dr. W. Burghardt DuBois, a pioneer in the Pan-African movement, and Paul Robeson will attend the congress.

After his talks with Prime Minister Nkrumah, it is expected that Premier Toure will visit President William Tubman in Monrovia. The Republic of Guinea has a long stretch of border with Liberia.

THESE TALKS of West African leaders may also tentatively explore the possibility of forming a federation of independent West African states which would coordinate their policies and give them more influence and power in African and world affairs than if they acted separately.

Already diplomatic recognition is forthcoming for the new Republic of Guinea.

As was to have been expected, Russia and China quickly recognized the new state. Liberia has extended provisional recognition.

The United Arab Republic has sent recognition and several other Middle East and North African Arab countries are expected to do so shortly.

JUST WHAT and where is the new Republic of Guinea?

It was long a French colonial enclave on the western bulge of Africa, north of Liberia and north and east of Sierra Leone.

The country covers 105,000 sq. miles and has an estimated population of 3,000,000. It is reported to have been one of France's richest African colonies in agricultural and mineral wealth.

The country is blessed with a high per capita income relative to other African countries. For example, it is reported that per capita income is 70 per cent higher than in Nigeria, which is slated to become independent in 1960.

AND WHO is 36-year-old Prime Minister Sekou Toure?

He has long been active in anti-colonial politics in Guinea and is known to have spent some time travelling and studying in east European countries.

For this reason some apprehension has been expressed in certain circles that he may have Socialistic ideas and plans for his country.

Sweden, one of the most advanced countries in Europe has had a Socialist government for about a quarter of a century.

This Socialist government has given Swedes one of the highest standards of living in the world, and Sweden perhaps has the most advanced social legislation, social services, security and protection for its people in the entire western world.

Prime Minister Toure stated that, though his country will be fully independent with self-rule, it does not intend to sever relations altogether with France.

Some form of mutual relationship, especially in the economic and cultural fields, is expected to be established.

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted author and educator told an audience of more than 1,000 last Wednesday that "the future of the colored man lies not with capitalism but with labor, and the future of both lies with socialism."

In his lecture at Dunbar High School following a \$25-a-plate dinner honoring greater opportunity in America, Dr. DuBois stated that "a group of willful and irresponsible men, chiefly Americans, but also French and British, have spread the idea around that communism is a dirty word, and Communists are criminals, and that socialism is either a mistake or a crime."

He defended communism as one way of achieving socialism. He reminded his audience that "communism is not a conspiracy and Communists are

not criminals.

DR. DUBOIS said that "the Soviet Union has one of the best systems of free popular education in the world, and the Soviet schools lead mankind and show the world new ways of thought and culture."

The American government has busied itself sending high placed American colored people

abroad to preach that communism is a greater opportunity in America, but, he said in effect, colored people who achieved wealth and position forgot to fight for those still held in capitalist bondage.

He challenged colored Americans with the responsibility of taking the lead in the salvation of our civilization. "But if colored people are willing to do only what America does, to think as it thinks and say what it says, we are lost," he added.



70th Anniversary—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois receives congratulations following his initiation into the Fisk University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. DuBois, who received a citation from Fisk at the 84th annual commencement exercises Monday, returned to the Fisk campus on the 70th anniversary of his graduation. Offering congratulations are, left to right: Theodore S. Currier, Dr. Bernard Spivack and Dr. Anna Harvin.

IN LECTURE AT HOWARD

'America fighting world progress,' DuBois declares

WASHINGTON

"The nation is headed wrong. It is not the first time a nation has been wrong, but it may be the last . . ."

Thus declared Dr. William E. B. DuBois, noted scholar, author and pioneer in the battle for equal rights for minorities, as he concluded a 30-minute lecture at Howard University's Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, Monday night.

Speaking before a standing room crowd of more than 600 students, faculty members and visitors, Dr. DuBois outlined "A History of the last 40 Years" as he saw it, and then stressed where "we stand in 1958."

On the latter point, the 90-year-old scholar declared "Today the United States is fighting world progress; progress which must be toward socialism and against colonialism and war."

ASSERTING "our preparation for war is greater than any the world has ever known," Dr. Du Bois added, "We are not leading democracy. We are allied with every dictatorship in the world. We are stifling our own democracy and are ruled by monopoly and corporate wealth."

He continued: "Socialism is inevitable, and communism is one way to achieve it. But, whether it is achieved by socialistic principles, and the communism dictatorship or by democracy, its aim of giving to each what he needs and demanding what best he can give, is the inevitable aim of civilization and sooner or later will triumph."

Answering his own question, "Where now do colored people stand?" Dr. DuBois declared: "If we aim to be Americans, willing to do only what America does, think as it thinks and say what it says we are stupid."

"If, on the other hand," he continued, "we are determined to reach the highest standards of the world and broaden and

lift those standards by developing the best parts of our own American colored culture, cleansed by blood and slavery, poverty and insult, we may save the world."

"If on the other hand, we are bribed by high salaries to our gifted while our masses starve; by privilege to our rich, while our millions crawl; by publicity for our fools while our leaders and our youth rot in jail, then we are lost," he concluded.

DR. DuBOIS traced the historical years of 1917 to 1957, which he said had been of "unprecedented change" and put his own interpretation on their meaning. At the outset, he declared that his "understanding" of what happened in those eventful years is "not what most of you have been taught. It is not what many of you believe. It is what I believe."

He charged that during World War I, America gained 23,000 millionaires, displaced Great Britain as banker of the world and became the chief figure in world trade. "Our new wealth and power changed our attitude toward Russia," which was revolting against colonial imperialism, Dr. DuBois asserted.

Then he traced the historical events leading up to the Depression in 1929 in the United States; the rise of Stalin Russia, a new state founded on socialistic principles, and the gain of control by Hitler in Germany.

DURING THIS period, Dr. DuBois said "socialism began to spread from Russia to Scandinavia; to Britain, Germany and Italy; to France and the United States."

He emphasized that Franklin D. Roosevelt was "not a conscious socialist," but faced the unemployment of 14 million Americans, ruined farms, closed banks and disrupted industry, and "adopted the socialist program of Harry Hopkins."

"Hitler in Germany and Mus-

solini in Italy, facing conditions as bad or worse than America, also turned toward socialism," the renowned author said, "but used social control to serve capital rather than labor."

SHORTLY afterwards came World War II, which Dr. DuBois declared was "not a fight between democracy and fascism or between socialism and free enterprise." "It was," he asserted, "an attempt of Europe to restore its control of the colonial peoples of the world, with Russia as a part of the exploited area and with Germany and Italy displacing France and Britain as the chief directors of world wealth and labor."

DR. DuBOIS' lecture was sponsored by the Division of Social Sciences at Howard. Dr. Eugene C. Holmes, associate professor of philosophy and chairman of the Division of Social Sciences, said the visit to Howard was a tribute to him on his 90th birthday. (He celebrated his 90th birthday last month.)



25
Afro-American P.5 Baltimore, Md.
WORLD AFFAIRS — Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the history department at Howard University, exchanges views with Dr. William E. B.

Sat. 4-12-58

DuBois during luncheon at Howard Monday. Dr. DuBois lectured there Monday night.

'Socialism Is Inevitable' - DuBois

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Socialism is the only answer to a surviving civilization, stated Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar, lecturer and author in an address before nearly 800 persons who packed the Howard University chapel. DuBois said that "socialism is inevitable whether it is achieved by dictatorship or by democracy. The chief aim of socialism is to give to every person what he needs and demand from each person what he can best give."

DuBois was honor guest of the social science department of Howard on the occasion of his 80th birthday. The noted writer gave a clear and complete review of the political condition of the world during the past 40 years, beginning at World War I in 1917, and moving step by step to the year of 1957.

Sat. 4-2-58
AFTER VIVIDLY relating all of the causes of the troubles in the world until the present day, nals."

He charged America with failing to lead in a democracy, but rather allying herself with every dictatorship in the world. He claimed that this country is stifling her own democracy and allowing herself to be ruled by monopoly and corporate wealth.

He defended communism as one way of achieving socialism. He reminded his audience that "communism is not a conspiracy and Communists are not criminals."

HE CHALLENGED Negro Americans to take the lead in the "salvation of our civilization." "But if Negroes are willing to do only what America does, to think as it thinks and say what it says, we are lost," he added.

"If on the other hand we are determined to reach the highest standards of the world and broaden and lift those standards by developing the best parts of our American Negro culture cleansed by blood and slavery, poverty and insult, we may save the world," he said.

DuBois scored those gifted colored citizens who permit themselves to be bribed by high salaries while the masses starve. He blasted the rich who become privileged citizens while the millions of poor souls crawl. He lambasted the fool who grabs all of the publicity while the true leaders are forced to rot in jail.

"If we continue to let these conditions exist," he said, "then we are lost."

Dr. DuBois Says Negro Future Lies With Labor

*Defender p. 3
Sat. 5-31-58
Chicago Ill.*
Shortly after being honored at a testimonial dinner, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, educator, famed author

and civic leader, told a crowd of over 1,000 persons that the future of the Negro lies with labor and with Negroes facing and handling their own problems.

He also urged that they learn about the race, read books by Negroes and support the leaders who have their best interest at heart.

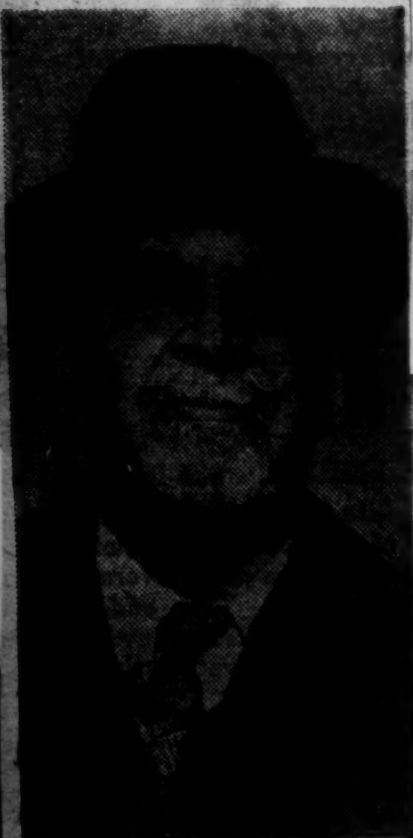
The dinner and lecture which were held at Dunbar Vocational High school, honored Dr. DuBois as the "Man of the Century" for his more than 60 years of writing and study of Negro life in the U. S. and of the culture of Africa and for his pioneer efforts for civil rights for Negroes.

Truman K. Gibson, sr., board chairman of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance co., headed the sponsoring group. Atty. Loring B. Moore presided and Ald. Sidney Jones introduced the speaker.

Dr. DuBois startled his listeners when he rated the schools in Russia as superior to those in Chicago and said the "Soviet Union has one of the best systems of free popular education in the world."

He credited the Red schools with showing the world new ways to thought and culture.

The educator berated American and European leaders who he said have misled the world about communism and charged Communists with being criminals.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

DuBois warned that the United States today is headed in the wrong direction. "This country is fighting world progress," he said. "It is opposing progress which must be toward socialism and against colonialism and war."

YOUR HISTORY

By J.A. ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South
Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. SAMUEL MILAI

Carrier Sat. 2-23-58
P. 13 Pittsburgh, Pa.



Salute to DOCTOR W.E. Burghardt DuBois

On His 90th
Birthday

Born Feb. 23, 1868. Renowned scholar, author, speaker and champion of human rights. The darker peoples of the world are immensely indebted to him. Greatest living fighter for their rights.

Chief founder of the NAACP, 1910; and editor of the Crisis, its organ, for 22 years. His editorials and general information created a revolution in racial thinking. In 1911, his address at the Universal Races Congress in London, caused an immense stir and made him feared by the colonial powers. His Pan-African Congress, Paris, 1919, and later ones in Brussels, Lisbon, New York, where he brought together leading thinkers of the dark world, were even more effective.

Has had a most distinguished scholastic and literary career. Graduate of Fisk and Harvard (Ph. D.) with studies in other colleges, including University of Berlin, Germany. Taught Greek, Latin, history, economics at Howard, Atlanta, and elsewhere. Author of 12 books and numerous articles in leading journals. His "Souls of Black Folk" was the first great classic on the race question. His "Darkwater" (1920) received national and world-wide attention. Among others are "The World and Africa" and "Black Reconstruction." His latest, "Ordeal of Mansart" (1956). Still hale and hearty and an incisive speaker.

February 'baby' to African American P. 9 celebrate in March

NEW YORK — The 90th birthday of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will be celebrated at a reception at the Roosevelt Hotel here on Sunday afternoon, March 2.

Dr. DuBois was born Feb. 23, 1868, in Great Barrington, Mass. For the past several days birthday greetings have been arriving at the DuBois home in Brooklyn Heights and at the offices of the sponsoring committee of the reception.

Leading intellectuals, government officials, independence leaders and trade unionists in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have all used the occasion of DuBois's birthday to express their sympathy for the Colored American's battle for full citizenship fights.

THE SPONSORING committee is also gathering a fund which will be presented to Dr. DuBois at the reception "so that he may be able to continue his work." Mrs. Eslanda Robeson and Angus Cameron, treasurers, 100 West 23rd St., New York 11 will accept all funds.

Among the speakers at the New York reception will be Truman Nelson, the novelist who wrote an article on Dr. DuBois in Jan. 23 issue of The Nation. The publishers of Who's Who will present Dr. DuBois with a special scroll on Feb. 27 to mark the fact that a biography of the



DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

great scholar has appeared in every issue of the publication since the first one in 1898.

25
1958

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

German Reds Cite Dr. DuBois at Howard

W. E. B. DuBois District VFW Protests Fete For DuBois

NEW YORK — (INS) — Famous Negro historian and editor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois said Sunday he "felt honored" over election to corresponding membership in the Communist East German Academy of Sciences.

Announcement of the election was made in East Berlin by the East German News Agency ADN Sunday, Dr. DuBois' 90th birthday.

Reached at his Brooklyn home, the 90-year-old active writer, said he was notified by cable a few days ago of the East German Academy of Sciences' action, and "I felt honored."

Dr. DuBois was denied a passport last year to attend the Ghana independence because he refused to sign the required non-Communist affidavit. **NOT A RED**

"I was not a member of the Communist Party" Dr. DuBois emphasized, "but no one has the right to ask about my political or religious beliefs."

He allegedly has been a participant in organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive or Communist.

The East German announcement said the prolific author was elected to the Academy of Sciences because of his "merits in historical research." Dr. DuBois noted he had not sought the membership. **OTHER HONORS**

It was not his first recognition from a Communist-bloc country. He holds an honorary doctorate from the University of Sofia in Bulgaria.

Dr. DuBois has authored nearly a score of books on the American Negro and written for and edited several publications.

He was one of the Founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but was ousted by the NAACP's board of directors as its research head in a dispute in 1948.

The District Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars plans to protest the appearance of W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro author, educator, and sociologist at Howard University.

Paul E. Wampler Jr., departmental commander, said yesterday the institution's action in honoring Dr. DuBois "calls for an apology." He planned to send the protest to university officials today.

The action, he said, was authorized by the executive committee at a meeting Monday.

DuBois spoke at Howard University March 1 under the sponsorship of the Division of Social Sciences. He was honored on his 90th birthday for his work in seeking equal rights for Negroes.

Wampler noted DuBois had been indicted in 1951 for failing to register as a foreign agent while working with the Peace Information Center. A judge later ordered a directed verdict of acquittal on the charge.

The VFW commander also said DuBois was cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee and described him as a recipient of the Stalin Peace Prize. DuBois, reached in New York City, said he never was awarded a Stalin Peace Prize, but did receive an award from the World Peace Council.)

The Department of Social Sciences of Howard University deserves a great deal of credit for its courage in bringing the distinguished sociologist, author and scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to deliver an address to the students last week. *The American P.S.*

That Dr. DuBois is a controversial figure is proved by the fact that the U.S. State Department has consistently refused to issue him a passport to travel abroad for international conferences in recent years. This is more a reflection upon the narrow concepts of the Department than it is upon Dr. DuBois.

The primary purpose of an educational institution is to educate and it is impossible to obtain a well rounded education by looking at only one side of a sphere. Any institution of higher learning which shies away from a man because he is the object of controversy is hardly worthy of the name. Education itself is a never-ending battle between conflicting ideas and opinions, the validity of which is determined by examination and experimentation, not by popularity of the ideas advanced.

Just a short time ago it was unpopular to believe that the world was round; and Christopher Columbus, like Dr. DuBois was a controversial figure among the scholars of his day.

Critics of Dr. DuBois accuse him of being pro-Communist and his speech Monday night did little to allay their suspicions, but there is one important factor which his critics overlook. Dr. DuBois is not saying anything now which he was not saying 40 years ago, long before the Russian revolution became a fait accompli.

He was fighting colonial exploitation then, and he is fighting colonial exploitation now. It is difficult to determine where his love of communism begins and his hatred of imperialism ends. From his speech and his writings, it is apparent that he sees in socialism not a panacea for all of the world's evils, but a force in being capable of coping with, if not destroying, the imperialism which he has fought so vigorously during the greater part of his 90 years.

There are a number of compelling reasons why Howard University had no choice but to invite Dr. DuBois to their forum. As one of the pioneers in founding the Niagara Movement and the NAACP, he helped to crystallize the spirit which has brought the race a long way in its struggle for citizenship. As a founder of the Pan-African Conference, his writings fired the imagination of the young native leaders whose courage has brought about the evolution of several independent nations, with more to follow.

As a scholar and thinker, he is one of the darker

men whom the white man fears. Howard University students were entitled to see and hear a man while he is still among us.

much to prod the conscience of his country and of the world on the racial issue as he has. He deserves honor in the twilight of a career that will be remembered long after his detractors have been forgotten.

DuBois And His Critics (From The California Eagle)

The Veterans of Foreign Wars has worked itself into a junior grade tizzy because Howard University invited Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to speak. We can expect some of the same kind of criticism because the local NAACP honored him at a reception.

Of course, Dr. DuBois is a controversial figure. He always has been. He has never pulled his punches and has never quailed before public opinion. Whenever he has thought he was right he has spoken his piece, no matter what the reaction.

The plain truth is that DuBois is one of the great Americans of his time. To him, more than to any other single individual, belongs the credit for the philosophy that actuates the NAACP. He had the courage and the foresight to speak out against the separate but equal philosophy of Booker T. Washington when most Negroes thought it wise to hold their peace.

Dr. DuBois told an unbelieving world that the "problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line" before most Americans ever thought about the problems of colonialism. He convoked Pan-African Congresses in the days when freedom for Africans was regarded as a joke. Dr. DuBois rejected the thesis of racial inferiority when other sociologists tempered with it or supported it. This isn't to say that Dr. DuBois has always been right. He hasn't. On the other hand, no living American has done as



She Told Them— Returning to her alma mater to deliver the Alumni-Traditions Day address, Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, who made history by seconding the nomination of President Eisen-

hower for his second term, won plenty of fans for herself at Morgan State College. Dr. Edmonds, professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, was "mobbed" by Morganites after her address.

Prof. Helen Edmonds Charges:

Most Students Haven't Learned Basic Grammar

Courier, p. 10, Sat 4-5-58

BALTIMORE, Md. — Scoring the inability of students today to "write a decent paragraph," globe-trotting Helen Edmonds called a strong program in the liberal arts "basic to a college education."

Delivering the Alumni-Traditions Day address at Morgan State College, Dr. Edmonds called a liberal education the "basic prerequisite to any specialization."

She said, "Students are special today who have not learned

basic grammar and therefore cannot write a decent paragraph. Such a sad state of affairs has been the result of the new school curriculum and poor teaching, so much so that the colleges seem to be designed for the purpose of catering to the weak and slow learner."

WITH THE GENERAL field of education today "crying for high academic standards," Dr. Edmonds said, "any college program which allows a youth to take that which is easy and avoid that which is difficult, cannot prepare him liberally for the future stage of specialization."

Using as her theme, "New Dimensions in the Heritage of Morgan State College," Dr. Edmonds, who made history when she seconded the nomination of President Dwight D. Eisenhower for his second term, also urged that Americans must get more "international-minded in terms of our thinking."

Charging that college students today appear too "far behind in international thinking and international understanding," Dr. Edmonds said: "There is a poignant tragedy about young men who know nothing about NATO or SEATO, when by some unfortunate turn of events an aggressor can send these young men into the air and on the battlefields to pay the supreme price in defense of the United States' commitments."

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds To Speak At Miles April 17

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of history at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. is scheduled to speak at 12 noon Thursday, April 17 at Miles College.

Her speaking appearance is part of the Spring Week Convocation sponsored by Club Rho Nu during the latter's annual celebration of Spring Week.

She will speak on the subject: "The American Negro Woman: Her Challenges and Responses."

She has served in France, Sweden, Austria, Denmark and Germany as Specialist-Consultant for the State Department, went to Liberia as President Eisenhower Special Representative, became the first woman of any race to second the nomination of a candidate for the U. S. Presidency at the Republican National Convention in 1956, is the author of *The Negro and Fusion Politics in North Carolina*, and the recipient of study grants from the Rockefeller, Ford, and Carnegie Foundations.

Dr. Edmonds holds the Ph. D. degree in history from Ohio State University, has studied further at the University of Heidelberg in Germany and is considered to be one of America's outstanding scholars and teachers.

The public is invited to attend.



DR. HELEN G. EDMONDS

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds

Visits Atlanta

Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate professor of History at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C., was widely entertained by Atlantans when in the city as Woman's Day speaker at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Edmonds, nationally and internationally known as a writer and as the woman who seconded the nomination of President Eisenhower's second term for the presidency to the United States is well known in Atlanta as a member of ranking organizations of this city with national connections. Among some of these are Delta Sigma Theta, National Links and National Council of Negro Women. Of course, women of these organizations welcomed Dr. Edmonds, and honored her in various gracious types of entertainment. Mrs. L. D. Shively, director of Region 3 of the Council of Negro Women, planned for her a sight-seeing trip over the city, and this courtesy was augmented by Prof. B. T. Locket, of the Atlanta Public School System, who drove her around the city in his swell car.

She was the house guest of Mrs. Mabel Hawk, former Council Regional Director.

Mrs. Edmonds, being a member of the Executive Committee of the Council, was tendered a beautifully wrapped gift by other Executive Board members, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., life member, and Mrs. Shively; a corsage from the Deltas.

The evening hours, after a mid-day dinner at the Education Building of the Wheat Street Baptist Church were filled with further Atlanta Women's courtesies at which time, Mrs. Shively participated in a panel forum addressed by Dr. Edmonds at the Education Building as a panelist consultant. After a tea for Mrs. Edmonds, Atty. Walden and Dr. Jacobs shared honors in the receiving line, after which she enplaned for her home city.

Handy Was Proud Of His Life Story

By DOLORES CALVIN

NEW YORK (CNS) — The death of W. C. Handy, at 84, ended an era and began a legend. For nowhere do we find a man so rich in world knowledge, so eager to talk of his background, and so talented in writing the blues.

In just two weeks, Handy had planned to fly to St. Louis for the premiere of his life story—a life he was well proud of—"St. Louis Blues," starring Nat (King) Cole and Eartha Kitt.

He was happy that he received so much ovation before death...that he was so well remembered and loved in life...that he lived long enough to see the progress in jazz and ride over his own immortal "St. Louis Blues..."

"FATHER OF THE BLUES," a true title, was not only a composer, a music publisher and a great American—but an expert on jazz and the blues...His memory, even in his later years, was extremely vivid and blindness was no handicap.

He enjoyed and loved the many varied versions of "St. Louis Blues," from sophisticated arrangements to low-down "bluesy" satires. He laughed at some, swelled with pride at others.

And he never tired of helping youngsters or advising those in the business.

W. C. HANDY stood like a rock for truth and for courageousness. Each time we talked to him at the offices of his music publishing company on Broadway, where he reigned with power, he was always accurate on his facts and comparing statistics.

He knew the latest at ASCAP, the latest news in Variety (show business journal) and what the stars were doing music-wise. There's no word for his fighting back each time he was felled with illness.

Two days before his death he came out of the coma, regained consciousness and seemed to

be rallying. All had thought he'd done it again. Many times he just missed death.

WE REMEMBER the time he fell from the subway platform. He was totally blind at the time and had been left alone for a short second. The fall alone would have finished a man his age, but not Mr. Handy.

Recuperating remarkably well, he was scheduled to return home in a private ambulance. As fate would have it, two ambulances arrived from the same company and his family decided to take the first. The second crashed on its way back to the company.

Each Nov. 16, Mr. Handy's birthday was almost a national holiday as musicians all over the world kindly remembered the old man who "made" St. Louis.

Mr. Handy will be missed along Broadway...but to those who knew him, he will always live in the music he made famous and in the good, simple deeds he did. His death will make his filmed life story an even greater "must" to see.

EDNA MAE ROBINSON returned to New York with her party, completely elated that her man had won. A veteran of many fights, Edna Mae thinks Sugar is the greatest. She talks about the fight game like a baseball wife—completely interested.

The story goes that the late Bill Robinson had a great deal of faith in Mike Todd, the fabulous producer, and even though Uncle Bill was a bit on the temperamental side himself, he never let the Todd loud voice ruffle him.

When Bill did "The Hot Mikado" under Todd's production, it was a hit—and the two worked well together. Bill, then was at the height of his career, having been rated in Hollywood for his films with Shirley Temple.

It is said that the grand ovation given Bill at his death—the funeral procession down

Broadway in silence with just strains of "Give My Regards To Broadway" was envied by Todd who secretly hoped for such acclaim at the end.

ELVIS PRESLEY, who often is reported as not feeling too kindly toward integration, was shown to his new quarters at Fort Chaffee, Ark. by a large colored soldier who spoke with authority and Presley obeyed.

Motion Picture Academy had no colored stars this year. Dot Dandridge was there many times before...but has never been nominated for the Oscar since.

Lean Horne always looks forward ever so anxiously to Easter when she watches the parade along Fifth Avenue, and joins it too. Lena loves New York and feels being here on holidays such as Christmas and Easter can't be surpassed.

The Friars Club, which hopes to hold a memorial for Mike Todd to replace the testimonial, will probably still have the dinner's receipts (at \$50 a plate—that's quite a haul) go to charities for colored children, as originally planned.

Gospel Singer Clara Ward—back in town at the Apollo Theatre will probably be heavy competition to Mahalia Jackson as Clara is very strong in these parts. Mahalia, however, was very calm over all the fuss for her appearance over Ed Murrow's "Person to Person" She takes success very easily.

MRS. MATTIE BAKER McFALL—(Detroit, Michigan)
1958 MOTHER OF THE YEAR (MICHIGAN)

*Ex-Georgia
Constitutional
Negro, 85, Is
Atlanta, Ga.
Top Mother
Jan. 3-2-38*

DETROIT (AP) — An 85-year-old Negro mother of 12 children today was crowned Michigan's 1958 "Mother of the Year."

Mrs. Mattie Baker McFall, whose parents were slaves, was presented the award by Gov. and Mrs. G. Mennen Williams.

This weekend Mrs. McFall will be in New York where judges will select the "American Mother of the Year." If she wins, she will be received at the White House by Mrs. Eisenhower and then taken to Brussels to represent this country at the World's Fair.

The contest is sponsored by the American Mothers Committee, Inc., of New York. The Michigan part of the contest was sponsored by the Northland Center Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. McFall, who was chosen from 17 other Michigan mothers, was married at 14. She and her husband, Benjamin, spent most of their lives farming in Georgia. Her husband died in 1921. Mrs. McFall came to Detroit in 1956 because many of her children had settled here.



HONORED — Mrs. Mattie Baker McFall, 85, was crowned Michigan's "1958 Mother of the Year" last Thursday by Gov. and Mrs. G. Mennen Williams. She is the mother of 12 children.

Mrs. Mattie McFall Crowned Michigan "Mother Of The Year"

DETROIT (NNPA) — An 85-year-old colored mother of 12 children Thursday was crowned Michigan's 1958 "Mother of the Year."

Gov. and Mrs. G. Mennen Williams presented the award to Mrs. Mattie Baker McFall, whose parents were slaves.

Mrs. McFall competed over the weekend in New York City where judges selected the "American Mother of the Year". The winner was to be received at the White House by Mrs. Eisenhower and then be taken to Brussels to represent the United States at the World's Fair.

The contest is sponsored by the American Mothers Committee, Inc. of New York. The Michigan part was sponsored by the Northland Center Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. McFall, who was chosen from 17 other Michigan mothers was married at 14. She and her husband, Benjamin, spent most of their lives farming in Georgia. Her husband died in 1921. Mrs. McFall came to Detroit in 1956 because many of her children had migrated here.

Paul Robeson Honored on 60th Birthday by Chicagoans Sends Telegram to India

Bylander P. 3
Chicago, Ill. — Recent concerts have been warmly received at last in this country of my birth, and I am proudly nurtured in the bosom of my closest kin — the American Negro people. *Chura 4-17-58*

These were the words included in a cablegram from Paul Robeson to the people of India April 9 on the occasion of that nation's celebration of his 60th birthday. Mr. Robeson arrived in Chicago in the midst of arrangements that include six days of speaking engagements, concert appearances, and receptions planned by various groups in his honor, starting with his birthday on April 9.

World Tribute
Miss Maria Iowa
Mr. Robeson's itinerary while in Chicago began with a celebration given in his honor by the American-Soviet Friendship Council. Simultaneously, far from the shores of Lake Michigan, people in other countries like France, England, Russia as well as India paid tribute to this man who is known the world over for his artistry, dignity and humane endeavors.

India

Prime Minister Nehru, in imploring all of India to join in observing Mr. Robeson's birthday declared, "this occasion deserves celebration because he (Mr. Robeson) has represented and suffered for a cause which should be dear to all of us—the cause of human dignity."

Public Reception

Chicago's Negro community will close its arms around Mr. Robeson, the man who before a Congressional Committee, shook his hands in the face of Mississippi's white-supremacist Eastland and lectured him on discrimination and the right of Negroes. Climaxing his stay in Chicago

was a free public reception by the Chicago Negro community at the Parkway Ball Room.

New Name On List

A correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian in a story about Paul Robeson's appearance at a music festival in Wales recalls the legend of a Welshman called Dai Jones.

Jones, it seems, died and went to Heaven and found it more wonderful than he had ever hoped. *P. 4*
Heaven had a tremendous choir with millions of sopranos, millions of contraltos and billions of tenors, but only one bass—Dai Jones.

With Angel Gabriel conducting, the choir began the "Hallelujah" chorus and Dai opened his chest to it. They had sung only two lines when Gabriel tapped for silence with his baton. *Let 8-23-58*

"Splendid," he said, but Dai Jones, a little less bass please."

According to the Manchester Guardian, a Welsh chorus sang as its opening hymn, "Praise the Lord" which swelled to fill the great auditorium.

In the third row was Paul Robeson. Robeson's voice rose with the hymn until as the Guardian's correspondent describes it "seemed that he alone could sustain the bass."

The Welsh chairman of the festival introduced Robeson as "one of the great men of this world who has been endowed with the finest musical instrument wrought by nature — the supreme human voice."

Wales has its Dai Jones. Canadian lumbermen have their Paul Bunyan. We have our John Henry. Now it seems we must add to these legendary figures the name of Paul Robeson, who is still among us.



The Paul Robesons—Here is the latest group photo of the internationally known Paul Robeson family. The noted singer

(center) is pictured with his two grandchildren, daughter-in-law, wife and son. Mr. Robeson currently is on a successful concert tour of the United States.

Robeson, Belafonte, DuBois Make London Town Sparkle

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM

LONDON—Londoners are saying that Paul Robeson is today the biggest thing in show business. I learn, with some surprise, that Britishers hold quite a proprietary interest in Paul. On all sides we hear expressions of how glad somebody is that "Paul has come home." Upon the tumultuous welcome accorded Robeson a month ago has now been built a really imposing structure of commercial contracts and offers. Impresarios as far removed as India, Australia and Japan are clamoring to list him for concerts. Within three weeks of his arrival here, Robeson had pocketed a small fortune in television and radio fees. His Albert Hall concert, Aug. 10, was sold out without a single newspaper and London Times review of the concert begins:

"The splendor of Paul Robeson's voice was nowhere more apparent at the Albert Hall last night than when, to make his farewell to the enormous audience who would not let him go, he recited an idealist poem about peace and brotherhood . . . His

depth, richness and resonance of tone were a feast for the ear, while the genuine fervor behind it all suggested that in speech he can find just as great an outlet for his powers of expression as in song" . . . (London Times, Aug. 10, 1958).

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post headed its review "Rich Tone at 60" and began:

"A crowded Albert Hall, cheering and shouting for its special favorites, welcomed Paul Robeson back to London last night. Ole Man River has flowed under many bridges (and been checked by various dams) since that famous voice was last heard here, and though Robeson is now 60, it remains a magnificent instrument."

(Telegraph and Morning Post, Aug. 10, 1958)

Paul Robeson, accompanied by his wife, left Aug. 15 for the Soviet Union. He will stop for concerts in a few cities. The present tour, however, is limited because he is booked to begin rehearsals in January for opening the 100th Shakespeare season at Stratford-on-the-Avon. Upon his return, he will perform the first full-length production of "Othello" seen on television. This will be done in several consecutive performances.

In short, he now has so many

offers that he can pick and choose according to his time and inclination. The morning after our arrival, I saw a headline in the London News Chronicle saying that Paul Robeson 'last night paid a graceful tribute to Harry Belafonte.' The story went on to say that Robeson had attended a performance of Belafonte at the Gaumont State Cinema and went back stage to compliment the young singer.

Belafonte has created something of a sensation on his first appearance in Britain. His good looks, boyish modesty and charm delight everybody. But obviously commercial attempts to play the young Belafonte against Robeson fall very flat.

We in the United States never really knew or appreciated Paul's stature in Europe. One of the leading publishers here, Dennis Dobson, last week brought out a new book entitled "Paul Robeson" by an English writer, Marie Seton. This book might well be read with interest by Americans. I speak here only of one significant

fact: The foreword is written by Sir Arthur Bryant. Sir Arthur Bryant is one of the most conservative of Conservatives in England. He is the historian of the British Army. His foreword to "Paul Robeson" opens with this sentence: "Paul Robeson is probably the greatest interpretative artist of our time."

I was not prepared to find London such a beautiful city. Except for one overnight stop years ago, heretofore I have only passed through London on my way to Paris. My general idea of London had been a city slightly more grimy, more crowded, more congested, more noisy than New York and all wrapped up in a sooty fog. My ignorance was appalling! True, our arrival this time could not have been made under more favorable circumstances.

After his 13-year absence, England welcomed W. E. B. DuBois with warmth and sunshine. Friends were waiting at Southampton with cars from we landed from the Liberte and in the early morning we were carried north

ward through green, wooded countryside of exceeding beauty. Gradually the sun came through a slight haze and I saw England at its best—vales, hamlets, towering trees and rolling swaths of green. They took us through the famous New Forests (new, I understand, in the 11th century!) We stopped for lunch at a tiny inn—clean, neat and savory.

An hour later, we rounded Buckingham Palace, rolled under the marble arch and were bearing down Maida Vale where we passed through a high gate arched with tall trees. There behind a garden of wide, deep lawn with roses, flower beds and lined with trees stood a two-story white house which was to be our home in London. Needless to say, I was entranced!

The first afternoon, a group of African students who make up the West African Art Club arrived in their ceremonial robes and carrying drums. On the lawn they performed a ceremonial dance of "Welcome to the Great Father" (meaning Dr. DuBois).

Dr. DuBois' first appearance was Aug. 22 on television. He appeared on a "Youth Wants to Know" program, called here "We Want Answers." Sept. 1, he will speak at a big affair for the South African Defense Committee. This will follow a banquet in his honor given at the Empress Club.

We will leave London about Sept. 3 for a visit to the Brussels Fair.



Shirley Graham

Wheeler P. 1
Mrs. Edith Sampson
heard in splendid
address on Texas
Nashville Tenn

Testimonial Luncheon To Laud Atty. Edith Sampson

Chicago Ill
 PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—Negro History Week, celebrated nationally in February, was highlighted at Prairie View A and M College with a challenging address by Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, a Chicago attorney and outstanding Negro lecturer and civic leader.

Dec 23/58
 Speaking on the subject "Human Relations in a World of Crisis," Mrs. Sampson reviewed the progress of the American Negro, holding that "we have come amazingly far in this land of the more or less free and home of the occasionally brave." "It is sometimes difficult to remember it is the day-to-day tensions of continuing intolerance," she said, "but we have come amazingly far."

The Chicago attorney listed three special assets which we as a nation have which are constantly at work helping us to strive for better human relations in our troubled times. Listed first was economics. The nation is gradually coming to the realization that it needs the purchasing power of Negroes, but even more, it needs their labor and their skills to man an expanding economy. "It is bad economics to waste it," she said.

Wheeler P. 4
Dec 25/58
 Asset two lies with the youth of the nation. "They just can't see intolerance," the speaker said. "It just doesn't cross their minds" and a final asset lies in the ending of the long hard conspiracy of silence on this subject.

A freshman history major, Mildred Dansby, gave the purpose of Negro History Week and presided at the convocation held Monday for all students and faculty members. Dr. Anne Campbell, chairman of the department of English introduced the speaker.

The Department of History sponsored the two day program, which included a concert Sunday afternoon by the Houston Youth Symphony, a special vesper program by students in the department, and a human relations workshop scheduled Monday afternoon. Seven neighboring high schools were represented with students and teachers in the workshop activities. Consultants for four discussion groups included Dr. William L. Cash, Jr., Dr. George R. Ragland, Mrs. Lois B. Wright and Mr. N. C. Harden.

Chicago Ill
 Registrations are being accepted beginning this week for a testimonial luncheon honoring Atty. Edith Sampson, to be held in the Crystal Room of the Sheraton Blackstone hotel, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 12:30 p. m.

Chicago Ill
 The affair is being sponsored by a group of socially and civically prominent women in recognition of the distinguished career of Atty. Sampson which has brought personal glory to her and honor to the community and the nation which she has so ably represented throughout the United States and in foreign lands.

Dec 12-13-58
 Members of the sponsoring committee include Mesdames Etta Moten Barnett, Earl B. Dickerson, Mae McFall Chisholm, Jeanette Triplett Jones, Arthur Kuhl, Elizabeth Houston Moody, Pauline Kigh Reed, Percy L. Julian, Roy L. Washington, Thomas Stauffer, Margaret Madden, and Miss Era Bell Thompson.

Among the table hosts and hostesses whose reservations have already been accepted are Mrs. James Martin, Mr. John H. Johnson, Mrs. Oneta Anderson, Mrs. Gertrude Codozoe, Mrs. Annie Hightower, Mrs. Almeta Spencer, Mrs. Nicholas Taylor, the Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, Miss Callie Braxton, Atty. Odas Nicholson, Mrs. Florence Draper, Mrs. Ollie Clark, Mrs. Lucia Thomas, Mrs. Madeline Stratton, Mrs. Artie Wiggins, Mrs. Metz Lochard, Mrs. Mary K. Palmore, Mrs. Nettie Rullo, Mrs. Waymond H. Miller, Mrs. Nicholas Taylor, Mrs. Ernestine B. Washington, Vera Rockford, Ethel Hilliard, Lillian Brooks, Jessica Crosby, Ernestine Washington, Fritz Pollard, Rossa Harris, Lucille Henderson, Ruth Tucker, Paula Bouyer, Cleo Mitchell, Joshua Brown, Lily Hardin, Ouida Clark, and others.

Mrs. Mae McFall Chisholm, 533 E. 33rd pl., is in charge of registration.

25 1958

DR. MERZE TATE

Howard Professor Is On 2nd Trip Around World

Journele Guide
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr.

Merze Tate, professor of History at Howard University since 1942, left Washington on March 26 for a Pacific safari in connection with two manuscripts now in progress.

The manuscripts are "The United States and Hawaii to 1898" and "Australia's and New Zealand's Interest in the Pacific."



May 10, 1958
SHE STOPPED in Berkeley and San Francisco, Calif. for five days and then proceeded to Hawaii for two months. Thence to Fiji, Samoa, New Zealand, and Australia for two months. She plans to return via Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, India, Baghdad, Damascus, Jerusalem, Beirut, Ankara, Istanbul, Vienna, Germany, Paris, London and New York.

Set 4-5-58
This will be Dr. Tate's second trip around the world. Her first interesting experience was in securing visas and cultural information for contacts from the embassies of New Zealand and Australia—countries with "colour bars."

DR. TATE is well known in North Carolina where she taught at Bennett College and Barber-Scotia College. She has been a visiting professor in the summer session at Wayne State University, Detroit, and also in the Summer Session of Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo.

She received the BA degree from Western Michigan College; MA from Columbia University; B. Litt from Oxford University and the Ph. D from Radcliffe College.

* * *
MISS TATE included in her wardrobe, three sack dresses, perfect for wear in the tropics.

DR. MERZE TATE
On Safari

Education . . .

Dr. Taylor Named To School Board

See: Code - 14 and 4
Brooklyn Pastor, 39, Is Second
Negro to Get Position Since 1917

By TERRY FERRER

Education Editor

The Rev. Dr. Gardner Calvin Taylor, president of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, was appointed yesterday to the Board of Education by Mayor Wagner. Dr. Taylor, who is thirty-nine, is the second Negro to serve on the nine-member board since 1917. The first was the Rev. Dr. John M. Coleman, rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, whom Dr. Taylor succeeds.



Dr. Taylor's appointment was predicted by the New York Herald Tribune on Feb. 4. Dr. Taylor, who is pastor of the 10,200-member Concord Baptist Church at 833 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, will fill out Dr. Coleman's term until May, 1962. The post is unsalaried. Dr. Coleman, who was first appointed in 1948, submitted his resignation Feb. 3 because of ill health.

Formal Induction Set for Friday

Formal induction of the new board member of Mayor Wagner will take place at City Hall at noon on Friday.

The Herald Tribune in a second story disclosed Feb. 6 that Dr. Taylor's appointment was assured because he had won the indorsement of the Kings County Democratic organization. The indorsement was forthcoming, the Herald Tribune said, after Dr. Taylor agreed to retain the \$6,800-a-year confidential secretary of Dr. Coleman, Mrs. Julia L. Bernard, former Democratic co-leader in the 12th A. D. in Brooklyn.



Associated Press

Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, named yesterday to the Board of Education of New York.

Questioned yesterday as to whether he would retain Mrs. Bernard, Dr. Taylor said:

"I have made no plans whatsoever. I don't know anything about her competence. I have made no promises."

Discussing his appointment, Dr. Taylor said:

"My position in the Board of Education will not be

aimed exclusively at helping members of my race. My dream will be to give strength to a program for all the children of the city."

Dr. Taylor is known as a militant fighter in the segregation movement. He has served on the Commission on Intergroup Relations by appointment of Mayor Wagner since 1955. Dr. Coleman, on the other hand, had been criticized by Negro and other groups for not taking an active stand on integration problems.

Outlines Views

On School Problems

Dr. Taylor outlined his views on a number of the city's educational problems yesterday.

On segregation: "De facto segregation does exist. I plan to give every effort I can to integration. We must do more to plan for building and maintaining integrated schools."

On the "700" schools for ousted delinquents: "I feel pain that a child must be segregated from other children. I would want to see as many children as possible kept in the regular school program. But '700' schools are necessary if children can get the type of training that will be useful to them. The children in these '700' schools need special attention. There must be awards for teachers who teach in this kind of school—not only financial rewards, but respect from the community. Then the stigma of these schools will be removed."

On teachers' salaries: "Teachers' salaries must be raised. The community has made a robbery of the stature of teachers and especially of their income. I have said repeatedly that one of the chief weapons a teacher has is stature. Our adult community has been delinquent in communicating to young people a respect for teachers."

'Not Enough Done' For the Gifted

On gifted children: "Not enough is being done for the gifted children of this city. We cannot hold them back with the dull."

Dr. Taylor was born in Baton Rouge, La., June 18, 1918, son of the late Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Selina Taylor. His mother was a teacher, his father pastor of

the Mount Zion Baptist Church in Baton Rouge—a pastorate which the son also served thirteen years after his father's death in 1931. Dr. Taylor was graduated from Leland College,

Baker, La., and obtained his doctorate of divinity at Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio.

In 1940, he married Miss Laura Scott, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Oberlin. They have one daughter, Martha, five, who now attends a private kindergarten in Brooklyn. Dr. Taylor plans to send her to public school when she is old enough. His mother, now seventy-one, lives with the family in a ten-room, three-story house at 1337 President St., Brooklyn.

Dr. Taylor went to Concord Baptist Church in 1948 from Mount Zion Baptist. In 1952, Concord was destroyed by fire, but by 1956, Dr. Taylor had rebuilt it at a cost of \$1,200,000. Concord has the largest membership of any church in the American Baptist Convention.

On Feb. 10, Dr. Taylor was elected president of the Protestant Council, an organization of 1,700 Protestant churches of thirty-one denominations in the metropolitan area. He is the first Negro to hold the post. He is also a vice-president of the Urban League of Greater New York, an interracial social agency.

In addition to Dr. Taylor, of Brooklyn, other members of the Board of Education are Charles H. Silver, president (Manhattan); Dr. Charles F. Rank, vice-president (Queens); Francis W. H. Adams (Manhattan); Mrs. Cecile Ruth Sands (Brooklyn); Charles J. Bensley and Cornelius J. Walsh (the Bronx); Vito F. Lanza (Queens), and Andrew J. Clauson (Richmond).

25 1958

DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS

Mrs. Roosevelt praises Dr. Channing H. Tobias

Wash. American P. 4
Baltimore Md.
NEW YORK—In her memoirs now being published serially in the Saturday Evening Post, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt pays tribute to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, who served with her as a member of the United States delegation to the UN General Assembly in Paris in 1953.

Sat. 3-1-58
Recounting attacks on the United States by Soviet and Ukrainian delegates, Mrs. Roosevelt, who is also a member of the NAACP board, tells of her reply in the Post of Feb. 22 and adds:

"I felt no white person could adequately answer this kind of attack because it stemmed from the charge of lynchings of colored people. But later Dr. Channing Tobias, of our delegation, delivered an honest and fine explanation of the racial problem in the United States and of our efforts to remedy inequalities among our citizens."

LITERATURE

Hypocrites Won't Like John Gonce's New Book

By MELVIN GREER
Birmingham Ala.

After reading John Gonce's views on the integration segregation issue in his new book, "Speak as the Oracles of God," one might receive the idea that there is something radically wrong with the thinking of church-going demagogues in this country. One might go on to reasonably conclude that unless there is a change in this thinking, it might be perfectly alright for segregationists to stay at home on Sunday, that they are only there physically and erroneously believe that they are there spiritually. Gonce is a white minister.

Rev. Gonce's book is perfectly frank and pulls no punches. The hypocrites will probably disagree with the views expressed completely, unless they are finally enlightened enough to believe that their convictions are without Christian support.

Rev. Gonce's section on the racial issue "is stripped completely of shoddy trappings of the awry past with its fading threadbare legends of malicious lies that have been our social food for centuries. . . . Our forefathers unknowingly have misled us about the capacities and intentions of our Negro brother and sister of the human race; who are also our brothers and sisters in the family of God's people here on this earth."

NO DIFFERENCE

"Some helplessly try to say that we should make a difference — but oh no . . . Some ministers and laymen are so steeped in old folk-legends that they will not let God's persuasive endearment of divine love dispell that darkness. They grope around in a fog of the Devil's distorted facts."

"Christians can realize that integration is and has been the law since the South lost the Civil War. The Federal Government will see to it being done."

Rev. Gonce writes: "I ask—if a state can not take care of its business and protect its citizens—then why under God should Christians be offended when Federal power restores order and quells the riots?" Obviously referring to Arkansas "Christians" who voted for Orval Faubus because they resented federal troops being sent into Little Rock. Rev. Gonce con-

tinued: "It is ridiculous for Christians to be frustrated and offended in such a manner."

ON MONGRELIZATION

Rev. Gonce sets the record straight — with statistics and not with unsupported assumptions: "Mongrelization is a myth relative to integration. We have been LIED to about this for over a hundred years. Yet in the areas where the races have integrated in school they have about ten per cent of mixed race children born contrasted to NINETY PERCENT in an area of non-integration — according to statistics."

"We have a most glorious opportunity to be helpful, noble and understanding in the inevitable process of integration." Rev. Gonce advised his white Christian readers. "We can help a race of deserving people come into their own and have the things they have long desired and we have denied them and that is a fair and equal chance in education and employment."

DO IT HONORABLY

Rev. Gonce evidently does not agree: " . . . Integration is going to be because the U. S. said so. We have two choices in doing it — we either do it honorably and gracefully and earn the respect of the Negro race in doing it, or we shall damn the future of our children and destroy the country like our hot-headed Southern forefathers did with their own hands."

Rev. Gonce put the white man in the colored man's position when he told his white readers, "Just imagine your face and skin were black. How would you enjoy all those discomforts that they endure daily? You'd find you can't sit in a restaurant and eat like a human — you'd have to carry your food out in an alley somewhere with the flies. You can't find a hotel that will have you — can't find a rest stop on the highways — or motel accommodations — many other slights and indignations you'd discover if your skin was colored. Can this practice be Christian?"

PERSONAALLY ASHAMED . . .

" . . . I am ashamed of the very un-Christian attitude and audacity of the 24 Baptist ministers in Little Rock in which they

told God what to do to settle their racial problems." Rev. Gonce says. "This practice utterly shocks heathens much less Christians who were not brought up under the influence of racial bitterness that has gotten into our Southern culture. We must remove it, or it will remove us."

"Christianity is not convenient," Rev. Gonce says. "We cannot—or should not shut it off and on like a water faucet. That would bare the indications of hypocrisy. With God uppermost in our heart, we will bear constantly a goodwill and helpful attitude to others all about us and including Negroes. There'll be no segregation anywhere in Heaven . . . Let us cease our nostalgic dreams of past glories of the Old South that she did not wear very gracefully."

Rev. Gonce lives in Goodlettsville, Tenn., with his wife, Mrs. Leone Gonce and their son, John II, at 617 Wade Circle. He is well-known in Tennessee and in other parts of the country.

"Speak As the Oracles of God," is one his greater works. It was printed by Aubrey Epps Calculating and Office Service of Nashville, Tenn., and is available for \$1 in Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and other book stores across the nation.

Horizon

P. L. Prattis

Anne Braden

GOD BLESS Anne Braden—and Carl Braden, too. He's her husband. And God bless every Christian, or non-Christian, white Southerner who's troubled in his soul by what he sees around him once the scales of racial prejudice and conformity are lifted from his eyes. God give this mighty little army leadership and hope and bread—that it might prevail.

Anne Braden, a Southern white woman of quality, born in Louisville, Ky., but reared in



Mr. Prattis

Mississippi, Alabama and Virginia, has written a book, "The Wall Between." The book is published by the Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow St., New York 14, N. Y. It sells for \$5.

I COULD conclude by stating that "The Wall Between" is the story of how Anne Braden and her husband bought a house in a Louisville suburb, deeded it over to the Negro family of Andrew Wade because that was the only way Wade could obtain a decent home, and of the bitter, violent reaction of Louisville citizenry which resulted in both Mr. and Mrs. Braden going to jail and being charged with sedition.

Mrs. Braden has told this story complete with every detail, but she has done much more. She has written a story that will make Mississippi's Eastland, Georgia's Talmadge, Alabama's Patterson and Arkansas' Faubus squirm, flinch and cringe if they have the courage to read it. With Christian compassion and remarkable objectivity, this young Southern white woman has shown the people she grew up with in all their bare nakedness. She has seen the wall between the races in the South and she has written with candor and extraordinary perception of what is on each side of the wall. She wants the wall torn down, destroyed. So does Carl. So does a tiny army of other white Southerners whose ranks might swiftly grow if they did not find the mob, the "liberals," and the power of the law against them.

A WORD from the White House could double this Christian army, which includes Lillian Smith of Georgia and Sarah Patton Boyle of Virginia. It includes many other white Southerners who are frustrated because they have conscience and convictions but lack strength.

Negroes do not need to read this book except to see how well a young Southern white woman has come to know THEM. But Negroes should put it into the hands of Southern and Northern whites. The East-

lands won't like this book, but they can't laugh it off. The white ministry of the South will be disturbed by this book, so it ought to be sent to white ministers. The White House should receive several copies. All members of the Civil Rights Commission should read it. Attorney General William P. Rogers and that master moralist, Foster Dulles, should also read this confession of America's greatest sin.



The Washington Post

ALFRED T. JONES

.... a secret?

Washington Post
Puddinhead's
Washington Post
Gaming Book

Proves 'Dud'

Washington Post

By Alfred E. Lewis

Staff Reporter

"The Secret" is out—the highly touted autobiography of Alfred T. "Puddinhead" Jones, perennial Washington gambler.

And a lively narrative it is, peppered with names of now-dead Washington figures in the gambling and law-enforcement fields and—with an obvious eye on the libel statutes—salted with references to mysterious living figures like "Mr. T" and Mr. X."

Its most sensational claim is that the grand jury investigation into Washington gambling, followed in 1952 by a sensational Senate hearing, were parts of a plot to let an "outside mob" take over from the

opt gold mine
HARD (31)
HI

local entrepreneurs. *P. 10*
The book, to be published Monday by Comet Press, had been announced as something that would turn the town upside down. Several police officials read an advance copy and said its contents didn't stir them much.

Most of what it contains, they noted, has been printed in the newspapers.

Capt. Joseph W. Shimon—who, incidentally, identified himself as the book's "Mr. X"—observed that the men who could have confirmed Jones' story of the outsiders' would-be invasion are dead. These were George Morris Fay, the United States Attorney who made the presentations to the grand jury; Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D-W. Va.), chairman of the crime subcommittee, and two gamblers named in the book as the contact men for the "mob."

Shimon contended that court records would show that the facts, not the "frame" by "Mr. X," sent Jones to prison for receiving stolen property.

Jones writes that in 1949 an "outside mob" wanted to get rid of District Commissioner John Russell Young. Jones claims he initiated a petition with 6000 names backing Young and Young was reappointed by President Truman.

Similarly, he claims, he got up a petition that resulted in the appointment of a former Washington police chief who also wasn't wanted by the outsiders.

Other Peoples

BUSINESS

by A. L. FOSTER

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

COSMOPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(FORMERLY CHICAGO NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)

In his book "Black Bourgeoisie," Dr. E. Franklin Frazier points up the fact that slave owners deliberately created conditions which would prevent slaves from retaining their African cultural heritage. He says:

"On the plantations in the southern states the Negro slave sloughed off almost completely his African cultural heritage."

"Moreover," he writes, "in the United States there was little chance that he could reknit the ties of kinship and old associations. . . Whatever memories he might have retained of his native land and native customs became meaningless in the New World."

"The very fact that the majority of the slaves were young males practically eliminated the possibility of recreating a social organization that could perpetuate and transmit the African cultural heritage."

Many Negroes have realized the importance of reversing this trend and causing Negroes to have a deep appreciation of their African ancestral heritage and it would appear that there has been greater progress in this direction than Dr. Frazier and other authorities realize. Creditable contributions have been made by many students of history. Notable are Dr. Carter Woodson and J. A. Rogers.

In organizing the Pan African Conference, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois attempted to bring together the "Talented Tenth" of all Africans and their descendants for "reknitting the ties of kinship and old associations" and Marcus Garvey attempted the same through the Universal Negro Improvement Association, except that he attempted to reach the masses.

In more recent years and especially since Ghana has become an independent free nation, Negroes have become conscious of their African heritage and their entire concept of racial identity is undergoing a swift change. Extensive travel has broadened the

American Negro's viewpoint and contacts with African students and visitors have proved effective.

Chicago has been honored by the visit of three distinguished African political heads of government and those of us who have had the privilege of meeting and hearing these great leaders realize now more than ever that it is highly important that contacts be made and maintained.

President Tubman, Emperor Selassie and now Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah have made a profound impression upon all elements of our American population as they have been received by our own Government and honored by our President, his cabinet and Congress.

The impact of their visits, however, have been most felt by American Negroes who at long last are recognizing a kinship which only a few years ago they were denying.

A very high tribute was paid Dr. Nkrumah in a letter to the Chicago Tribune by Maryland McCormick, widow of the late Colonel Robert R. McCormick, and carried in the Voice of the People. Mrs. McCormick and the Colonel visited Africa several years ago when it was the "Gold Coast." She speaks of the pleasure of meeting him (Nkrumah) just after he was released from prison. She says they "found him most impressive."

"Now," she writes, "this same man returns to America as head of this new free and independent state of Ghana. President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State Dulles have honored him with dinners, luncheons and meetings."

Later she writes: "Intelligence has no color. Given the same advantages and education each succeeding generation will think no less of their colleagues if their hair, eyes, and complexion are different or if they worship another deity. With the world becoming so small via transporta-

tion and so large as to population we will all learn to be tolerant of all mankind."

The Tribune, commenting upon Mrs. McCormick's letter, says editorially:

"Mrs. McCormick's belief in the future of independence of many African colonies is well founded. Her faith that racial intolerance will wane as the years go by is also the hope of the great majority of her fellow Americans."

Perhaps the editorial should have said, "a great majority of her fellow Americans except the people of Arkansas." It is good, as Mrs. McCormick points out to "see the credit side of the situation" and the visit of the prime minister and the warm reception which he received are certainly on the credit side. But we must not overlook the fact that Gov. Baubus was re-elected by an overwhelming vote by Arkansas voters. Faubus considers it a great victory—the endorsement of his open defiance of the rulings of the Supreme court and repudiation of the sending of troops to Little Rock by President Eisenhower. Actually, the only thing proven is that a majority of Arkansas people are not yet ready for democracy and modern civilization.

One can well understand why Thelma Bush is winning success as a real estate operator. She is resourceful and determined. She takes her responsibilities seriously. Recently, as chairman of a dinner committee for the 79th St. Unit of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce she was faced at the last moment with the decision of a church auxiliary not to prepare and serve the dinner.

She didn't panic. With the help of a fellow broker, Ernestine Fort, and her secretary, Shirley Williams, she purchased a turkey and other necessary food stuffs and prepared the feast. Then with the help of Mrs. Leslie Bland, wife of the Unit's chairman and Jacqueline Clark who forewent an appointment with her beautician, served all guests.

Among those present were Daniel J. Faulkner, Chamber president and Ald. Einar Johnson of the Eighth ward. Virgil Pulliam presented plans for the Unit's proposed Get - Acquainted Week.

Earl Gordon of Hawthorne Melody plans to again publish a newspaper. A former police officer, Gordon has developed into a successful merchandise promoter.

Webb Evans, owner of Evans Grocery at 515 E. 46th, had developed elaborate plans for the observance of Get - Acquainted Week. He will offer all kinds of sales bargains. He is a new member of the Cosmopolitan Chamber.

Giffy's Restaurant, operated by Geneva and Alexander Chancellor will offer a special turkey dinner at reduced rates for the week. Other firms plan open house, special sales, etc.

The 47th Street Area Unit of the Chamber is proud of its first float to appear in a Bud Billiken parade and hundreds of clerks and other employees will be on hand to view it. On Aug. 16, the same float will be in the community parade.

Book on NAACP Published on 1st Day of Confab

A book entitled "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" will be published by Exposition Press of New York on Tuesday, July 8, opening day of the 19th annual convention of the NAACP in the Cleveland public auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio. Publication of the book is being sponsored by the author, Dr. Warren D. St. James of St. Louis, and the Employees Loan and Investment Company, also St. Louis.

The volume, which will be issued under Exposition's University Book imprint, is subtitled "A Case Study in Pressure Groups." It covers the structure, policies and activities of the NAACP from its organization in 1909 to the present.

The author has been a teacher in St. Louis for the past decade and is part owner and chairman of the board there of the Williams and St. James Products Company a cosmetics firm.

'The Civil War'

New York
THE CIVIL WAR: A Narrative, Fort Sumter to Perryville. By Shelby Foote. Random House, \$10.

ALONG with some 40,000 other adherents of the Cause that would be Lost, Shelby Foote's great-grandfather fought at Shiloh. So, in a manner of speaking, did Shelby Foote, in a novel half a dozen years ago that bore that battle's name. Now he is on the way to fighting the whole war, North and South, Fort Sumter to Appomattox, in a huge narrative history the first of whose three volumes takes the stage today with the majesty of a long drumbeat and the dash of Jeb Stuart on one of his better days.

Its 840 pages carry the story no farther than December, 1862, in itself an indication of the scope of Mr. Foote's scheme. But there are a few other things you should know about it before you embark on the great adventure this restoration introduces.

Novelist's Approach

In his novel about that bloody April Sunday-Monday ninety-six years ago on the west bank of the Tennessee River, Mr. Foote wrote fiction as if he were an historian, taking no liberties with historic truth: a biographer of a battle as it were. In "The Civil War" he is approaching history like the novelist he is—not inventing characters and incidents but searching them out, as he says, and then arranging, weaving, distilling, the better to give you the illusion "not so much of reading a book as sharing an experience." It is one of Mr. Foote's major

Inevitably, for all its breadth, its many strands, its enormous cast, it is a once-over-lightly. When you recall the massive works that have been devoted to single aspects of the war, how could it be otherwise? But within its intention, it works out splendidly. From the day

Jefferson Davis rises in the United States Senate to say farewell to that body and the flag he had served so ably, to the noble music of Lincoln's December, 1862, Message to Congress ("The best hope of earth") the experience is a mighty one indeed.

It is people and politics and war. It is drama which, familiar as it may be to you in many of its parts and players, and certainly without suspense in the obvious way, haunts the American mind like the great tragic poems it was and is.

They're Off

So here, in the war's first year and a half, the issues are drawn, the major spokesmen—Lincoln and Davis—are introduced at some length and take their places, a man named Edmund Ruffin fires the first shot at Sumter, the action is under way. Observe then how adroitly Mr. Foote goes about his business, shifting easily from Blue to Gray and back again, from the revealing, anecdotal snapshot to the full-fledged portrait and the mass effects of battle.

Here is cocky George B. McClellan, newly appointed to command all the Union's armies, writing to his wife: "I seem to have become the power of the land." He is so diffident about fighting that Lincoln will sardonically refer to the Army of the Potomac as McClellan's bodyguard and fire him but bring him back. Here, above all, is Lincoln himself, denounced by abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher as "having not a spark of genius, not an element of leadership." But as sharing an experience." It is one of Mr. Foote's major

People and Places

McClellan's army gropes ponderously toward Richmond, and is turned back at

the end of the Seven Days while the North groans. (Was Lec, no humorist, joking when in later years he called McClellan the ablest general he faced?) Stonewall Jackson's lightning dashes in the Shenandoah Valley confound his slow-witted opponents. At Shiloh Gen. Prentiss, U. S. A., surrenders with 2,200 men but turns out to be the hero of that fight. On behalf of her impetuous husband Mrs. John Charles Frémont calls on Lincoln, gets a chilly reception and leaves waving a handkerchief haughtily in his face.

Like his ancestor who fought at Shiloh, Mr. Foote is a Mississippian. He hopes that his chronicle is without bias, and I think it is, though some may question that Shiloh was quite as much of a draw as he makes it seem, and unduly sensitive Yankees may suspect him of taking a special pleasure in the Union's humiliations at First and Second Bull Run, the Seven Pines, etc. But this, remember, is only a third of the story. These were the South's bright days. Up ahead lie Gettysburg, Vicksburg and the March to the Sea. One awaits, eagerly and confidently, the remainder of the epic he has thus far told so well.



Shelby Foote
Kentucky Journal is
due off press soon

New American
LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The Kentucky Negro Journal, a documentary report on the contemporary life of colored Americans, will come on the press in December. The editor and publisher of the Journal, B. B. Whittier, announced last week.

The book, which the achievements of colored persons in Kentucky in all categories of living.

Books—Authors

New York
Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat of Arkansas, has completed a book that the University of North Carolina Press will issue in March, entitled "A Southern Moderate Speaks." The author, who was defeated in the recent elections, has been writing the book for several years. Mr. Hays tells of his political career and of his moderate approach to issues before the Congress.

In one chapter he tells of his attempt to mediate the Little Rock controversy and of the abortive meeting between President Eisenhower and Gov. Orval Faubus at Newport, R. I. His concluding chapter contains his program, which "recognizes the reality of the South's dilemma in the school desegregation issue, yet supports the integrity of the United States Supreme Court."

Althea tells life story in new book

Baltimore
NEW YORK — The autobiography of Althea Gibson, the tennis champion who became a champion, will be published by Harper and Brothers on Nov. 26.

Titled "I Always Wanted to Be Somebody," the book recounts Miss Gibson's struggles to rise above her environment and achieve recognition in a world which tried to ignore her.

"I have no lofty, overpowering ambition," she writes. "All I want is to be able to play tennis, sing, sleep peacefully, have three square meals a day, a regular income and no worries. I'm Althea Gibson, the tennis champion. I hope it makes me happy."

MISS GIBSON is a two-time winner of the American National Women's Singles title. She was the first colored to compete in the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association's national championships and has twice won the crown at Wimbledon, England.

Her book tells of her life from the days when she played paddle tennis on 143rd Street and worked as a chicken cleaner, through her education in the hostile South, to her triumphs on the tennis courts of the world as a representative of the State Department.

The book, which was edited by Ed Fitzgerald, is illustrated with eight pages of photographs.

Texan authors western novel

Baltimore
NEW YORK — The "Tin Box," just released by Vanage Press, is a highly readable account of Texas cattle and oil. A story of the Lone Star state, the author is Jerome Aredell Williams, a native Texan, rancher and oil man. It is believed that he is the on-

ly colored writer to have published a western novel.

The story deals with a real estate man and con artist who swindles a ranch from its rightful owner, only to have the heiress later find "The Tin Box" which proves the con artist gained the ranch through fraud.

A quality of the book is that the author does not use a racial theme. He tells the story straight, preaching only against sin.

New Wright novel due out on Oct. 21

New York
NEW YORK — Richard Wright's new novel, "The Long Dream," about a colored boy growing up in a Southern city, will be published by Doubleday on Oct. 21. In the novel the boy realizes the limits of his human rights.

Kris Kringle Down in Dixie

THE SOUTHERN CHRISTMAS BOOK

By Harnett T. Kane. 337 pp. New York: David McKay Company. \$4.95.

By JOHN K. BETTERS WORTH

In an age when the local color line in American folkways is rapidly being erased, it may be argued that there is no "Southern" Christmas. Over this point Harnett T. Kane, today's most literate spokesman of the traditional South, will not argue. He does know that the South has had some special ways of observing Christmas; and his "Southern Christmas Book" proposes to tell this story before everybody—the Southerner included—has forgotten about it.

Mr. Kane's task is not easy, for instead of a "Southern" Christmas, there have been "Southern" Christmases, each the creature of diverse geographical areas, ethnic groups and social classes. Only "foreigners" who cannot see the Souths for the South would attempt to sum up the many parts into anything with a "Solid" look. Hence Mr. Kane's book turns out to be a varied and sizable one, in the making of which he was aided by eight pages worth of people.

Since early New Englanders regarded Christmas as sinful pagan foolery, it was mainly Southerners who did something about it. In Virginia the day reverberated with gunpowder, some fired in hunting and some just to make noise; churches were so decked with greenery that one heard "the word out of a bush, like Moses"; school-boys practiced "barring out" teachers to insure Christmas holidays; and a homesick German introduced the idea of a "tree for the children."

Usually what Virginians did to Christmas the rest of the South did also; but there were important regional variations. Baltimoreans borrowed Santa Claus and ate a sauerkraut feast. North Carolinians took to "coonering," or parading and singing in outlandish costumes, while that state's Moravians engaged in solemn breaking of bread and hymn-singing.

In the Deep South, Georgians, South Carolinians, Alabamians and Mississippians enjoyed parades by the "Fantastics,"

shootings for prizes and "Christmas Beef." Meanwhile, Tennesseans made an occasion of watching their "Christmas" arrive by steamer and Kentuckians fancied their "Christmas so-rials."

The French of Louisiana (and sometimes Missouri) contributed crèches, midnight masses, réveillon breakfasts and a Gallic Papa Noel. Floridians boasted the only honest-to-goodness "Holy Land atmosphere." In Texas, cowboys held a "Christmas Baw"; Germans imported a taste for Christmas goose; and Mexicans allowed their children the double luxury of a visit by an American Santa prior to the arrival of the "Three Kings" in January.

The mountaineer, holding long to the "Old" Christmas of Jan. 5, shot firearms, engaged in "powerful liquoring," and sang a homely version of the Cherry Tree Carol. Meanwhile, the Southern Negro practiced "setting up" to watch for Christ's coming, sang spirituals like "Go Tell It on the Mountain" and greeted everyone with the refrain, "Christmas Gif."

The South's Christmas was also a matter of chronology. The antebellum feast lives again in Mahala Roach's Christmas diary. The troubled Confederate Christmases were miracles of makeshift. In the days of post-war poverty, the taste of the annual Christmas orange could remain fresh in memory for years.

This book is a bulging Christmas stocking. There are even "receipts" for Topsy Pudding and for a Martha Washington Cake which began by "taking forty eggs." Kane tells a story not merely of "the Southern festival par excellence" but of the whole South, which kept its "Christmas all the Year." It is a book that reads as well to a pre-Christmas reviewer or purchaser as it will to the gift receiver in December.



"Christmas Morning in the South," photograph by J. H. Tarbell, 1897.

New book explores work of colored novelists

NEW YORK — Robert Boone, an English instructor at Yale University, has written "The Negro Novel in America."

In discussing colored novelists since 1853, he singles out Ralph Ellison as the most promising colored writer. Mr. Ellison wrote "The Invisible Man"; it won the National Book Award in 1952.

AMONG OTHER writers Mr. Boone discusses are Richard Wright, Tom Denby, James Baldwin, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Willard Motley and Frank Yerby.

Pointing out the need for such a book as his, Mr. Boone said: "Even the most educated of men, when asked to name a handful of colored novelists, can come up with only one or two."

What opportunities exist for Negroes in medicine?

How well qualified are Negro applicants to medical schools?

What is the status of medical care provided for Negroes? by Negroes?

How much integration is there in medicine in major United States cities—North and South?

What are the factors which block or facilitate integration in the field of medicine? What are the trends in integration?

Afro-American
Read p. 2

NEGROES AND MEDICINE

by Dietrich C. Reitzes

With information obtained from more than 80 medical colleges and 14 major cities—Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Gary, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., Atlanta, New Orleans and Nashville—this book provides the first thorough analysis ever made of Negroes and medicine in the United States. It is a valuable addition to the study of race relations in general as well as in the particular field of medicine.

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The Challenge to the Pulpit

BIGGER THAN LITTLE ROCK. By Robert R. Brown. 150 pp. Greenwich, Conn.: The Seabury Press. \$3.50.

By GEORGE DUGAN

THE Right Rev. Robert R. Brown, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas, has written a penetrating and objective analysis of the tragic occurrences at Little Rock. This is no sermon, although its end is to show that the church, with its ministry of reconciliation, must take the lead in demonstrating that mankind can learn to live as brothers under the love of God. Rather, it is a chronological account of the Little Rock story, reported in depth.

Bishop Brown is no wielder of the white-wash brush. Where the church has been at fault, he says so and offers no excuses. Intelligent Christians, he observes, know that it is "dreadful" to discriminate. They also know that Christ died for all men of whatever race. And they agree that integration must come and that it ought to come.

Yet, some among them cannot refrain from "a queer feeling inside" whenever they sit beside a Negro or see him "at home" in the presence of whites. "They recognize," he writes, "that this is wrong, but the only solution they know is that of more time—time to adjust themselves and time for the

Mr. Dugan, religious news editor of *The Times*, has frequently reported from the South.

Challenge

THERE is much in this age which moves the cynic to think it is a festering, sour, cluttered-up and not-worth-redeeming time. To this, the Christian can never give consent. The issue in Little Rock is not the only, nor even the greatest, issue of our day. But, pointing as it does to the frailty of man, it can also point the way to his

greatness. — "Bigger Than Little Rock."

southern Negro to grow in the responsibilities of citizenship."

One of the tragic consequences of the Little Rock outburst, the Bishop notes, was the complete breakdown of communication between whites and Negroes, between Negro and Negro, between white and white and between city and state leadership. It is a task of the church, he insists, to help reopen these lines through its reconciliation ministry.

In a chapter entitled "Hindsight," Bishop Brown cites three major reasons why peaceful desegregation in Little Rock failed. First, he says, was the belief that the desegregation issue was only a local school problem that required no outside aid. This created a general state of unpreparedness. Second, was the lack of official leadership which left the "ship captainless upon an exceedingly

stormy sea." Third, the failure within the community itself to understand what kind of unit the situation called for.

He says, "On the one hand, the very calls to unity were mistakenly believed to demand identity of opinion, and on the other hand, each refusal to accept was interpreted as a considered preference for anarchy. That fine razor-edge line at which two opinions can meet and establish common bonds was never discovered. Indeed, suspicion, fear and pride still obscure it. Meantime, it was more dramatic to be against something than for something."

Bishop Brown is forthright in his exposition of the division between the pulpit and the pew in Little Rock. This schism, he declares, made the church impotent to exert a strong moral pressure. It is the church's task in Little Rock and everywhere to preach its ministry of reconciliation to persons on both sides of the cathedral walls.

Bishop Brown was consecrated Bishop of Arkansas in 1955. A Southerner, the churchman has spent his entire career in the South.

The autobiography of Althea Gibson, the girl from the slums of Harlem who became a tennis champion, will be published by Harper on Nov. 26. It will be called "I Always Wanted To Be Somebody." Miss Gibson, the first Negro to compete in the United States Lawn Tennis Association's national championships, has twice won both the American National Women's Singles title and the title at Wimbledon, England. Her book tells of her struggles to rise above her environment.

Segregation in South Carolina

PROFILE IN BLACK AND WHITE.

A Frank Portrait of South Carolina. By Howard H. Quint. 214 pp. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press. \$4.50.

By R. L. DUFFUS

A CENTURY ago defenders of the "peculiar institution" of slavery said that nobody could understand that situation unless he lived in the South. Today we hear similar remarks about the peculiar institution of legal segregation. Howard H. Quint, who resigned a teaching position at the University of South Carolina in order to publish this book, may or may not meet the requirements. He was born in Connecticut, which might disqualify him in some eyes. He spent eleven years in the South, which might make him as good a witness as some of the gentry south of the Mason and Dixon Line who scuttle around in sheets as members of the Ku Klux Klan, or, on a higher level, think up new laws they hope will be found constitutional, to invalidate the Supreme Court's famous decision of May, 1954.

However, Mr. Quint, a spe-

Mr. Duffus, a member of *The Times* editorial board, is the author of "The Valley and Its People: A Portrait of T. V. A." and of other books on the American scene.

cialist in American constitutional and intellectual history, is not here writing of his personal adventures. What he mostly presents are summaries and quotations from South Carolinian newspaper editors, politicians and other spokesmen. Unfairness in his treatment of the subject could reside only in his choice of material.

Much of the material he selects to illustrate South Carolinian attitudes is dismaying in its evasion of facts and in its visceral "thinking." The Supreme Court was viciously attacked in South Carolina for its 1954 integration decision. Integration was denounced as "a plan of the Communist

party"; it was argued that segregation had given the Negro "contentment, freedom from worry and a pleasant disposition."

WHITE Southerners who had previously been tolerant of the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People now denounced its "radical agitators" as doing more harm than good. Censorship and economic boycotts were invoked. The same forces that had always fought Southern unions led in the fight against integration. It was made illegal for "operatives,

help and labor of different races to labor and work together within the same room."

There were courageous men and women in the state who took moderate positions. A young editor who believed that segregation could be eliminated only "by the consent of the people and as a result of an evolutionary process" nevertheless denounced "demagoguery." He was reviled and threatened for his pains and is now working for a Chicago newspaper. His name, deservedly an honored one in his profession, is Jack H. O'Dowd.

The tragedy in this picture is not that many upright and intelligent white South Carolinians—and some Negro South Carolinians, too—found problems in the mild degree of integration contemplated under the 1954 decision. The tragedy is, rather, that the voices of these people, who really wanted to face the situation with sanity, sense and goodwill, were too often drowned by the outcries of the ignorant and self-seeking.

Mr. Quint's book is not armchair reading. Not all his material is well digested. One could use more of the author's own philosophy. But this volume deserves a respectable position on any shelf devoted to racial problems in the United States.

New Book Calls Ike Weak President. Office Captive

By DAYTON MOORE

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A new book on President Eisenhower as a President. It says he "must be put down as a weak President for his failure to use the powers of the office." "CREATES UNEASE"

Eisenhower's handling of the Little Rock school integration, recession and post-Sputnik problems were credited with resulting in a national attitude "of unease and embarrassment" toward the President and his Administration. "He appeared more and more as a prisoner of his office, a captive of his own indecisiveness, a captive of the hero-worshipping public, a captive of the growing dilemma of an age of nuclear annihilation in which man's old savage instincts lay close to the fragile surface of law and order," Childs said.

er criticizes him as a weak President appearing increasingly to be a prisoner of office and a captive of indecisiveness. The book "Eisenhower: Captive Hero" was written by Marquis Childs, correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and United Feature Syndicate newspaper columnist who lives here. He has covered the national scene for many years.

The book bears out its substitute "A Critical Study of the General and the President." Its overall tone is unfavorable toward Eisenhower's prestige "had all but vanished" in western Europe by early this year because he had "defaulted on his responsibilities," the author charged.

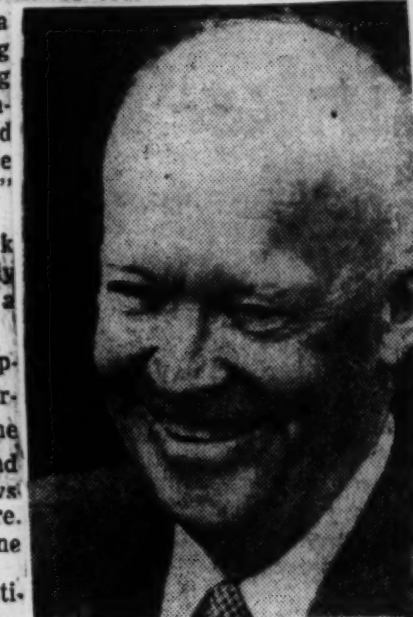
BEFORE MIDEAST The book went to press before the current Middle East crisis, and the disclosure of presidential aide Sherman Adams relations with Bernard Goldfine.

Childs said Eisenhower wasn't up to unifying and inspiring the nation in the aftermath of Little Rock and the Sputniks because as "the compromiser, the reconciler," he had never had a strong enough sense of mission.

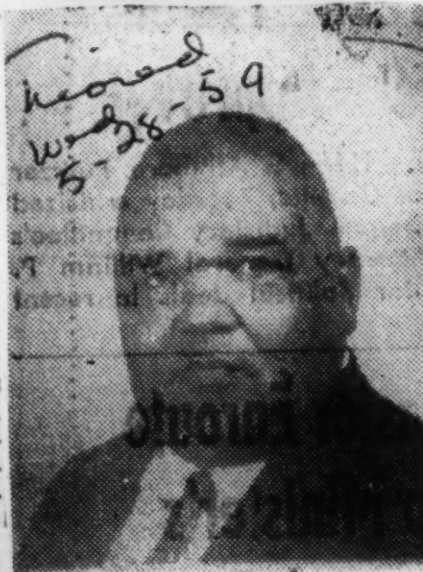
The author conceded that Eisenhower began his tenure in the White House with a belief he could unify the country.

"Yet in his years in the White House the differences — the differences that transcend the conventional political boundaries — have if anything been accentuated," the book said.

Former treasury secretary George M. Humphrey was credited with being the strongest cabinet member in the first four years of the Eisenhower administration. Humphrey, "more than any individual, except the President himself, set the tone of the Eisenhower era."



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER



ALVIN A. REID

Bethune-Cookman Professor Asked To Write Book

CO-AUTHOR. Alvin A. Reid, assistant professor of Business Law at Bethune-Cookman College has been requested by the Pitman Publishing Corporation, New York, N.Y., to become one of the co-authors of a new book, "College Business Law." He will write on "Special Bailments."

Professor Reid was a participant and contributor to a special study, "The Negro In Business and Business Education," conducted under the auspices of Atlanta University and financed by the General Education Board. He is a former director of Butler Street YMCA, Atlanta, Ga., former teacher of Peopoles College in Business Law and Business Management and former owner and director of Reid Business College, all of Atlanta. Reid is now acting Head of the Commerce Department at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida.

A Learned History of Jazz

BUDI BLESCH, a devoted, learned jazz critic, has produced a second, revised edition of his magnum opus "Shining Trumpets" (Knopf, \$7.50), which is seemingly the last word on the subject. It is a panorama of popular syncopated music from the African "homeland" to the latest jazz festival, complete with elaborate appendices, record lists, an unique section devoted to musical examples noted in the text, an index of music, and a general index, along with a spate of photographs, many of them rare. The Negro looms large in these pages since, as the author repeatedly reminds us, jazz music is Negro music. It is a way of playing, and has won global popularity.

The book is as erudite as it is readable and is sometimes controversial. Many may quarrel with his critical judgments. It seems to this reviewer that placing the birth of modern jazz in 1880, and almost restricting it to New Orleans, is over-simplification. Good syn-

copated music was being played by black musicians in New Orleans, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, in dives and dance halls long before Buddy Bolden and Bunk Johnson "sent" the sable citizens of the Crescent City. Indeed, the black instrumentalist goes back to pre-revolutionary days when every colonial tavern had a Negro combo. Negro Northern communities were as cosmopolitan as New Orleans, with the African and West Indian influences as strong. It should be remembered that Scott Joplin, father of ragtime ("Maple Leaf Rag") came out of Texas via Kansas.

All this aside, "Shining Trumpets" should find a place on the table of every jazz fan who aspires to be hep.—(G. S. S.)

Oil Croesus

The WEEKS BOOKS

Still an enigma three years tentialities.—(Rev. D. Edward after his death, Calouste Sarkis Wells.)

Gulbenkian, once known as the richest man in the world, via "Let's Visit Middle Africa," oil manipulations, remains by John C. Caldwell (Day, \$2.95). An interesting, informative addition to the "Let's Visit" series designed for youthful curiosity.—(George E. Pitts.)

An Interpretation of "The Rich-est Man in the World" (Doubleday, \$4), authors John Lodwick and D. H. Young give a fascinating study of a very complex man. Known as "Mr. Five Per Cent," Gulbenkian descended from a long line of Armenian merchants and bankers in Constantinople. At 26, he was fusing the Royal Dutch and Shell oil groups into the gigantic Shell Company of America, financed by U. S. investors. His modus operandi was to play middleman, in any of a dozen disguises, taking 2 to 5 per cent royalty on every barrel of oil involved.

He "welcomed formation of powerful coalitions against him, the better subsequently to exploit the divisions and jealousies among their members." He "stood above the throng, and was determined to maintain that posture, even should it mean that his feet must move from one batch of necks to another." The authors like their "hero" make a full-blooded human being out of him with surprising objectivity. Lodwick's priceless store of similes and metaphors, and his mastery of tongue-in-cheek writing are a joy.—(Evelyn Haynes.)

Shorter Notices

"Walter Reuther: The Autocrat of the Bargaining Table," by Eldorus L. Dayton (Devine-Adair, \$4.50), is an effort to consolidate both Walter Reuther and some history of the union movement into one big package. It is a lively, informative book.—(Dorsey Hendricks II.)

"Seven Sermons That Can Change Your Life," by the Rev. Arthur A. Cole (Exposition, \$3). Readable essays packed with substantial, though not new, information about stories and parables of the Bible. Holds interest for those seeking more knowledge about spiritual po-



MRS. CHARLESZINE EDWARDS

Finding New Interest in Book KCK Mother Wrote 23 Years Ago

Mrs. Charleszine Edwards, 1514 N. Seventh street, Kansas City, Kas., who 21 years ago wrote a book, "How To Wear Colors. With Emphasis On Dark Skins," which was copyrighted under the name of Charleszine V. Spears, has been asked recently by her publishers, the Burgess Publishing company of Minneapolis, Minn., to revise her book.

"How To Wear Colors," written as a supplementary text book in costume designing, since 1937 has enjoyed six printings and a revision in 1946. When it was first published little research had been done with colors as related to skins of darker races. In recent months the book has received much attention.

At the time Mrs. Edwards wrote the book she was wife of the late Mack C. Spears, Sumner high school teacher and insurance broker. She is the wife of Rutherford B. Edwards, retired foreman of the U. S. Postal Transportation service, and mother of four sons, Mack Spears Jr., of Chicago, Ill., John Wesley, Charles and Arthur Spears.

The daughter of Mrs. Janie E. Wood of Indianapolis, Ind., and the late Bishop J. W. Wood of the AME Zion church, Mrs. Edwards is a graduate of Bradley university, Peoria, Ill., and a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, and the First AME church.

A City Boy in the Cameroons

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED. By Mongo Beti. Translated by Peter Green. That is about as serious as the book ever gets. Africa's race problems, the reader will note with relief, play no part

OVER and above its intrinsic in it at all. Indeed, its thorniest merit as a piece of creative writing, this first novel by a French West African Negro is notable for its mere existence. Like the novels of A. C. Cuervo, a fellow Negro from British West Africa, this book is the product of a newly educated generation of Africans, whose talents are for the first time receiving opportunity for expression.

Mongo Beti displays himself here as a light-hearted story-teller with a partiality for comic situations, a grasp of the traditional novel form and a tolerance for the immemorial ways of his people. In the back country of the French Cameroons the bushfolk still follow their ancient customs, but Beti, unlike other young educated Negroes, does not look down his nose at them. His attitude is one of good-natured understanding.

This, indeed, is what the book is all about, although ostensibly it is the story of a delicate mission. Beti puts his tale in the mouth of a youth named Medza who has just flunked his high-school examination and is sent up-country to find his cousin's absconded wife. Medza arrives at the jungle village on a new bicycle, to be hailed by the villagers as a shining symbol of the white man's civilization.

At this point the author virtually abandons the business of the errant spouse and plunges into the infinitely more interesting relationship between the city boy and his benighted "peasant" kinfolk. He is feted by them, and in return tells them of the white man's marvelous world. Where his knowledge fails him, he invents. The country bumpkins are mightily impressed. What rather disconcerted me was that, on Medza's presentation, they preferred Soviet Russia to the United States. (But then Beti's descriptions of America seemed to be based

JOHN BARKHAM.

Byrnes Tells Of Fight On Integration

James H. Brynes, former Supreme Court Justice, revealed today how he tried and failed in 1953 to influence the President and the attorney general against supporting full mandatory racial integration in public schools.

He told the President he hoped the then attorney general, Herbert Brownell, would back his separate-but-equal school facilities doctrine the Court held constitutional for about 50 years.

He asked Brownell to assign to the case lawyers other than those who, in the Truman Administration, urged the court to declare school segregation laws unconstitutional.

The President "seemed impressed" by Byrnes' suggestion but referred him to Brownell. The attorney general said his proposal "sounded reasonable," but later Byrnes found

And the court in 1954, about 12 years after Byrnes finished his 15-months service with it, outlawed all racial segregation in public schools..

Byrnes tells his story in his latest book "All In One Lifetime," published to-day by Harper & Bros. (\$5).

The book deals with his career as a congressman, a senator, a justice of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State and "assistant" president under FDR.

"I got off the Supreme Court," Byrnes says, "to serve my country—not Mr. Roosevelt."

He tells of his near-miss as Roosevelt's running mate in 1944, of his experience as Secretary of State under Harry Truman, and finally of his service as governor of South Carolina.

Byrnes criticizes the current court for some of its recent decisions. His conviction is that the court must not write laws.

He illuminates further his controversy with Truman, discusses the States' Rights Democrats of 1948 and 1952, and says he voted for Eisenhower partly because of his "repeated declarations" for states' rights.

Byrnes says "thoughtful white Southerners" believe that "people who advocate immediate integration everywhere are more interested in what they believe to be a desirable social reform than they are in advancing the education of the children of both races."

People in all sections, Byrnes writes, find "particularly disturbing" the current court's recent decisions "impairing the power of the Congress and the legislatures." He mentions the Nelson, Watkins and Jencks cases.

"The abuse of the power of judicial review," he says, "and the assumption of the power of a third branch of the Congress cause many people who have deep respect for the Supreme Court to fear that it will no longer enjoy the confidence of the country unless the Congress curbs it by exercising its own constitutional authority to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the court."

"Once aroused, the people of the U. S. will not be willing to transfer all the law making

powers of the President and the Congress, who are elected by the people, to five justices who are not elected by the people, and who can be removed only by impeachment by two-thirds of the Senate.

"Personally," says the former justice, "I have regarded the court as the defender of the Constitution against action by the executive or the Congress in violation of that instrument, and I think it exceedingly unfortunate that the people now have to appeal to the Congress and the executive to defend the Constitution against the usurpation of legislative power by the Supreme Court."

NEW ORLEANS — Scheduled for publication this week is the Dillard Women's Club cookbook, prepared by the ladies of the Dillard University faculty, staff and by faculty wives. It contains an extraordinary collection of recipes, many hitherto unpublished.

Recipes for famous Louisiana Creole dishes, from delicious gumbo to mouth-watering pralines, are included in this unique book.

Of special interest, too, are favorite recipes contributed by famous personages. The list of contributors, reading like a Who's Who, includes, among many others, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Dr. T. K. Lawrence, Marian Anderson, Lena Horne, Matti Wilhelms, Natalie Hinderas, Philippa Schuyler, Leontyne Price, Mrs. J. Ernest Wilkins, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Toki Schalk Johnson, Freida DeKnight, Etta Moten, Dr. William J. Trent Jr., Dr. Fred D. Patterson, the Howard Thurmans, Mrs. George Gore, Mrs. Peter Marshall Murray and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid.

race prejudice is not the main reason for street fighting between Negro and white gangs, says Harrison Salisbury, Pulitzer Prize winning reporter. This conclusion is reached in Salisbury's new book, "The Shock-Up Generation," published today (Oct. 15) by Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Salisbury, whose book is an account of juvenile delinquency around the country, believes that white boys fight Negro boys simply because one group may live in a housing project, while the others are on the outside, or because they quarrel over some real or imaginary boundary line. T. 4

To gather material for "The Shook-Up Generation" Salisbury spent many weeks with juvenile delinquents, including the notorious all Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant gangs of Brooklyn. He talked with the youngsters in their hangouts and interviewed social workers, police, and teachers.

One of his sources of information was Abe Taylor, social worker from North Carolina, who works at the Harlem Boy's Club. The author tells the story of Taylor's work with the gangs, how he meets them, advises them, and tries to bring them back into the good graces of the community.

World
"Not all the young men who work for the New York Youth Board are as humane and understanding and able as Mr. Taylor. But many are," writes Harrison Salisbury. "There is, however, one real fault to be charged against these street club workers. It is simply put. There are not enough of them."

Philadelp
THE LIFE AND LABORS OF
JORDAN WINSTON EARLY
Compiled and re-published
by Dr. George A. Singleton
5828 Race Street, Philadel-
phia 29, Pa. 148 pages.
58-75-58
BY THOMAS L. DABNEY

This is a revealing and interesting story of the development of African Methodism in the Mid-West and South under leadership of several pioneers one of whom was the Rev. •Jordan Winston Early. Dr. Singleton, editor of the AME Church Review and one of the outstanding general officers of his denomination, singles out Rev. Mr. Early for restricting the free move-

Rev. Mr. Early was a self-sacrificing, pioneer builder in the AME Church in the early days when colored leaders in all fields were greatly handicapped by state and local laws and regulations of the government of colored people and requiring authority to transact certain business or perform certain acts. Actually Rev. Mr. Early lived the precarious life of Paul and Silas in the pioneering days of the Christian church. He exposed himself to many dangers and sacrifices while he helped with the establishment of the AME Church in Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and New Orleans, but most of his work was in Missouri and Tennessee.

THE READER learns that Jordan Winston Early was born in Franklin county, Va. June 1814. Though left an orphan at the age of three on the death of his mother, young Early was fortunate enough with his two younger brothers to find the counsel and encouragement he needed in an old lady called "Aunt Milly." Despite the handicaps of the slave period and other difficult

ties, Young Early, the book reveals, prepared himself for a life of religious leadership and devotion to God and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The book tells of Rev Mr. Early getting exhorter's license from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1833. In 1836 the young minister received license to preach from the Rev. George W. Johnson of the Philo. Conference. Meanwhile, much trouble in some areas was causing courts of justice to answer early agral conferences, ac

tivities during the Civil War, opposition by the Ku Klux Klan, inauguration of the "dollar money," difficulties of travel and other reports.

Members of the AME Church and other persons interested in historical material of special interest to the colored people can get valuable information from this book and others written by the author.

Martin L. King's Book Wins Praise

Some Doubts Allayed

Rose-Colored Specs. On Public Schools

NEW YORK — Public officials, newspaper editors and churchmen have unanimously praised Martin Luther King's "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story" to be published Sept. 17 by Harper & Brothers.

Roger Baldwin, founder of the Civil Liberties Union, said:

"No event in the long struggle for racial equality in the United States was so novel and triumphant as that of the Negro community of Montgomery, Ala., against segregation on public buses . . . No story like it has come out of the conflict of races. It is a revelation—far beyond one people in one community—of the power of religion in practical action."

MUST READING

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, wrote:

"Dr. King has produced a valuable book which is necessary reading for those who would understand how complex the deep South problem is."

"There will be many future Supreme Court decisions, but too few of them will have a Dr. King to provide leadership which stays within the law and thereby manages to become effective."

From England the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike cabled his comment from the Lambeth Conference:

"This book may well become a Christian classic. It is a rare combination of sound theology and ethics, realism about one of the most pressing problems of our Nation, and the autobiography of a great man—indeed one of the greatest men of our time. At the same time the style is as gripping as a good detective story of historical novel."

schools of education.

Are we to assume that only the teachers' colleges have qualified commentators on American education? Surely the views of a few educators who are not tied so closely to the status quo in our schools might have helped provide that "new interpretation."

THE CONTRIBUTORS to "The High School in a New Era" cover a broader range. The volume contains the speeches of 38 laymen and educators who participated in a conference held a year ago at the University of Chicago.

The caliber of all such compilations is uneven, but there are some thoughtful essays, notably those of historian Henry Steele Commager, Chancellor Lawrence A. Kimpton of the University of Chicago and Reuben G. Gustavson, president of Resources for the Future, Inc.

Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Jan. 8 - 3/58
Reviewed by Erwin Knott
Education Reporter for The Washington Post
PUBLIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA. Edited by George B. Bereday and Luigi Volpicelli. Harper. \$4.

THE HIGH SCHOOL IN A NEW ERA. Edited by Francis S. Chase and Harold A. Anderson. University of Chicago Press. \$5.75. *P.C.K.*

TIME WAS when books about education were written for the educators. But here are two more works designed, as the jacket blurbs hasten to assure us, "for anyone concerned with the crucial issues facing education and educators today."

If all such books published this year were stacked, surely their height would match the apogee of Sputnik I.

Few will disagree with the editors of "Public Education in America" when they report a "crisis of faith" in our schools. Never before have so many people voiced so many doubts about the ends and the means of education in the United States.

To help allay those doubts, Bereday and Volpicelli have gathered 17 essays dealing with as many aspects of American education. The result is a remarkably reassuring chorus: Rest easy—all is well.

William O. Stanley of the University of Illinois College of Education sums it up in the final sentence of his final essay: "And my personal conviction is that the basic trends which have characterized American education for the last century will continue to guide its destiny in the future, although in more adequate form."

THOUGH "Public Education in America" provides useful—if very sympathetic—summaries of the main trends in professional thinking, it does not furnish what the editors promise, "a new interpretation of purpose and practice."

The reason may be found in the list of contributors. Nine of the 17 are on the faculty of Columbia University's Teachers College; six more are professors at other

The Cradle Was Rocked

STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM: The Montgomery Story. By Martin Luther King Jr. Illustrated. 230 pp. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.95.

By ABEL PLENN

THE year-long Negro protest that began in December, 1955, in Montgomery, Ala., was without precedent, and in certain ways marked a turning point in the struggle against racial segregation in the South. The protest, aimed at ending discriminatory practices on the local buses, involved the city's entire Negro population of more than 50,000 men, women and children. To achieve their aim, they simply refused to ride the segregated buses. They kept to their purpose in the face of mass intimidation, threats of personal violence and intermittent bombings of Negro homes and churches. Throughout the boycott they were sustained not only by their belief in the righteousness of their cause, but also by their growing commitment to the Gandhian idea of non-violent resistance they had begun to adapt and make their own.

By the time the protest was over, following the United States Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation on the buses, a Negro leadership group had evolved around the figure of the young Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and chief spokesman and strategist of the Montgomery movement. Dr. King has now put into book form the story of that movement and of how it brought about a metamorphosis in the set ways of the city sometimes known as the Cradle of the Confederacy. Among its other positive accomplishments, this firsthand account of the Montgomery developments constitutes a document of far-reaching importance for present and future chroniclings of the struggle for civil rights in this country.

Dr. King has chosen to tell this story in autobiographical

He is working on a novel dealing with a crisis brought on by a mass boycott in a Southern community.

form. We are soon made aware that this is an adventure, both in a spiritual and a physical sense, undertaken at one and the same time by a single man and a whole, oppressed people.

Not long after he had obtained his Ph. D. degree from Boston University, Dr. King was confronted with questions that would affect his whole future and that of his wife and children. Inevitably, he realized, they would also help to shape the destiny of the Negro in the South. He chose the course of service. Soon he was, with his associates and their thousands, a target for threats which sporadically erupted in official arrests and Klan-inspired dynamitings. Two attempts have been made so far to blow up the King home in Montgomery, and he has been arrested no less than three times by local and state authorities. At this writing, he is recovering from the serious chest wound inflicted by a deranged Negro woman, while he was autographing copies of his book in New York.

FROM the succession of spiritual and social conflicts he describes and into which he has been thrust as chief protagonist, Dr. King, who is not yet 30, emerges as an effective leader, a compelling and even heroic figure. He sometimes reminds us of the early New England divines — men of restless, probing conscience and resolute effort.

Dr. King shows himself also to be an original thinker as well as a man of generous spirit. He pleads for the continued use of firm but peaceful measures, in group and individual relations, to bring about a gradual integration of all races in American community life. He supports this with a detailed exposition of Gandhi's principle of non-violent resistance, which he believes "provides an answer to the long debated question of

gradualism versus immediacy." Dr. King's story bears on our own moral responsibility as a people and our future as a nation. For, as he says, "If America is to remain a first-class nation, it cannot have a second-class citizenship."



Adebisi's Odyssey

THE BRAVE AFRICAN HUNTRESS. By Amos Tutuola. Illustrated by Ben Enwonwu. 150 pp. New York: The Grove Press. \$3.75.

IF Amos Tutuola were a native New Yorker instead of a native West African, his dreams would no doubt be exorcised on an analyst's couch. In that case, they would be lost to the rest of us, which would be too bad. But in a sense they are lost anyway because the author has not really learned to communicate.

"The Brave African Huntress" tells the story of Adebisi, who inherited her father's profession, in spite of being a "lady," because her four elder brothers were lost in the Jungle of the Pigmies. With her "Shakabul-lah" gun, she set forth on the "Day of New Creation which was Thursday" to rid the jungle of the pigmies, to kill the "whole wild and wonderful animals" and to rescue the hunters who had been detained in the custody of the pigmies.

Since Adebisi's gun was in-

effective against almost all of the mysterious monsters she tangled with, it was fortunate that her first adversary was Odara, the giant in the "semi-jungle" who possessed the poisonous cudgels. Odara simply caught the bullets Adebisi fired at him and swallowed them, so she ran for her life over a slender stick which served as a bridge across a river. Odara's weight broke the stick, and he drowned, but Adebisi had two of his cudgels.

On the "Day of Confusion," Wednesday, the huntress entered the jungle after having vanquished the powerful gatekeeper who invited her to "come and lay your head on this rock and let me cut it off." Almost at once she was captured by one of the pigmy watchmen who cut off her right foot and then replaced it. She eluded him, however, and "ran back and shot him on the head. So he fell down and died after a few minutes."

Her luck faltering, the huntress was captured by the "huge stern pigmy" who beat her and pushed her into "the Custody." Here she had a bad time, but after a miraculous escape,

destroyed the pigmies, fought the cobras, and ruled briefly and luxuriously as queen of Bachelors' Town. Eventually she killed all the wild animals and freed her brothers. When she went home she "became a rich lady at once."

THESE weird adventures, with their disturbing emphasis on flight, struggle and death, have an imagery all their own, but they do not relate to anything in our mythology, or to other mythologies with which we are familiar, or even (as reviewers of Tutuola's three previous books have pointed out) to the deities of the Yoruba tribe, of which the author is a member.

While they may remind us of our own more gruesome nightmares and of the fact that none of us is far removed from savagery, their flat, matter-of-fact tone (which remains exactly the same whether the huntress is describing her lunch or a fight to the death) robs the story of suspense and dramatic effect. The ungrammatical, misspelled style, so obviously inadvertent, lends a certain picturesque quality to the book, but does not help to illuminate its meaning.

R. V.



Jacket drawing by Ben Enwonwu for "The Brave African Huntress."

Mr. Plenn, author and journalist, covered the Montgomery story for The Times Magazine.

With a Dash of Obeah

WAYS OF SUNLIGHT. By Samuel Selvon. 188 pp. New York: St. Martin's Press. \$2.95.

A WEST Indian from Trinidad, Samuel Selvon cares about all kinds of things and people: the English (who sometimes hurt his kinsmen), the children, the old, the educated, the uneducated — even a mango tree. He isn't mad at anyone, and he finds both humor and pathos in the human condition. He also believes a little in obeah (magic).

The best of the nineteen tales in this volume are as carefully crafted as a piece of West Indian pottery. The colors of the native clay are smoothed and polished into a perfection of form and subtlety. Without being in the least journalistic, the stories have an immediacy of impact. Mr. Selvon is able to evoke a scene or a face with a few words:

"This land was tilled by Ma Procop, an old Negro woman who lived alone in a hut in the valley. She had a wrinkled face and yellow, spacy teeth. In one of the spaces she gripped a dirty clay pipe firmly with her gums, and she smoked a cheap black tobacco which was grown locally and sold in the village shop."

The stories in "Ways of Sunlight" fall into two categories. The second (and, for this reviewer, the less effective group) is mostly concerned with the uneducated, expatriate West Indian in London. These episodes are written entirely in a rhythmic, calypso-like dialect. They are ruefully humorous stories of precarious lives lived with difficulty but also with gusto. While they gain from the writer's total identification, they also lose, since the dialect is occasionally obscure. Ever



Painting by George Biddle.

"Ma Procop gripped a clay pipe firmly with her gums."

Duncan's Crowded Life

THE SERPENT AND THE STAFF. By Frank Yerby. 377 pp. New York: The Dial Press. \$3.95.

FRANK YERBY'S new novel is about Vienna-trained Dr. Duncan Childers ("absolutely the most terrifically attractive male creature on the face of creation") who claws his way up from a New Orleans gutter, climbs the social heights of 1903 as the most fashionable surgeon in the city, and finally chucks Antoine's and all that for a horse-and-buggy practice in his old home town. Being the only man in the state who knows the Mikulicz-Radecki technique for plastic reconstruction of the esophagus, this is quite a sacrifice for young Dr. Childers to make.

Naturally, his wealthy, spoiled wife Hester ("the goddamnest most beautiful thing in this mortal world of sin") doesn't care for small towns and walks out on him. Her defection hardly bothers Dr. Childers at all,

because, just about the same time, his faithful nurse Jen takes off her eyeglasses and he realizes that she too is "one of the loveliest girls in the world" and what's more she likes small towns. Throw in a trumped-up abortion charge, public horse-whippings, an interim mistress, a murder trial, a lynch mob, some heart surgery and the usual yellow fever epidemic, and you have an idea of how tough it was to be a country doctor in Louisiana at the turn of the century.

Mr. Yerby's prose, like his plots, has not altered with the years. On the last page, his professional fame secure and his sex life finally straightened out, Dr. Childers looks about for new worlds to conquer. "The possibilities are limited," faithful Jen reminds him. "You've had a crowded life, Duncan." Amen to that. The only thing I could think of was contact lens research.

RICHARD MATCH.

Mrs. Roosevelt In Own Words

Reviewed by Katie Louchheim

As vice chairman and director of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. Louchheim has often been associated with the subject of the biography she reviews here.

MRS. R.: The Life of Eleanor Roosevelt. By Alfred Steinberg. Putnam. \$5.

"POOR LITTLE soul she is very plain," wrote Aunt Edith, wife of Teddy Roosevelt and aunt of Eleanor Roosevelt, "but the ugly duckling may turn out to be a swan."

So Mr. Steinberg begins and ends his biography. Between prophecy and fulfillment he takes us through the crowded eventful years of the "most renowned and admired woman in American history."

Mr. Steinberg, wisely, frequently calls on Mrs. Roosevelt to speak for herself. It is his judicious selection of material from thousands of letters, first-person accounts, newspaper clippings and other records that give this biography an essential authenticity and a vitality that only the words of the world's most beloved woman, by being her very own, can supply.

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The serious-minded young lady of 8 shown in the picture above could have no idea of the fame in store for her. Her growth and development into the world's most honored woman is traced graphically in **ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: Her Life in Pictures**, by Richard Harpury and Ralph G. Martin (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$5.95).

WHETHER IT was for recognition of women, whose political progress she sought untiringly, or for the underprivileged of either sex of all races in all regions, her constant prodding and persuading brought results. On through the on-stage roles, we watch this wise woman grow to be the "conscience of America," as a Japanese editor describes her.

Today, Mr. Steinberg writes, "she is in essence a lonely person who takes refuge in crowds." This may be the author's impression; it is not this reviewer's. For Eleanor Roosevelt, loneliness is a luxury she has long since labeled expendable; crowds are part of the day's work. Her engagement book filled for a year ahead, her 18-hour day crammed with people, for many of whom she is a court of first and last resort, this simple, modest woman goes on lighting lamps in the near and distant places.

John Benjamin Horton, Jr., To Publish Kentucky Negro Journal By Mid December

Several years ago advertising consultant and former newspaper publisher John Benjamin Horton, Jr., conceived an idea in which to project the achievements of Kentucky Negroes in "all categories of wholesome living" to citizens of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

As a result, the Kentucky Negro Journal, a volume which will chronicle these achievements, will be published and ready for public consumption by mid-December of this year. The book, which will consist of 175 pages of illustrations and factual information about Kentuckians who have become successful despite the odds of race, is edited by Mr. Horton, with Dr. Whitney M. Young, president of Lincoln Institute, as associate editor.

Understanding

Material for the forthcoming book was compiled, said Horton, because of a "desire to promote better understanding between all segments of Kentucky's population through contributing toward increasing tolerance for individual dignity and promoting deeper respect for the human worth of each citizen."

Referring to the historical volume, Horton stated: "In times such as these I knew of no better way in which to help free America, of which Kentucky is an integral part, of all its alleged inhumanities than to mirror these achievements of its largest minority."

The Kentucky Negro Journal is not being planned, said editor Horton, as a history per se; but it will deal, for the most part, with contemporary progress of Negroes of the State. However, the book will point out, from time to time, examples from the records of the past that are germane to the various subject-matter contained therein.

100 Biographies

The volume will also include a hundred biographies of outstanding Negroes of the State. The editors and publishers stated that the book will also serve to open the eyes of the most prejudiced to the extent of awakening a sense of respect for the dignity and worth of the individual.

Editor John Benjamin Horton,

Jr., was born in Lumpkin, Stewart County, Ga., the son of John and Ducky Louvenia Horton. The elder Horton was a contractor of prominence and his mother a public school teacher.

The future publisher attended elementary and high school in Omaha, Neb., before receiving his A.B. degree from the University of Omaha in 1927. After graduation, he studied law at the Omaha School of Law for two years. Further education was completed at the Louisville Municipal College (Advanced Economics and Money and Banking) and the University of Louisville (Public Relations).

Former Publisher

Prior to coming to Louisville in 1940 as an advertising salesman for the Louisville Defender, Editor Horton was editor and publisher of the Negro Republican and the Omaha Chronicle, both of Omaha, Neb.

Horton served as advertising director of the Defender from 1942 through 1954 when he resigned to organize the firm of J. Benjamin Horton and Associates, advertising and public relations consultants, which he still heads. The concerned publisher the Louisville Buyers Guide and News Digest.

Active in political circles, Editor Horton served as Nebraska delegate to the Republican National Planning Board at the Chicago Convention in 1936; was a candidate for state representa-

tative from Omaha to the Nebraska Legislature in 1933; and was a special public relations representative of Gov. A. B. Chandler at the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1956.

Vast Experience

Editor Horton's vast experience. The philosophy of the Kentucky Negro Journal has been endorsed by Dr. Robert Martin, state school superintendent; C. Gresham Marmion, Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky; Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of Louisville Public Schools; Charles W. Anderson, Jr., noted Louisville attorney; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, historian and president of Central State College; and the Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

The book, which will sell at approximately \$2.50 per copy upon publication, will also serve as a reference of information for students of all races, ages and grades, and libraries. The volume is designed to present only the true facts of progress and will not have as its objectives to inflame and militate.

ence in public and business life have afforded him a magnitude of invaluable material in constructing the "Journal." He formerly served on the Governor's Conference on Education (1956); Public Relations Specialist, Department of Economic Security (1956); and Publicity Specialist, Department of Highways (1957).



John Benjamin Horton, Jr.

Book Review

Teacher Integration Cited As Crux Of School Issue

Journal
A STUDY ON TEACHER IN-
TEGRATION — A Series Pub-
lished In The Louisville De-
fender.

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

This pamphlet is a reprint of view" written by the publish-
articles which appeared in the Louisville newspaper, published in the Louisville Defender from July 3 to Oct. 2, 1958. The reader will find these articles in superficial desegregation. not only informing but challenging. Many readers, no doubt, will be surprised at the information contained in these articles. In the preface to the pamphlet Mr. Stanley writes: "Desegregation of schools in Louisville has become stagnated. Merely half done at the begin-

ning — students only — inter-
tia, complacency and reluct-
ance have retarded the inevit-
able assignment of teachers on
the basis of professional quali-
fications irrespective of race."

IN "THE Problem in Re-
view" in this pamphlet he points out that one of the difficulties in
Louisville "is segregation with-
out the basis of professional quali-
fications irrespective of race."

der a Negro principal or Ne-
gro teachers under a white
principal. There are several
assistant principalships, but
no Negro holds one to a white
principal or vice versa."

THESE articles disclose an
old tactic long resorted to by
southerners to maintain segre-
gation. City Superintendent
Omer Carmichael is accused
of shifting "the district bound-
ary lines in order to enroll few-
er Negroes in the mixed junior
high school in question, but
more whites. To make it look
fair, a token twenty-one whites
are assigned, but under the
transfer system none has to go
to the all - Negro school."

Publisher Stanley says "the
real solution of course is inte-
gration of teachers. When re-
cently asked if such would be-
gin this fall, Mr. Carmichael is
reported to have said 'I would
not say it wouldn't happen, but
it is not planned.' "

MR. CARMICHAEL is also
reported to have expressed the
opinion "I do not think white
teachers will work under a Ne-
gro principal." Actually, Mr.
Stanley says, "Negro teach-
ers in Mr. Carmichael's judg-
ment just aren't as good as
white, in spite of comparable
training and in many instan-
ces, greater experience."

For a number of years Mr.
Carmichael was superintend-
ent of schools in Lynchburg.
In those days a Negro wasn't
considered qualified to be prin-
cipal of Dunbar high school. A
white woman was the principal
in charge of supervision of the
program of the school and a
colored man was the "build-
ing" principal.

IN THE first article reprint-
ed from the Louisville Defend-
er Mr. Carmichael is quoted
as saying "white people not
ready" for desegregation in
that white parents would ac-
cept mixed classes, but they
would not accept Negro teach-
ers for their children.

The Defender carried arti-
cles giving the viewpoint of
members of the school board
and the man in the street on
teacher integration. The latter
article was headed "Whites
Not Opposed to Negro Teach-
ers." In another survey the
newspaper found out that "edu-
cators would work with Negro
teachers". The newspaper also

found out that colored educa-
tors want integration now.

IN ARTICLES six through
ten the possibility of desegre-
gation of teachers in the
county, the future of colored
teachers, the "successful" in-
tegration of teachers in Wash-
ington, D. C.; teacher integra-
tion in Kansas City and St.
Louis, Mo., and Cincinnati and
Cleveland, Ohio and other ci-
ties appraised.

The 11th articles in this se-
ries discloses that colored teach-
ers have increased when inte-
grated in cities where race is
not a real problem. Statistics
are given for Baltimore, Wash-
ington, D. C.; Kansas City,
Detroit and Cleveland, Ohio
and other cities with integrat-
ed schools.

Textbook Used In Schools That Favors Integration

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss. Bureau
JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 16. — A public school textbook, a Circuit
judge said contained statements favoring racial integration, was
adopted during the administration of former Gov. Hugh L. White.
Circuit judge T. P. Brady of Brookhaven, leader in the citizens
council movement, charged that the seventh grade literature book
contained an article "calculated to obliterate from the minds of
our boys and girls, any racial differences which actually exist
between the white and Negro races in this country."

Judge Brady made the dis-
closure in a civic club address here in challenging Gov. J. P.
Coleman for not taking steps to
have the book removed from the
schools. He said the governor
has been in office three years
and because of his asserted
"moderate" position on integra-
tion had done nothing to recall
the textbook.

The book in question, "Adven-
tures For Readers—Book One,"
was adopted by the state text-
book commission in 1954 when it
was headed by former Govern-
or White. The commission pro-
vided for multiple adoptions in
the particular series and left to
local school authorities which
one of the books they would use.
The questioned book was adopted
for use in 25 of the 82 counties
and in 11 cities.

J. M. Tubb, state Superinten-
dent of Education, said the book
had been "screened" by a com-
mittee of seven school teachers
at the time and was rated "No.
1." Mrs. Lina Sartor of Pachita,
currently serving as president
of the Mississippi Education As-
sociation and wife of a state leg-
islator, was among the teachers
approving the book.

Superintendent Tubb said addi-
tionally, that the book had been
"screened" by local school offi-
cials before being adopted for
use by them.

Governor Coleman had no com-
ment on Judge Brady's charges
nor the latter's statement, "he
planned to run for governor if
the people want me to."

A check with the state text-
book commission disclosed that
the book Judge Brady said con-
tained integration-brainwash ma-
terial is in use in the following
counties:

Calhoun, Claiborne, Coahoma,
Hancock, Hinds, Itawamba, La-
fayette, Leake, Madison, Monroe,
Panola, Pearl River, Perry,
Pike, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin,
Scott, Smith, Simpson, Stone,
Tishomingo, Washington, Wins-
ton and Yazoo.

City schools using the book in-
clude Aberdeen, Biloxi, Canton,
Demonstration School at Hatties-
burg, Greenville, Greenwood,

The Virgil from South Carolina

By JOHN R. JORDAN JR.

ALL IN ONE LIFETIME. By James F. Byrnes. Harper and Brothers, 432 pages, \$5.00. *By James F. Byrnes*

James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina has enjoyed one of the most extraordinary careers to be found in the whole history of American politics. For nearly 50 years he occupied positions of influence and responsibility in our national and international life. He has been congressman, U. S. Senator and Supreme Court justice. During World War II he served as Franklin Roosevelt's "assistant president," acting as master coordinator of domestic affairs.

As secretary of state under Harry Truman he represented the United States at Potsdam, at the London Conference, at the Moscow, Paris and New York meetings of foreign ministers and at the Peace Conference. Leaving the Cabinet after he was reprimanded by the President in 1946, he returned to South Carolina and was elected governor.

Bitter Mutterings.

He can write with first-hand knowledge of the birth of the New Deal, of Yalta, Hiss, the atom bomb, the Japanese surrender, and the often astonishing complexities of South Carolina politics. Li've Virgil he can truthfully say "These things I saw and part of them I was." However, the analogy end with the quotation. Byrnes autobiography is far from being just a chronological narrative of the history he helped to make. Instead, it most reminds the reader of the mutterings of an old man who has outlived most of his friends as well as his enemies and who now with the advantage of hindsight, and with no one to contradict him, claims credit for the good that was done between them while denying responsibility for those things which did not turn out so well.

There is little new factual material in the book for the student of American affairs at mid-century. Byrnes gives his version of the now familiar "Hundred Days" of the New Deal

and of the momentous accomplishments of the Roosevelt era. He explains in a civics book manner the machinery of the House of Representatives, the United States Senate and the Supreme Court.

He repeatedly relates the occasions on which, according to Byrnes, the policies of the Roosevelt Administration took the course charted by Byrnes and Byrnes alone. He retells the story of Yalta, Potsdam and the various conferences of foreign ministers all of which were better and more objectively treated by him in his book "Speaking Frankly" published in 1947.

Praise For Kitchin.

The book is most interesting when Governor Byrnes is relating the numerous stories and anecdotes concerning the great and near great with whom he has walked during his varied career. North Carolinians will be particularly interested in Byrnes comments on Claude Kitchin. He is lavish in his praise of the North Carolinian. An intimate friend of Kitchin's, Byrnes states that he was at Kitchin's side at the two most critical moments of the latter's Congressional life: At the time of Kitchin's stirring speech in opposition to U. S. entry into World War I and the tragic day when Kitchin, during an address on the floor of the House, collapsed from a fatal stroke.

Study in Frailty.

While Governor Byrnes' book contains no startling revelations it is not without meaning. Indeed, it is an excellent study in human frailty. Byrnes was frequently and lavishly honored by the Democratic Party. But even the casual reader will not fail to detect the strong resentment which the author feels because the prize of Presidency itself eluded him.

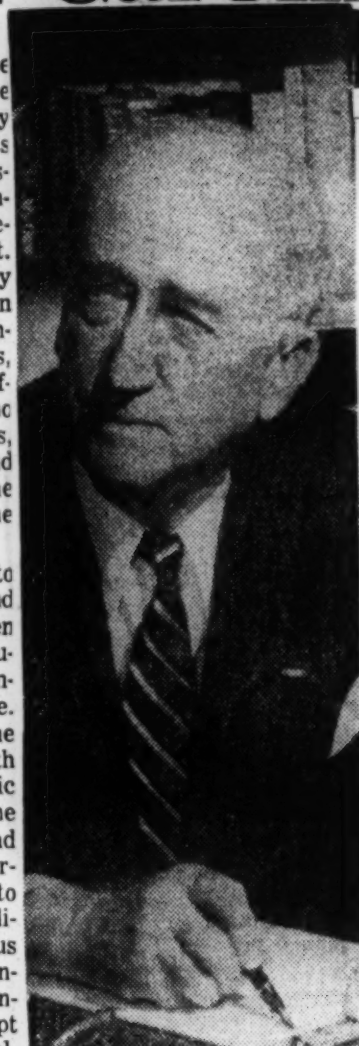
Byrnes contends that Roosevelt wished to have him as his running mate in 1940 but that he removed himself from consideration. However, in 1944 Byrnes went to the Democratic National Convention as an open and avowed candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. In his words: "The President had observed that he had wanted me in 1940 and would rather have me on the ticket in 1944 than

anyone else."

Byrnes had left the Supreme Court to serve Roosevelt, he saw him daily, and apparently felt that he was the President's logical choice. This was obviously not the feeling of the Convention for there was no appreciable movement in his support. When Roosevelt expressed by letter to Democratic Chairman Hannegan his approval of either Truman or Justice Douglas, and later by telephone his preference for Truman, with no mention whatsoever of Byrnes, the latter's hopes collapsed and he refused to allow his name to even be presented to the Convention.

Byrnes made no attempt to conceal his resentment and gradually became bitter even against Truman in spite of Truman's magnanimous act in naming him Secretary of State. Byrnes bitterness grew as the years passed reaching its zenith in 1952 when as Democratic Governor of South Carolina he bolted the party which had brought him both fame and fortune and gave his support to General Eisenhower's candidacy. Only the most strenuous efforts by those South Carolinians who recognized the personal basis for Byrnes' actions kept the State in the Democratic column, and then by a scant 5,000 votes.

Byrnes is a hero to many of his fellow South Carolinians. But to those many persons of national stature who assisted him on his climb to success he has proved to be a disappointment. There is little in this book which affords them solace.



James F. Byrnes

Racial Group Puts \$1,250 In 'South Carolinians Speak'

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Capital Correspondent

COLUMBIA — The Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based interracial organization which fosters integration in the South, has allocated \$1,250 for the purchase of copies of the booklet entitled "South Carolinians Speak."

The booklet, compiled and published by a group of ministers in the Pee Dee section of the state, contains "moderate" statements on race relations from 12 South Carolinians. It was issued last fall "in the hope that it will give strength to the countless people who see a moderate approach toward a solution of the intractable one." Statements in the booklet range from a staunch defense of States' Rights by Columbia Attorney R. Beverly Herbert to a suggestion from Mrs. J. H. Sanders of Gaffney that school integration be commenced at the first grade level.

The Southern Regional Council's allocation for purchase of the booklet was made through an authorization of the Fund for the Republic. Copies of the booklet thus purchased are to be distributed by the Councils on Human Relations in various Southern states. The Regional Council is essentially a parent organization to most of the Councils on Human Relations.

The \$1,250 allocated is disclosed in a biennial report of monies spent by the Fund for the Republic for the two-year period ending May, 1958. Altogether, the Fund appropriated \$313,750 to the Southern Regional Council during that period, as follows:

\$110,000 — To support the expansion of the educational work of the Council in 12 Southern states and to assist the central office in Atlanta for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1957.

\$200,000 — To support the council's educational work for the three-year period beginning Oct. 1, 1957, or such longer period as the council may determine.

\$1,500 — To help defray the cost of the staff work of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations in its work in western Arkansas.

\$1,000 — For work in the Little Rock area by the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

\$1,250 — For the purchase of the booklet, "South Carolinians Speak."

Aside from money allotted to (or through) the Southern Regional Council, the Fund for the Republic appropriated a total of \$348,000 for other work in the field of "Inter-Group Relations Education," mostly for interracial activities and education affecting white and Negro groups.

In its own words (contained in the report of Fund President Robert M. Hutchins): "The Fund for the Republic was established in December, 1952, with a grant of \$15,000,000 from the Ford Foundation to defend and advance the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Langston Hughes Sounds Off In 'Simple' Words About Many Things

By LENA RIVERS SMITH

*Call P.1
Kansas City Mo
Jan. 10-17-58*

Langston Hughes, world-famous poet, playwright and lyricist, stopped in Kansas City this week during a trans-continental tour and proved just as loquacious, warm and friendly, and as earthy as his most popular fictional character, Jess B. Simple.

The poet sounded off on the Beat Generation, talked freely about the Broadway success and London flop of his musical comedy, "Simply Heavenly," philosophized on the role and duty (he doesn't think there is one) of the modern artist, quickly consumed a bowl of navy bean soup and posed for news photographers — all in a short two hours — and never batted an eyelash.

Langston has roots in the Midwest — he was born in Joplin, attended elementary school in Lawrence and lived for a short time in Kansas City and although he has traveled widely and has lived for a number of years in that most sophisticated of cities, New York, he manages to retain that easy geniality generally agreed to be a trademark of the midwesterner.

Hughes was in Kansas City en route to Lawrence, Kas., where he read his poetry at the University of Kansas.

Beat From Boredom

About the Beat Generation, that blase clique of San Franciscans about which so much is being written lately:

"They're not so different from the Bohemians who used to inhabit the Village. They're just young artists, and would-be artists, who like to get together in a pessimistic mood and voice their gripes against the world.

"But there's one difference — and it's a big one. Unlike the crowd in Greenwich Village, this San Francisco crowd doesn't really have a lot to beef about. Most of them are not poor artists, struggling to make a living or get their works recognized. A lot of these folks have more money than they know how to spend.



*Call P.1
Kansas City Mo
Jan. 10-17-58*

WHEN FAN MEETS SCRIBE, it's an occasion for broad smiles. Especially when the fan, in this case, N. Q. Hubbard, is given a "sneak preview" of the scribe's latest work. The writer, recognizable to most readers, is Poet-Playwright Langston Hughes, whose newest novel, "Tambourines to Glory," is due off the presses

about the middle of next month. Hubbard, a mathematics and Latin instructor at Lincoln high school, described himself as a longtime reader of Langston Hughes and a confirmed admirer. With such praise, little wonder the poet smiles.

Man Against Man in the Jungle

MAN HUNT IN KENYA. By Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart. Illustrated. 240 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.95.

By JOHN BARKHAM

It will be a long, long time before the Mau-Mau uprising is forgotten in Kenya, either by the Kikuyu people, who spawned the rebellion, or by the whites, who extirpated it. For the whites it shattered forever their dream of a white paradise in black Africa, and for the Kikuyu it was a bloody lesson that there was no future in reverting to a barbaric past.

While it lasted, the struggle was murderous. Beginning with obscene tribal oaths in the forest, the Mau-Mau erupted into brutal killings in the towns and on the farms before being squeezed back into the forest. As the white man slowly gained the upper hand, the earlier semi-military raids gave place to bushcraft maneuvers. Now the bombing planes and elite British regiments were of little use. In this final phase the silent hunter matched his skill against his equally silent quarry in a contest unique in modern warfare. It is this story of man against man in the jungle—a story virtually unknown outside Kenya—which is told in this utterly enthralling book. As one who has read innumerable accounts of big game hunting in Central Africa, I have no hesitation in saying that "Man Hunt in Kenya" outdoes them all for sheer electrifying suspense. No animal was craftier than the hunted Mau-Mau—or more dangerous.

The two principal actors in this drama were born about the same time in the same part of Kenya on the edge of the Aberdare Forest. Dedan Kimathi, the Mau-Mau leader, was an educated but shiftless Kikuyu who turned his people's anti-white resentment into self-aggrandizement. Brutal, ruth-

Mr. Barkham, a writer and lecturer on Africa, visited the Kikuyu country during the Mau-Mau rebellion.



Ian Henderson.



Dedan Kimathi.

Illustrations from "Man Hunt in Kenya."

WEEK by week the net around them drew tighter as their number was cut down in combat. Henderson was shrewd enough to recruit his team from captured Mau-Mau, so that the time came when Kimathi could not be sure which of his men were for him and which against. He grew more capricious and ordered his followers executed on the merest whim, as the Zulu Tshaka had done before him. Each one of the dwindling band must have felt the approach of death through the trees.

All this is the stuff of fiction, except that no Leatherstocking ever hunted or was hunted with such deadly ferocity or such superlative bushcraft. Toward the end the Mau-Mau remnants had become human animals with abnormally developed senses and protective instincts. Some lived beneath the ground like rabbits, emerging only at dead of night to take food. They could lope through the forest for seventy miles a day on their toes or the sides of their feet

so as to leave no human tracks. The hunters, for their part, would lie in wait at waterholes, still as death for days at a time. In this battle of the bush, even the hardiest of whites dropped back. It was Kikuyu against Kikuyu.

And so the noose was tightened until Kimathi had only twenty men around him, then fourteen, then eight, then three. Finally the day came when he was alone. "Like a frightened buck, gifted with that extra strength which only the fringe of death can provide, he fled on through the forest." He was wounded at last, and taken. Henderson visited him in the hospital, but with characteristic reticence omits to tell us of what passed between them. In due course the hangman sent Kimathi to the shades.

Henderson tells his story without bravado but with a wealth of fascinating detail. It is this last which gives the book its unique authenticity—and its unforgettable impact. Here we learn for the first time of the slaughter and mutilation inflicted on Kenya's big game by bombing from the air, of Ki-

mathi's own delusions of grandeur (he carried with him a volume on Napoleon and insisted for a time that he be addressed as "Prime Minister Sir Dedan Kimathi").

Henderson freely admits that once the Kikuyu people realized that the way of the Mau-Mau was the way back to the trees, they played a major part in helping the white forces destroy the movement. Today the lesson of the Mau-Mau is clear for all black Africa to see: they cannot win justice for themselves by trying to drive the white man into the sea. Anyone who thinks otherwise should read this remarkable book.

For one who is bored by wit, humility, dogs, fear and bluntness, the book reflects "an incapacity for the ordinary." *LUNACY AND LETTERS.* By G. ton. Edited by Dorothy Collins. Sheed & Ward. \$3.

Books—Authors

"Desegregation: Resistance and Readiness," by Melvin M. Tumin, will be published Oct. 27 by Princeton University Press. Based on a study of adult white male citizens of Guilford County, N. C., the book describes the attitudes toward desegregation and the factors that influence those views. The author is an associate professor of anthropology and sociology at Princeton University.

JOHN S. BROWN, "SOVIET POLICY AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS 1931-1949," by Charles B. McClanahan, Columbia University, \$5.50. An analysis.

THE ANSWER IS LOVE, by Laura Ellen Winsor (Comet Press Books, 34¢). A plan for harmonious human relationships.

THE BODY IN THE SILO, by Ronald A. Knox (Macmillan, \$3.25). A detective story in the Murder Revisited Series.

THE DUNBAR BOY: The Story of America's Famous Negro Poet, by Jean Gould, illustrated by Charles Walker (Dodd, Mead.

BOOK REVIEW

This Is Adam

By Saunders Redding

THIS IS ADAM, by Brainard Cheney. McDowell, Obolensky; New York. 294 pp. \$3.95.

Brainard Cheney, who started relatively late, has written two good novels, *Lightwood* and *River Rogue*.

His third, *This Is Adam*, is not so good.

In the first place, Cheney chose material that, treated with sympathetic sincerity, is of more than ordinary difficulty; and in the second place, he gave visual and auditory images greater value than (what seems to be) his purpose seemed to warrant.

The reader keeps thinking of *This Is Adam* in terms of the necessities of the stage and the special qualities of the theatre.

And this is not because Cheney's novel is dramatic. Indeed, it is static.

It is composed of a series of tableau-like scenes, the significance of which dawns on one only if he realizes them as illustrations of the etiquette of race and social relations in the South of fifty years ago.

WHAT DRAMA there is derives from the fact that the events of the story make it hard for the characters not to violate the etiquette. Some of them do.

Colonel Marcellus Hightower does when, dying, he charges his colored servant, Adam, with the responsibility for managing his estate for the better security of Mrs. Hightower and their children.

Oswald Haley, the banker Littleton, and other white men allied with him, do when they pick Mrs. Hightower as a likely victim of their greed.

Thus Adam is brought face

to face with his problem, which spurred world-wide interest in his is not to violate the etiquette. 1958. A Berlin publisher is bringing out a German language edition of 30,000 copies this fall.

Caught between the rapacity of white men who expect him, on cold threat of violence, ignorantly and ignobly to connive with them in the fraudulent scheme, and the naive dependence of a white woman whose slightest show of innocent gratitude could endanger his life, Adam is in a fix.

How he manages to defeat the men, save the widow's property, and extricate himself is the story substance of the book.

BUT BRAINARD CHENEY does not stick to the story substance.

His interest and intent lie in another direction. It is perhaps too bald a thing to say that he has a mind to destroy the old, denigrating stereotype of the colored man as savage, ingrate, ignoramus — the stereotype so effective in race-hate propaganda; but this is what, commendably, he very nearly does.

And it is also perhaps too bald to say that in the place of the old, bad stereotype he creates another, but certainly some readers will say it; for the character of Adam emerges as something more than Adam, and as something less.

The man becomes a romantic abstraction, a visionary notion of what the colored man should be if he would claim a respectable place in the social fabric of the South.

Cheney nowhere says this. He is probably too much the artist even to know he thinks this. But there it is, as big as a billboard, and a thousand times more interesting.

Announce 3rd Printing of Robeson's Book

NEW YORK — Like Ol' Mar-a-Lago, sales of Paul Robeson's book, "Here I Stand," just keep rolling along.

A third printing of 15,000 copies of the best-selling book by the noted actor and singer has been announced here by the publishers, Othello Associates, Inc., who report that sales have passed the 25,000 mark.

Robeson's current appearances in Britain in a series of TV concerts and at Albert Hall have

\$500 top prize set by Guild

NEW YORK — The Harlem Writers Guild has announced the establishment of the John O. Killens Literary Award for the best work written during the year about colored life in America.

The award, a cash prize of \$500, will be presented to the author of the best completed novel, full-length play or collection of short stories or poems selected by a distinguished board of judges.

DEADLINE for submission of entries is Nov. 30. The winner will be announced in the spring of 1959. Details may be obtained by writing the Awards Committee, Harlem Writers Guild, P. O. Box 192, New York 31, N.Y.

The John O. Killens Award was named for the author of the best-selling novel, "Youngblood," of a couple of years ago. Mr. Killen is the chairman of the Harlem Writers Guild.

The Guild was organized several years ago as a workshop devoted to cultivating the highest craft standards among its membership through constructive criticism of their work and encouragement of their skills.

DURING the course of their authors' association with the group, such works have emerged as "Trouble in Mind," by Alice Childress; "The Hit," by Julian Mayfield and "Give Me a Child" by Sarah Elizabeth Wright and Lucy Smith. Judges for the entries will include Owen Doldson, associate professor of drama at Howard University; Maxwell Geismar, author and critic; James Silberman, executive editor of Dial Press; James L. Hicks, managing editor of the Amsterdam News, and Herbert M. Alexander, executive editor of Pocket Books, Inc.

Southerner Writes Of Sanity on Race

Atlanta, Ga.
Constitution
South Carolina Planter Examines His Heritage, Produces Questions

San. 9-7-58
THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE. By James McBride Dabbs. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 273 pages. \$4

Reviewed by **RALPH MCGILL**

A quietly contemplative South Carolina planter and business man, James McBride Dabbs, has examined his heritage and produced an excellent book about it. Mr. Dabbs is, among other things, an elder in the Presbyterian Church and president of the Southern Regional Council, a Southwide organization working interracially. Both affiliations have helped him in his examination.

As an active layman in his church he has seen at first hand the shock which has come to a great many Christians on realizing that the church, too, was segregated and operated, often, as almost a private club. He witnessed, too, the disturbing fact that some members of the Christian faith were willing to give up their church rather than segregation.

The Southern Regional Council, which is a highly respected and efficient organization, on no attorney general's list and free from any taint of being any sort of "front," also gave Mr. Dabbs the opportunity to see into the sociological and economic aspects of the problem. The council has been attacked strongly by the Klan groups and the White Citizens Councils as being an instrument of desegregation. The men who signed its charter of incorporation, including a Methodist bishop and university teachers, have been harried and subject to abuse.

Through an excellent analysis Mr. Dabbs shows how an enormous weight of cumulative guilt produced by the years of injustice done the Negro by exploitations and discriminations has fixed itself upon white Southerners. Like many Southerners, perhaps most Southerners, he bore the guilt lightly for many years. Some, of course, never face the facts of this guilt, but it is there. It is inherent in some of the excesses of sadistic crimes of beatings and worse.

UNHAPPILY, almost all those who read this fine book will be persons basically in agreement with Mr. Dabbs. Those who do not agree will, with few exceptions, not read it at all. They will read a news story about it, or a review of it, or they may simply hear that another Southerner has fouled his nest by writing a book "to please the Yankees."

None the less, the book will be helpful. It is a sincere, eloquent testimony by a man of deep Christian and social convictions. And he writes from a Deep-South state out of a rich experience. It would be good if it could be distributed, as are the Gideon Bibles, in the localities that most need to read it.

Big Poker Payoff

Consider the case of Gerald Hanna, an insurance clerk with a rather dull life, playing poker and filling to an inside straight. He wins, of course, but he is hurled into the middle of a gun battle between bandits and police. And then there is a man murdered for \$100,000. Is Gerald the guilty man in "Invitation to Violence" by Lionel White? (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 187 pages, \$2.95). Mr. White's latest is perhaps the most exciting in a string of a dozen mystery novels.

MR. DABBS DEALS skillfully with many of the inexplicable and unreasonable paradoxes in Southern life. Other writers have noted the insistence of extremists on "white supremacy" and the companion fear that if there are not strict laws of separation there might be general intermarriage. Mr. Dabbs traces this curious conflict further. In his small-town discussions he had listened to those who declare that God himself, in his infinite wisdom, and efficient organization, on no established segregation and that separation is, of course, no basis for declaring the Negro inferior as a human being and a person. Mr. Dabbs' satire will be devastating to those who think otherwise.

Other Southern writers have come to the same conclusion reached by Mr. Dabbs, namely that in this great issue the South has made the fatal error of committing itself on the wrong side of a moral issue and to another "Lost Cause." He deduces that the slow, sometimes glacier-like processes of law, plus industrialization, the democratic spirit and the Christian tradition are at work for elimination of racial discriminations and will enable the Negro to attain what he wants—to be more American, not less.

Compassion, Sadness, Joy In Willie Mae's Philosophy

WILLIE MAE. By Elizabeth Kytle. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 244 pages. \$3.50.

Reviewed by
RALPH MCGILL

This is an unusual book. It is, in truth, the carefully set down story of a Negro servant from Georgia. Yet it is not, in the sense that we think of them today, a book "about the South." Nor is it a social document or a study, thesis or survey.

And yet, in a very real sense, it is all of these things. Not all the white people in the book are bad. Not all the Negroes in it are good. This is not a propaganda book, yet it will make propaganda in the best sense. There is compassion in it, and laughter, sadness and joy. And there is the philosophy of Willie Mae. She was not always right in her judgements. And she emerges from it as a very fine and human person.

THIS IS A BOOK which should be must reading by those persons who insist they understand the Negro. And certainly it would be a fine book for those who say they don't. Both will be the better informed.

The book is by Elizabeth Kytle. The Kytles are from South Carolina and Georgia. For a time they lived in Atlanta. They now live in Ohio, where Calvin Kytle is in public relations.

Willie Mae worked for the Kytles for a long time, and Elizabeth Kytle was fascinated with her and her talk. She listened and she joined in. And after every conversation she put it down in notebooks.

IT COMES OUT as a sort of saga of a Negro house servant.

For Willie Mae there were, in a sense, many mansions. Her employers were different, too. Her comments on them, and on her own experiences . . . marriage, the difficulty of leading an isolated life, relief, meeting Franklin D. Roosevelt, the housing "projects," the injustices and the techniques of survival in rural and urban communities—all these are in the book in Willie Mae's own words.

Willie Mae would laugh at a lot of it. But, she was always candid . . . about herself as well as others she met. From a rural childhood Willie Mae came to the city. . . .

The story of her meeting with President Roosevelt is a moving one. So, too, is the reason she slept on a pallet in the house where she stayed to look after the children when the parents went away . . . and refused to sleep in the bed.

You can't help liking Willie Mae. And Elizabeth Kytle has done a fine job of organized writing and editing in putting down her story.



ELIZABETH KYTLE

She's Author of "Willie Mae"

Passion Was the Dominant Chord

THE OLD BLOOD. By Edgar Mittelholzer. 576 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$4.95.

THIS is Edgar Mittelholzer's third and most ambitious novel in the saga of the van Groenwegel family of British Guiana. It not only explores the ramifications of a lusty clan (for whose innumerable connections a useful glossary is provided), but it is an interesting and painstaking reconstruction of the colorful history of the colonies between 1795 and 1953 under Dutch, French and British influences. Being a native of British Guiana, the author should be well fitted to portray the society and customs of that exotic region. He has certainly caught the stilted, odd form of



Edgar Mittelholzer.

speech of its people, these "white planters, merchants and overseers, the free colored artisans who are treated with patronage—and the expensively bought black slaves born to that kind of life." Despite the strict and often brutal laws imposed on the black individual white man's love and solicitude for members of the Negro race play an enormous part in the involved relationships that have made the colony what it is today.

Although Mr. Mittelholzer is an uns subtle writer when it comes to character and his work lacks literary distinction (except for the earlier, delightful "Shadows Move Among Them"), it must be said that "The Old Blood" has enormous vitality. As a contribution to the understanding of a little-known region, it is a considerable achievement—although the author puts his unusual imagination vividly to work (in his own special, unpleasantly gloating style) through scenes of sexual initiation, rape, incest, brutality and obeah (the name for voodooism in those parts). "The burning pulse of an obsessive sensuality," is the main driving force inherited by generations of van Groenwegels from their terrible ancestors of the earlier "the old, bad Kaywana blood." Here, it comes out in revolting forms.

Dirk, born in 1795, is the dominant figure in this sprawling canvas of van Groenwegels, many of whom are "tainted with black blood," for the breed produces many bastard offspring. A detestably cruel boy, early obsessed by family pride, Dirk grows into a man of vision and the chief instigator of land combines which save his descendants from ruin a hundred years later. Dirk marries Cornelia, a girl of noble character, but all his life is plagued by a tempestuous love for his beautiful, wanton, mulatto cousin Rose, who eventually marries Dirk's effeminate brother. Interwoven with the story of Dirk and his legal and illicit loves (both in their own way intensely passionate) are the melodramatic

speech of its people, these stories of dozens of other families members and associates. The children of these relationships provide many ironical twists and emotional conflicts. High distinction is attained by some of the half-breeds who are sent to England's famous schools. Others, pure whites, are brought to hideous depths of depravity at home. After Dirk's death in the latter part of the nineteenth century, present-day history and relationships are telescoped into a few brief chapters. These presumably will form the basis for a final volume in the chronicle.

NANCIE MATTHEWS

4 BOOK REVIEW

The Story of the American Negro
By: Ina Corinne Brown.

Friendship Press, 1957.
112 pages: \$2.75

"The Story of the American Negro" is an absorbing, factual portrayal of the tragic history of Africans who were forcibly taken from the security of their native home and sold into slavery in the West ern world by white men.

The book covers a period of more than 300 years, in which one segment of the human family not only enslaved and brutally exploited millions of their darker brothers, but continued to break up family and tribal connections so that the Africans lost all knowledge and sense of ever having had a "fatherland" of which they could be proud.

Slaves were further degraded by a spurious logic and twisted religion, which taught them that they were created as sub-human, and were naturally inferior to white men. These falsehoods still plague the Negro today as he struggles to regain his stolen manhood and his dignity as a person.

Africa was despoiled for the enrichment of the white man, North and South, but principally to supply cheap, captive labor for the expanding agricultural economy of the South.

Says Miss Brown, "For 300 years

Africa was raped and plundered, her rulers and people demoralized, social life and industry smothered or distorted, from which it has never fully recovered."

As to the basic causes which brought on the Civil War, and incidentally the abolition of human slavery, the author rejects the theory that the Northerners fought in a crusade to free the slaves and bring justice and equality to them. Rather she holds that "the conflict was basically one of struggle for power between two sets of social and economic interests masked under . . . moral justification on each side." (p. 47)

In the North the system was urban and industrial; in the South, rural and agricultural. The former's growing wealth rested on "free labor"; the latter's sagging economy depended upon slave labor. With irreconcilables on both sides the clash of arms was inevitable.

Of course there were conscientious, idealistic abolitionists, who desired justice and freedom for the slaves, but they were a minority force, and a threat to the South. The presence of approximately 500,000 free Negroes in the United States by 1860, who wanted their rights as citizens, posed another threat to the slave system. (This number almost equalled the total of slave-owners in the South.) Only as a war measure, however, did President Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation, and use Negroes as troops against the South. It was not out of compassion for the Negro. He is quoted as having said in 1862, "What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union." (p. 79)

Had justice to the Negro been the compelling motive on either side, and not a "struggle for power," . . . the whole future of the Negro might have lain along different ways." As it turned out the colored man was only a political pawn, caught in the tragic power conflict. Four and a half million ex-slaves were not wanted as freedmen by the North, nor were they welcomed by the South. The federal government had no intelligent social plan for their education, employment, or survival for that matter. They were war-refugees, ignorant, destitute, bewildered, re-

jected by their countrymen. Except that the victors at first used some of them to punish the vanquished South.

The South finally won its right to "handle the Negro", and proceeded, through terror, lynching and vicious laws of disfranchisement and segregation to reduce the masses of Negroes to serfdom, and all of them to second-class citizenship.

By 1877 most of the South, along with the rest of the nation was again a 'white man's country'. The Negro, with what help he could get from some of the Christian Churches of the North, would have to struggle "up the hills of hell" alone.

"Slowly the Negro began to pull himself up. His handicaps were great, for the heritage of slavery was strong upon him. . . in devastating ways. Initiative, independence and foresight were the last qualities of which a slave had need. . . His poverty was appalling in many instances." (p. 100) Yet, there was a wide-spread hunger for education and economic security.

The Catholics, Quakers and most Protestant denominations opened schools of one sort or another. Certain foundations helped, and slowly, reluctantly, some of the Southern States appropriated money for limited education of Negroes. The Negro's church was also a very influential force, offering inspiration and opportunities for wide-spread leadership and social expression. "It must be remembered that throughout this period North and South, quite out of the path of most white people, there were an increasing number of substantial middle class Negro homes", with appropriate furnishings and cultural environment. "In such homes Negro parents were bringing up children who have lived to add richness and distinction to American life as a whole." (p. 107).

As the 20th Century approached, despite the hardships and handicaps of the color-line, the pattern of Negro life in the South was changing, for the better. Booker T. Washington's philosophy of vocational training for the masses was undoubtedly improving the economic and cultural life of thousands of Negro families, contributing to their efficiency and gradual independence.

W. E. B. DuBois' emphasis upon

the higher education of the "Talented Tenth" was also "laying some broad foundations for the entire Negro group". Out of his aggressive leadership grew the NAACP with its aim to gain for the Negro his rights and privileges as a first-class citizen and the full protection of the law.

The coming of World War I accelerated the changing pattern. Not only was the Negro soldier needed to help "save democracy" in the world, but the labor of the black worker was needed to take the places once filled by immigrant white labor in Northern and Mid-western industry.

For the first time a mighty migration of Negro workers began to move out of the South. With this movement came better wages, more security, better education and a higher standard of living generally. Between World Wars I and II emerged the so-called "New Negro", who in literary and artistic ways began to express his 'growing self-consciousness and awareness of social and economic problems'.

But not until World War II did the Negro begin to feel his strength as an integral part of the nation, and to assert it, politically and otherwise, to break the walls of legal segregation and discrimination. Segregation began to end in the armed forces; lynching was dying out; colleges and universities were integrating among students and faculties; the Federal Courts were outlawing various discriminatory laws in transportation, employment, housing, etc.

And finally, in 1954, the revolutionary decision of the United States Supreme Court came, in which racial segregation in principle was decreed to be unconstitutional. This was hailed as a sort of Second Emancipation.

It is undoubtedly a tribute to the untiring efforts of Negro lawyers who worked unremittingly through the NAACP for many years.

Cradle Of The Confederacy Is Slighted

The 100th anniversary of the Civil War comes, as every book publisher in the nation knows, in 1961-65.

A year ago Congress established a Civil War Centennial Commission to make arrangements for four years of events and commemorations. Naturally this is delicate business; yankees are watching to make sure their victory is properly celebrated; Southerners are just as determined that the record be set straight once and for all—we really won.

It is not encouraging to sons and daughters of the Confederacy that the head of the commission is Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III. But, in an effort to allay suspicions that the memorializing will be loaded on the federal side, the CWCC has issued a communique clarifying its objectives:

To commemorate the centennial of this war we do not want simply to string together a series of holidays, reviving here the exultation of victory and there the sadness of defeat.

Rather, the centennial must give us a new understanding of the way in which Americans built from sacrifice and suffering an enduring nation and a lasting peace.

We are not preparing to commemorate a romantic myth; we are making ready to look closer at a chapter of our own history and that chapter must be accurate.

The commission will sponsor no memorial activities, but it is pretty sure somebody will promote re-enactment of famous battles and that this could lead to aroused hard feelings unless the skirmishes are conducted "only after careful investigation and study be a competent body of leading citizens."

The commission reports also that centennial programs are being set up in Birmingham, Decatur, Tuscaloosa, Mobile, New Orleans, Pensacola and Charleston. In *The Washington Star's* account of the report no mention is made of Montgomery, where the whole thing started.

If this is an example of the centennial's fidelity to detail, we wouldn't

be surprised to see the yankees winning the third battle of Manassas. Angler, sound the alert.

Ike--the Modern Horatio Alger

Miami Beach A Penetrating View *Miami, Fla.* Of 'Mr. President'

Sunday 8-3-58
EISENHOWER: CAPTIVE HERO, by Marquis Childs (Harcourt \$4.95) *P. 6 H*

THE position of the president of the United States today has no parallel in history, declares this veteran Washington correspondent.

"Eisenhower was shot out of a cannon from complete obscurity to a position at the very top, on equal terms with kings, presidents and prime ministers . . . But now, with his second term still to run the discrepancy between his reputation and his performance it is becoming more painfully apparent.

"He has been unwilling or unable to use the powers of his great role. Thus the office of the president has declined in both authority and prestige. Owing to three serious illnesses in two years he has delegated more authority than any other man to occupy the White House.

"He has no understanding of patronage and power and, for the first time in 100 years, the President has failed to carry both houses of Congress in his last overwhelming successful election."

But is not much of this the fault of the voters, asks Childs, who saw in this small town American boy, the Horatio Alger story of their dreams. This five-star general, who commanded armies, navies, fleets of airplanes, was assigned as supreme commander of NATO — was never at heart either as an administrator or a deep thinker.

As President of Columbia University the man who only read military history and

westerns was not a spectacular success.

Quiet introspection and reflection are not a part of his nature . . . He cannot tolerate inactivity, says Mr. Childs. He loves games, golf, bridge, canasta. He is adaptable, likes people, actually a doting public viewed him as a symbol of America forced to carry the leadership of an unwanted war.

As in olden days the prize brought home by victorious armies was sometimes a captive prince of kind. Ike is our captive hero. He has warmth, charm and good humor.

It must also be remembered that as an Army officer, he has, in a sense, lived outside the main stream of American life. He knew nothing of American industry, appointed as his cabinet men who shared his point of view, heads of corporations with the simple precepts that the least government is the best government, that anything that interferes with freedom of business to make profits is evil, a balanced budget essential.

The Republicans, he points out, faced the gravest challenge of Communist totalitarianism in history, without the slightest comprehension of the profound changes in America.

The President likes ~~and~~ confident and cheerful who don't bother him with details. He has given men of this type unwarranted power and authority while he has withdrawn more and more into the inner privacy of the White House.

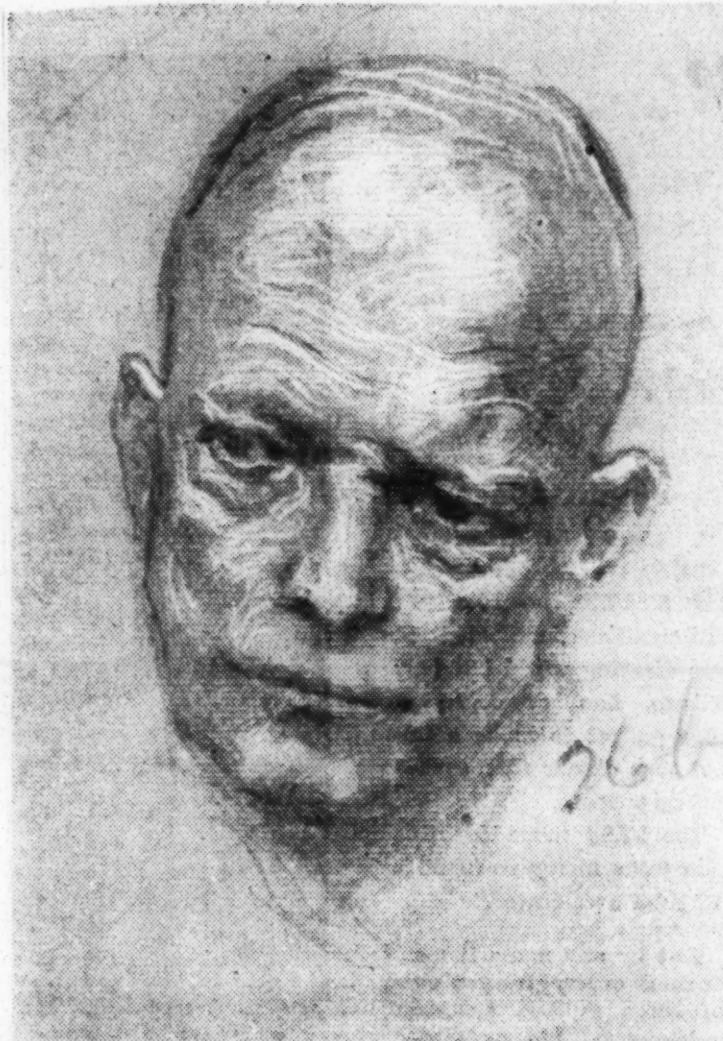
To conserve what is valid in our Constitution in the face of an utterly changed Amer-

ica is a task to which even a super man would be unequal, says the author, who traces Eisenhower's career from childhood to the present. The duties of this great job, the greatest in the world, would be beyond the powers of any single man, he concludes. Where will we find anyone who is able to meet a challenge which would baffle a Napoleon, beside which the exploits of Alexander the Great or Ghengis Khan would be child's play?



Marquis Childs

... writes of decline



EISENHOWER ROSE FROM OBSCURITY
... new book traces life

Two Views of Segregation Issue

News Observer
STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM: The Montgomery Story. By Martin Luther King Jr. Harper & Brothers, 230 pages. \$2.95.

PROFILE IN BLACK AND WHITE: A Frank Portrait of South Carolina. By Howard H. Quint. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 214 pages. \$4.50.

The Rev. Martin Luther King has won only a skirmish in the war for equality. The ultimate victory is nearly as distant as when he began his crusade. But his efforts in Montgomery, Ala., have made him one of the best known African Negroes and one of the most respected of Negro leaders.

He tells his story with force, humor and humility. It is a pathetic and unreal story: Here, in a modern nation, an educated man, a minister, must risk arrest and even personal injury if he tries to sit where he wishes

on a city bus or uses the most convenient washroom in an office building . . . Things so common that the commonest of white men take them for granted.

A.S.
South Carolina.

Howard Quint says in his book that the racial situation has grown worse in South Carolina since the Supreme Court handed down its school case decree.

He attempts to point up the extremes to which white South Carolinians would go to maintain

segregation. "... South Carolina, the prototype of every deep South state, is not likely," he writes, "to surrender without a catastrophic struggle to accepting the proposition that a Negro is a free individual in a

free society with the same rights and privileges as every other American."

Quint, a professor at the University of South Carolina for 11 years, resigned his post prior to publication of his book because, to quote his explanation, he "did not wish to cause embarrassment to . . . a state-supported institution."

J.C.

Target Is the Image, Not Ike Himself

Reviewed by Robert H. Estabrook
Editor of the Editorial Page, The Washington Post

EISENHOWER: CAPTIVE HERO. By Marquis Childs. Harcourt, Brace. \$4.75. *Times Herald*

IT IS A TEMPTATION for critics of the combination of immobilism and panic action which has sometimes characterized the Eisenhower Administration to draw historic parallels which can never be exact. There is the obvious comparison, for example, of President Eisenhower with Ulysses S. Grant, an honorable and well-intentioned military man renowned for his wartime exploits but a prisoner in the White House. There also is the comparison with James Buchanan, the pre-Civil War President whose aversion to decisive action in time did so much to make the conflict inevitable. *P.E.C.*

The latter comparison forms the concluding theme of Marquis Childs in his appraisal of the Eisenhower years—an appraisal which he acknowledges may be too close to the events to be wholly objective. Childs has a devastating critique of the inaction that culminated in the final drastic action at Little Rock. Perhaps, had the book been completed a few weeks later, he would have found a like situation in the intervention in Lebanon.

Basically Childs' theme is that the sincerity, optimism and gregariousness which enhanced Gen. Eisenhower's reputation and catapulted him into the Presidency left him with little preparation—and even less inclination—to meet the practical political problems of that office. The aura was dispelled with Little Rock. If before then, in the eyes of many, Mr. Eisenhower could scarcely do anything wrong, after then he seemingly could scarcely do anything right.

Childs is severe in his indictment of the Eisenhower Presidency: the temporizing over Sen. McCarthy; the failure to speak out vigorously for his own objectives and ideals; the exaggerated deference to budget balancing and the neglect of defense; the dismay over Sputnik. He pictures Mr. Eisenhower as a captive not of interests but of events, disillusioned and often frustrated with the demands of his office, "a man on a cruel treadmill."

When Childs attempts to trace the indecision to Mr. Eisenhower's childhood and early career, his analysis is less persuasive. He finds in Ike's lack of intellectual pursuits during his boyhood and in his absorption with football at West Point "adaptability" and the "cheerful opportunism of the American who waits for something to turn up." This may strike some as a little too pat; it sounds as if the author had reasoned from rather than to a conclusion.

YET NO ONE can deny the singular luck that has figured in the Eisenhower career. A commendation during the Louisiana maneuvers in 1941 brought him to the Capital as assistant chief of the Army war plans division just after Pearl Harbor; "the train that took him to Washington, on which he had difficulty getting even an upper berth, was the pumpkin coach." *Jan. 8-24-58*

It was the Eisenhower self-confidence, in Childs' judgment, that led to his grooming by Gen. Marshall for top command (and the author recounts poignantly the way in

which Ike let Marshall down by deferring to McCarthy in 1952). During the war it was his ability at conciliation, rather than his genius as a strategist, that brought him acclaim.

Childs describes with insight Gen. Eisenhower's dissatisfaction as Army Chief of Staff; his awkward role as president of Columbia University; his selection as NATO commander at just the right time for his reputation and his inevitable envelopment in the political career which he had never been willing to foreclose with a Sherman-type statement.

THIS IS A harshly critical book, though often sympathetic (sometimes with condescension). Childs' target is not so much the amiable occupant of the White House as the image others were allowed to draw of him in the public mind. Doubtless some Eisenhower admirers will reject the analysis altogether, and others less committed will find it not completely fair, particularly in its failure to give full credit to the Administration for the good marks on the record, such as economic responsibility in world affairs.

It is nevertheless a stimulating and provocative book. Some of its greatest value is in the quick review it affords of much recent history, including the diplomatic gyrations of Secretary Dulles, with many new details and perspectives drawn from Childs' long experience as a conscientious Washington reporter.

Adamant South *Washington Post* Betrays Itself *Washington, D.C.*

Reviewed by Robert L. Lee Baker

Staff Reviewer Baker has traveled throughout the South covering the segregation story for The Washington Post.

THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE. By James McBride Dabbs. Knopf. \$4. *Jan. 8-17-58*

THE AUTHOR, a South Carolina plantation owner, challenges the South to rid itself of crippling segregation and move on to the tremendous opportunities which lie ahead. His unusual argument is that segregation betrays rather than upholds the true Southern heritage.

Dabbs takes a critical look at the South's racial history and customs, and holds back no punches; but he does it with obvious deep affection for his South and its people. The book may well become a classic on the subject. Certainly, it is one of the most perceptive works to come along in years. *P.E.C.*

Dabbs shows why segregation has been worse for race relations than slavery. He probes the South's historic fear of "isms"—humanitarianism, socialism, feminism, communism, abolitionism. He delves into the real reasons segregation was instituted by the whites, which add up to a program of keeping the Negro in his place.

He contends that segregation neither created new values nor even maintained the finest values of the old South. He shows the pressures upon the South to change—"simply the demand that it act in the fashion of the industrial society to which it aspires and which it is rapidly becoming."

THE PRESENT BREAKDOWN of communications between whites and Negroes, he says, is the necessary preliminary to the substitution of other and better relations than those of the segregated society.

"The South," he writes, "is in the process of substituting an etiquette of equality for one of inequality."

Dabbs places stress upon the "deterioration of Southern manners" since the Civil War. Reasons: there has been no basic agreement between whites and Negroes, and there was a transfer of leadership during the last quarter of the 19th century from the aristocrat to the common man.

"Since that time, the South has been controlled by men who have lacked a tradition of public manners . . .

"They simply overlook manners; they have a poor sense of the occasion, and of the fitness of things. They speak rudely, as the South Carolina legislature did in 1944 in its (futile) attempt to keep Negroes out of primaries, and as more than one legislature has done since 1954.

"Defending, so they say, the Southern way of life, they indicate by their actions that they have lost its quality."

DABBS MAINTAINS that the South faces a triple challenge: to further the cause of democracy throughout the world, and at home, and to wage the fight peacefully. His final paragraph:

"Behind the problems that face us stand unimaginable opportunities, waiting to test our proverbial gallantry and courage. We have never been afraid of a fight; we hardly admit yet we lost the Civil War. Let us now accept such a challenge as will astonish the world."

Dabbs was elected president of the Southern Regional Council in 1957. An accomplished author of magazine articles, this is his first book.

FIRM TO PUBLISH NEGRO STATISTICS

LOUISVILLE, KY. A public relations firm here has announced plans to begin publication of the first edition of the Kentucky Negro Journal in November. The 200 page publication will carry facts, opinions, biographies and pictures concerning outstanding Negroes in America according to J. Benjamin Horton, Jr., president and general manager of J. Benjamin and Associates, Inc., advertising and public relations consultants of this city.

It will contain a section which will serve as a historical record from which Kentuckians may get research data on Negroes in the state.

THE BOOK, which is scheduled to appear annually, has already been endorsed by leading educational institutions groups and individuals in Kentucky and other states.

Horton will have as his associate editor, Dr. Whitney L. Young, president of Lincoln Institute of Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Herald p.1
Tues. 2-25-58
Tuskegee, Ala.

'Giant of the Earth,' a heartwarming story

By B. M. PHILLIPS

BALTIMORE

The inspiring story of the life of the Rev. Jacob Benjamin Boddie (1872-1936), the gifted New Rochelle Baptist minister, is told in the pages of 'Giant of the Earth,' written by his son, the Rev. Charles Emerson Boddie.

The 194-page book published by Berne's Witness Co., Berne, Ind., is dedicated to the author's brother, the Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, pastor of Baltimore's Shiloh Baptist Church.

The volume traces the life of the beloved minister-father from his birth on a tenant farm near Nashville through his travels to the North where he became an outstanding preacher, community and civic worker and was able to see four of his children through college and the others well on the way.

Of particular interest is the warm picture of his father as presented in the chapter headed 'Rev. Boddie the Man,' beginning on page 81.

HERE ARE some highlights of that chapter:

Here are portions of the section entitled, 'Rev. Boddie, the man,' found beginning pages 81 et al...

"...in spite of the constant presence of his cane and wide-brimmed hat... he was a preacher and a man; a pastor and a man; an evangelist and a man; a father and a man; a humorist and a man."

"Pious and sober, but never gloomy, he hated hard liquor and everything associated with it, but reveled in laughter and fun. He hated sin, but like his Lord, loved sinners. He was down on drink because it tore down everything he was trying to build up."

"He was no stuffed shirted bigot, who, like the pilgrim fathers, thought it was criminal to smile; no pall of oppressive melancholy ever engulfed him when the occasion might have permitted it... Rev. Boddie was one minister who captured the admiration of all who came near enough to him."

"'Hi, Bud,' was his characteristic greeting to men folk. To a lady it was, 'Hi, Sis.' This informality never suggested impudence or freshness;

his very bearing dissipated any shady motive. It was just his way of being polite; and his friends loved it."

"He was chivalrous in his own way and in his own right. Unpolished and not up on his Emily Post, he was every inch a gentleman; plain but not uncouth; hearty but not boisterous; humorous, but not sordid."

"He seldom 'asked pardon,' he 'acted pardon,' and dismissed the necessity for apology with 'my friends don't need it, and my enemies wouldn't believe me anyway.'"

"In heated arguments at conventions and conferences where confusion is the order of the day, and in small tiffs with his kinsmen, he was usually laconic, but when he decided what he was going to do he proceeded with forthrightness and dispatch to do it."

"When quite young, two older brothers and I, whose bedroom was just above his, kept him awake with much loud stirring from overhead. Calling for quiet as many as three times should have been enough, but we were as hard-headed as mother always had said we were."

"There was no fourth warning. Warm seats were pragmatic evidence that he meant business."

"Smarting with chagrin and numbed rumps, we later betook ourselves to the chamber below to either apologize, observe or just reconnoitre."

"We generally had no alternative but to listen to the snores of a peaceful Brobdingnagian with his huge bare feet thrust through the foot of the bed whose covers had talent enough to drape only half of his bare legs."

"Were you to look at the serene face you could almost see him laughing at his three mischievous sons, who even while he was 'laying it on,' had thought they could inveigle their dad out of spanking them."

"He held a peculiar affection for all of his children. His standards of good conduct were very rigid, yet he never used violence or sought by force to coerce."

"When a 'crisis' arose, he would hold a conference with 'Sweet' and their joint decision would prevail in handling any difficulty."

"One of the most significant bequests by the father to his children was a sane attitude to-

ward life's most uncompromising and inevitable fact—death."

"He insisted that no flowers be placed at his bier, no mourning clothes be worn, no hats on the heads of the male mourners, no arm bands, no vestiges of gloom, sorrow or morbidity of any kind."

"He enforced by direct specification the reviewing of his remains during the services of eulogy."

that of his dear wife.

"He had deep convictions"

"His sensible attitude was desired for every family; he enforced it in his own. Such a sane outlook proved a real bulwark for faith and strength during his own funeral and about trivial things, though to him they were not that at all."

"He did not like the theater."

"One day during Lent a prominent minister whom he wanted very much to hear, had to preach to an audience which did not contain him because the meeting was held in a theater."

"'Why on earth,' he mumbled through his store teeth, 'did the Lenten committee schedule those sacred services for a theater?' he inquired with bewilderment."

"He could have with justice compromised his feelings in this one case, but any who thought he might, did not know Reverend J. B. Boddie."

Baptists To Publish Memorial Volume

The Editor of "Who's Who in Baptist America in the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress," announced this week that this volume originally intended to honor Dr. W. H. Jernagin (now deceased) will be continued as a Memorial Volume. In a recent conference with Dr. Jernagin's widow, Mrs. C. J. Jernagin, it was agreed that this project should be carried forward now as a memorial. Dr. Jernagin led the National Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress for thirty-two years. He was acclaimed by many as a Christian educator, missionary, statesman, ecumenical leader, world traveller, outstanding leader of Baptist youth.

Thousands of loyal Baptists throughout the nation will proudly subscribe to this volume because of the great esteem in which they held this outstanding leader. As a person he lived valiantly, served nobly, and died heroically. He

leaves to his race and nation a record of stewardship worthy to be remembered, greatly to be cherished and proudly to be preserved forever.

In the last Board Meeting of the Congress presided over by the late Dr. Jernagin in Hot Springs, Ark. in January, he gave the "Who's Who" project his warmest blessing. This beloved leader urged all Congress workers and Baptists related to the Congress to subscribe that their contributions would serve to inspire young Baptist who come after them. Though he himself was already listed in such volumes dating from the first among Negroes to the last issued by this nation including all races, he made it clear that he wished to be included in "Who's Who in Baptist America." It was his opinion that his proposed volume was important to the future life of the denomination.

All inquiries should be directed to the Editor, Rev. L. V. Booth, 432 W. 9th St., Cincinnati 3, Ohio.

The Slave Who Gave the Yankees a Steamer

By RYAN HANLIF
CAPTAIN OF THE PLANTER. The Story of Robert Smalls. By Dorothy Sterling. Doubleday. 264 pages. \$2.95.

The officers of the Planter were ashore that night in May of 1862. There was a party at Fort Sumter, a ball given by the ladies of Charleston for their city's gallant defenders. The Planter was left in charge of her Negro crew. Robert Smalls knew the time had come.

Faint sounds drifted across the harbor from Fort Sumter. The regimental band of the First South Carolina Artillery was playing "Dixie." Smalls, the Planter's Negro pilot, broke into the captain's cabin. He and his fellow slaves armed themselves with revolvers and muskets. Smalls put on the captain's hat and gold-trimmed jacket. At three o'clock in the morning of May 13, 1862, Smalls eased the Planter out of her berth and headed upriver. He and his friends were on their way to freedom.

Out of the Harbor.

They sailed past armed ships and sentries. Once, Smalls dropped anchor and sent a small boat to shore to pick up five women and three children, among them his wife Hannah and little daughter Elizabeth. Now Fort Sumter lay ahead. The Planter gave its usual signal for clearance—and was cleared.

Outside the harbor, Smalls hauled down the Confederate ensign and ran up a white flag, a bedsheet. He steered for the Yankee blockade fleet and presented himself and the Planter to the master of the nearest Yankee gunboat.

The voyage was to make Robert Smalls one of the most famous of runaway slaves. He was taken to meet Lincoln—and invited to speak at meetings and in churches. He was given the title of general and he went to Congress.

Elizabeth Smalls Bampfield, now in Durham, still remembers it all—the voyage, the meetings with Union leaders, the debates in Congress and the heartbreaks. Elizabeth was four years old when her father took the Planter out of Charleston. A few weeks ago in Durham she

celebrated her 100th birthday. Memories Recalled.

Under his level gaze from an old fashioned portrait recently, Mrs. Bampfield recalled the exciting days of her girlhood. She sat in the living room of the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. C. E. Boulware, wife of a mathematics professor at nearby North Carolina College.

Now sightless eyes fixed backward into the past, she spoke in a voice delicate with age.

"We were making for freedom . . . the Rebs were trying to keep him from taking the boat. I was too young to remember—a mere baby; just about walking."

After the war, Smalls moved his family into his former master's home in the South Carolina town of Beaufort. The ex-slave had bought the house for unpaid taxes.

Home for "Mistress"

"My grandmother went to the mountains with Mistress when the war came," Mrs. Bampfield said. She laughed lightly. "When they came back, they lived with us. The white folks moved in with us."

Her father took them in until they were settled in a place of their own, she said. "He was very kind to them. He did everything for them."

The house remained in the family's possession until it was sold about five years ago. "People said it had been owned by the same family longer than any other house in the county," Mrs. Boulware said with a note of pride.

Congress and a Wedding.

Elizabeth left Beaufort for boarding school at West Newton, Mass., when she was a young girl of 15. About three years later, her father was elected to Congress.

"I went to Washington as his private secretary," she said. "He was on quite a number of committees. I used to go with friends and sit in the gallery to watch him on the floor."

She smiled at remembrances of Washington. "I was only a young girl. I was 18 years old," she said. She married when she was "not quite 20."

Her husband, Samuel Jones Bampfield, was a graduate of Lincoln University and studied

law at Howard University. He served as clerk of court in Beaufort for 20 years, and was postmaster there about two years before his death at the turn of the century.

Daughter Julia arrived on the young couple's first wedding anniversary. Ten other children were born. Five daughters and two sons are living—"four are in the churchyard," the aged mother added.

The oldest daughter, now Mrs. Julia B. Stinson and a great-grandmother at 80, was a bubbling little girl when ex-President and Mrs. U. S. Grant visited Beaufort.

"She came to the hotel. Mother and I went to see the parade," Mrs. Bampfield said. A fond smile lighted her face. "Mother was holding the baby, when Mrs. Grant took her and held her in her arms while Mr. Grant and Pappa reviewed the parade."

Grant had given Smalls the title he carried the rest of his life by appointing him a brigadier general in the militia.

Election law changes made South Carolina's vote "Lily white" and retired Smalls from Congress. He was one of the last Negro members of the Reconstruction period to leave in the rising wave of Southern white supremacy.

Except for nieces and nephews, the family has moved away from Beaufort. Mrs. Bampfield carried on as post-mistress some eight years after her husband died. The children went off to college, and took jobs in other places.

Glaucoma, a disease which also has visited two of her daughters, left Mrs. Bampfield blind some 35 years ago.

She has remained devout to her church and her God, and she gives that credit for her long life. Her past 14 years have been spent largely as a shut-in, and visits from church members and communion served by Presbyterian church officers are important events.

Report on 'Modern-South'—

Study of segregation Liberian Pecking Order

NEITHER BLACK NOR WHITE, by Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely. (Rinehart, \$5.)

The authors of this dialogue-heavy look at the modern South are native Southerners and they are by all evident counts competent to report on the tenor of their region in these troubled times.

Their book is an intellectual effort, and it has a hard core of belief that what the Supreme Court did was inevitable, and they may think right. But so saying, it ought to be added that they have done an honest job of reporting on the feelings of Southern folk of a great variety.

The book's organization bothered me some. I found it—to refer again to the dialogue—to be far richer than I thought it needed to be in street corner quotes. True, only by using the words from the mouths of actual flesh and blood Southern people can outsiders, especially, get a real insight into current Southern emotions and motions. But quoting taxi drivers and filling station attendants can be overdone.

Miss Dykeman and Mr. Stokely—who are married—have traveled the region widely. They have covered virtually every aspect of the continuing Dixie dilemma, and you will find here ample treatment of Autherine Lucy, the Montgomery bus boycott, and a look at the old South along with the new, the South of row farming and of tractorized expenses.

I believe it is a book most Southerners would get some value in reading, whether they agreed with the author's own ideas or not. It is, as I have said, a serious effort and the motivation behind the reporting was clearly honest. On the whole it is a genuinely temperate book, one seeking answers and, when these could not be found, sharpening the questions which still hang over the region.—E. L. HOLLAND JR.

THE SILK-COTTON TREE. By Esther Warner. 236 pp. New York: Doubleday & Co. \$3.75.

THIS artless tale about Liberia reads as though it were recounted at the bedside, though it must in fact have been composed with much care and toil. It is set down in a kind of poetic pidgin English in which simple, apposite words replace the customary circumlocutions, and native phrases light up the common argot.

The colorful idiom is, indeed, the most interesting thing about this novel of Liberia, a part of Africa that has been relatively neglected in the current literary safari to that continent. A small, independent Negro nation, dozing in the tropics, it has never been deemed particularly newsworthy. Actually, its social and political pecking order is among the strangest in all Africa, with an English-speaking minority (descended from freed American slaves) lording it over primitive bush peoples living by their ancestral tribal customs.

Esther Warner touches on this fact in the course of her novel, but it is tangential to her story, and she does not explore it to any depth. Only one of her characters, a young educated Liberian named Isaac, has any feeling on the matter. The author prefers to turn her spotlight on Isaac's girl, Hagar, a Loma maiden who has been trained as a nurse by the missionaries. Hagar tends babies in her bush hospital and pays little heed to politics. Isaac, however, resents the American-Liberian hegemony and joins a movement to win greater political rights for the African-Liberians. He pays for his folly with his life halfway through the book. Thereafter, Mrs. Warner is free to apply herself to the real business in hand—the relationship between Hagar and the head nurse in the bush hospital, a Swedish woman whom she calls Huldamah.

Mrs. Warner has created a genuinely memorable character. There's nothing sentimental or hypocritical about Huldamah. When she learns that her American mission has voted to build a new chapel instead of a new hospital, she hasn't the slightest compunction amending the plans to give the natives the beds they need in place of the pews they don't.

All this the author conveys through the evocative language of Hagar, who has a highly distinctive way with words. "I jealoused myself," she will say; or, "This is not for pleasuring"; or, again, "They threw a vex." This is Liberian English; it lends charm and authenticity to the narrative.

Hitherto Liberia has been more or less unknown territory in our everyday reading. Mrs. Warner has opened it up for what I hope will be further literary exploration. In the idiom of her book, go-you-well and hurry-you-back.

JOHN BARKHAM.

In this intensely human Swede,

Opinions of the Court

THE SUPREME COURT AS FINAL ARBITER IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS, 1789-1957. By John R. Schmidhauser. 241 pp. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. \$5.

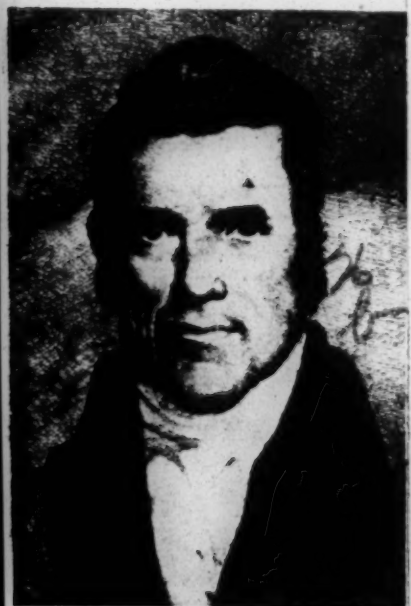
THE POLITICAL OFFENDER AND THE WARREN COURT. By C. Herman Pritchett. 74 pp. Boston: Boston University Press. \$3.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

THE decision of the Supreme Court stirred bitter opposition in the state. The Legislature passed angry resolutions. The Governor sent troops to resist Federal marshals trying to execute the court's order.

All that took place in 1809. It was Pennsylvania that was aggrieved by the decision, one enforcing an old sailor's claim for money from Pennsylvania citizens. The state's violent resistance gave way only when President James Madison made clear his duty to support the Federal courts.

Chief Justice John Marshall put the case in words timeless



Chief Justice John Marshall.

enough to have been quoted by another beleaguered Supreme Court on Sept. 29, 1958: "If the Legislatures of the several states may, at will, annul the judgments of the courts of the United States * * *, the Constitution itself becomes a solemn

mockery."

This history is by way of a reminder that state attacks on the Federal judiciary are not without precedent. That there have been frequent assaults in the past, and that the courts have survived them all so far, are points worth noting in these days of crisis for the Supreme Court of the United States.

John R. Schmidhauser, who is an assistant professor of Political Science at Iowa University, covers these past battles in the course of reviewing the Supreme Court's work, period by period, and discussing the trend of decisions dealing with relations between state and Federal Governments.

This is ground that was traced by the greatest of Supreme Court historians, Charles Warren. But Mr. Schmidhauser, writing primarily for a scholarly audience, performs a service by concentrating on how much our Federal system of government has been shaped by Supreme Court decisions—something frequently overlooked by political scientists. Although his attempts to categorize suffer the usual strains, he writes clearly and effectively. And he performs a special service by summarizing the overwhelming evidence that the framers of the Constitution expected the Supreme Court to be its ultimate interpreter.

Charles Warren, reviewing the great crises of the Federal judiciary, concluded that no single principle motivated opposition to the courts. He said criticism was always based simply on the results of particular cases, and who was angry depended on who or what was gored. Whether that generalization is still true is one great question about the present attacks on the Supreme Court from Congress and the states.

The results in certain cases—involving Communists, Negro rights, criminal procedure—have stirred the opposition.

C. Herman Pritchett's book, originally a series of lectures at Boston University, deals pri-

marily with one group of these recent cases, those involving Communists and others he terms "political offenders." He divides the group into three categories—criminal punishment for speech, legislative inquiries and "quasi-punishment" by denial of such rights as employment and passports.

A CHICAGO UNIVERSITY political science professor who has written on the court before, Mr. Pritchett, describes the decisions accurately. He demonstrates clearly the substantially greater concern of the Warren court than of its immediate predecessors for these "political offenders."

The author approves of this trend, though he wisely notes that some opinions have said rather more than they actually held. He suggests that the court "has perhaps spoken loudly to distract attention from the smallness of its stick."

At the end Mr. Pritchett discusses briefly the current assault on the Supreme Court. He concedes the necessity of judicial self-restraint, but he measures the Warren court against that standard and finds it battling just about 1,000.

For this reason the book cannot be considered a very useful addition to contemporary analysis of the Supreme Court. Are the results of recent cases the only reasons for the attacks upon it, or can serious, objective, professional criticism be made of its performance? Do the present difficulties differ in character or consequences from those which the court has survived before?

These are questions neither Mr. Pritchett nor any other recent commentator has considered with sufficient skill and determination.

Ways Out of Bondage

MAKE FREE: The Story of the Underground Railroad. By William Breyfogle. 287 pp. Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$4.50.

By J. C. FURNAS
HERE can hardly be too many books on the Underground Railroad. The way ordinary people helped runaway slaves toward freedom is one of the most heartwarming episodes in American history. Every decade can use fresh opportunity to learn more about it—if only to discern how decent and daring so many of our inconspicuous forebears could be.

The late William Breyfogle, a Canadian-born magazine writer, likes this "incommonness of common people"—his cordial phrase—and finds "the individual, informal and effective" qualities of the Underground "peculiarly American" when spiced with "the fact of its complete illegality." He greatly savors the sly blandness of Levi Coffin, the great Quaker "station-master," and the squat intrepidity of Harriet Tubman, who led so many of her fellow Negroes out of bondage.

Mr. Breyfogle's imagined typical Underground passengers and his humane slave-owner are valid composites. He writes engagingly of the slave's grapevine telegraph as "a whisper at the door of a cabin in the night, a house servant speaking to a field hand, a wind in the darkness, a graveyard rabbit." Benjamin Lundy, the pioneer Abolitionist journalist "reminds one a little of Johnny Appleseed; he went about the country, mostly on foot, doing good." A saintly, do-gooder—that was Lundy, right enough. But the book contains too little of these good things.

Too often humanly significant detail about the Underground fades away and suddenly here is John Quincy Adams defending the right of petition in Congress or Hinton Helper writing a book. Though both are interesting people doing interesting things, they are too

peripheral. One and on, a good half of these pages is devoted

to allusive social, political and economic history with speculative comment. Some of it is ingenious, but the disproportionate scale starves the projected account of the Underground.

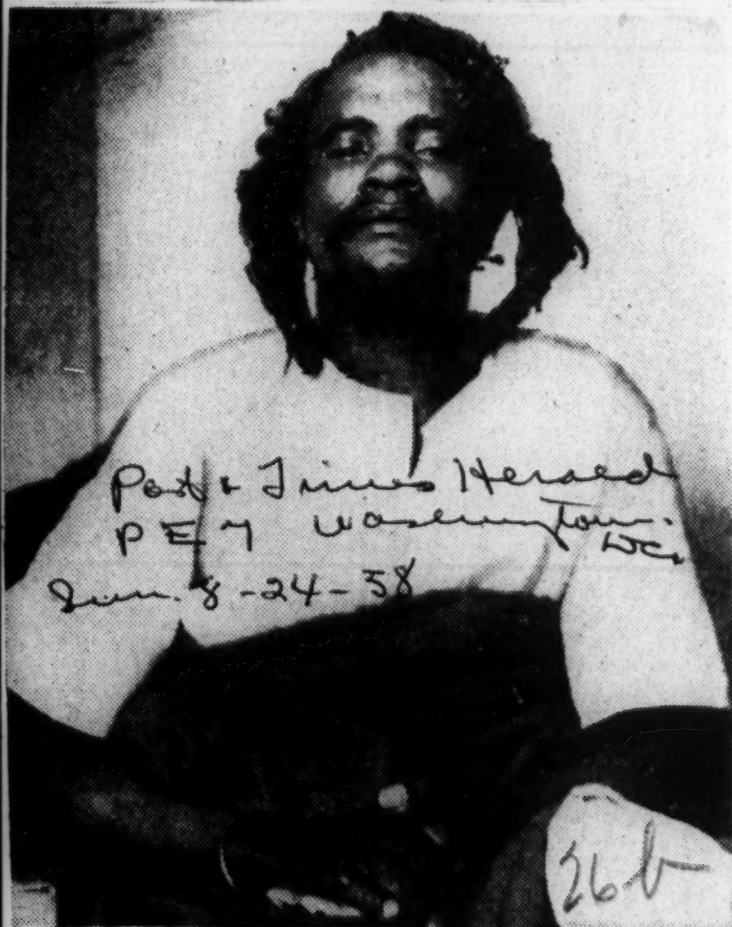
This skimping of the actual subject cannot have come of scanty material. The Underground Railroaders here covered are only a few of the striking figures available. High-minded Seth Conklin's one-man slave-freeing raid gets only five lines. Richard Dillingham, the earnestly rash enticer of slaves who died in a Tennessee prison, is not mentioned. Neither is the Murrell gang's sinister effort to exploit the Underground as a means to criminal power. The Ohio division of the line is duly conspicuous, but the Pennsylvania division, which saw many remarkable goings-on, is scamped in favor of New England, which handled only a trickle of runaways.

MUCH of the over-generous background material is also dubious. The author well understands the contribution of Southern intransigence to the genesis of the Civil War. But he is ill-advised so flatly to state that the legal slave trade grew harsher as it aged, that the Southern slaves' general situation steadily deteriorated, that the West Indian economy took slave-emancipation easily in stride—these are the less likely or discredited judgments of those situations. Freedom to judge makes horse races, but Mr. Breyfogle makes enough errors of detail to impair confidence in his intimacy with the context of these issues.

For all that, his book is easy-spoken and civilized in tenor. It contributes to a good cause—that of keeping lovingly alive the memories of the known hundreds and nameless thousands who, given pressing occasions in the shape of harassed Negroes, so spontaneously became Good Samaritans.



Fugitive slaves on their way to an Underground Railroad depot.



Dedan Kimathi, shown at his trial in Nyeri in 1956, is the subject of MAN HUNT IN KENYA by Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart (Doubleday). Henderson is Nairobi's Senior Superintendent of Police in Intelligence and Security. His story is of the search for the terrorist, whose capture would end the Mau Mau movement.

Mystery cleared?—

One man sparked Mau Mau

MAN HUNT IN KENYA, by Ian Henderson with Philip Goodhart (Doubleday, \$3.95).

WHEN THE MAU MAU threatened the peaceful hills and mountains of the British East African colony of Kenya, it was primarily the terrorism of a single man.

Kimathi was a Kikuyu boy who became the most feared and despised leader of the Mau Mau movement. He was an extraordinary man, whose capture was urgent at any cost.

Senior Police Superintendent Ian Henderson began to hunt down Kimathi, whose slight education made him that much more dangerous. The search lasted about a year.

Kimathi eventually was wounded by a Kikuyu policeman, as the fugitive was attempting to steal food from the Kikuyu reserve. He was tried before the Supreme Court of Kenya, and later was hanged.

MAU MAU WAS hate. The belief that it was primarily a movement against white supremacy is absolutely a misunderstanding as this book shows.

The mysterious story of Mau Mau is unfolded to unveil a psychology that struck terror in the heart of Kenya. Kimathi was a fanatic killer. His followers, primarily those of the Kikuyu tribe, were easily led, for they feared evil spirits and would do nothing to affront them. And Kimathi apparently led a charmed life.

The Mau Mau and its ways turned some men into animals, whose senses were tuned to the forests where they lived. They terrorized not only the city dwellers, white residents, and those in the Kikuyu reserve, but even themselves.

Kimathi's mind apparently was a twisted power that led many of his followers to certain death.

HENDERSON WRITES:

"He was hardly a political figure, but he was a criminal of the first rank. It was appropriate that he should fall at last to a party of Kikuyu tribal policemen, representatives of that gallant body of tribal loyalists who had stood firm with government and decency when the star of Mau Mau seemed to be rising.

It was a final illustration of the great part that the Kikuyu people themselves played in the defeat of Mau Mau. The young Kikuyu children of the

future would be able to stand outside their homes and look up at the distant mountain and say: "There is where an evil past is buried."—JACK STILLMAN.

Former Resident Has New Text Book Published In N.J.

by Ted Lewis

Mrs. Nan Thomas, a public school teacher in the city school system of Plainfield, N. J., and a member of the New Jersey School Development Council of the School Education, Rutgers University, was highly complimented by the citizens of her community, and this school system during the week, for her new book which she has just published, entitled "Teachers Show and Tell." The new textbook, by Mrs. Thomas, just off the press, suggests a new era facing public school teachers by illustrating new techniques for the school room teacher.

Mrs. Thomas, an art teacher, is formerly of Louisville, Ky., and resides with her parents, E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

The book published by her gives visual and manipulative aids and is designed for elementary schools. Mrs. Thomas has done considerable work in portrait painting. She is a member of the Service Guild of Bethel Presbyterian Church, and is a graduate of the Art Institute, New York University, and the University of Louisville, and has done graduate work at Rutgers University. The New Jersey daily newspapers recognized her outstanding ability in recent articles concerning her new textbook.

A & I Prof's Article In National Journal

NA ILLE — A "fellow" in triplicate for Tennessee State university's dean of faculty, Dr. Carl M. Hill, Nor., Va., hometown, and full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the Nashville university became a factor in the school's academic history last week.

Specialist in the field of organic chemistry, Dean Hill's latest scientific tract, entitled "The Cleavage of Dialkyl Ethers by Aliphatic and Aromatic Grignard Reagents," was

published in the January issue of the "Journal of American Chemical Society."

Thirty-four other original publications in chemistry, demonstrating the excellence in productive scholarship and contributions to national defense by developing effective programs in science education occasioned chemist Hill's election as "A Fellow in the American Institute of Chemists, A Fellow in the Tennessee Academy of Science, and a Fellow in The American Association for the Advancement of Science."

Mrs. Frances DeBerry Writes Book On Shakespeare's Works

Mrs. Frances DeBerry, who won fame for her knowledge of Shakespeare on TV's "The \$64,000 Question," has signed a contract with Exposition Press of New York for publication of her book, "All the World's A Stage for Shakespeare's Comedies."

Louisville Ky.
Born in 1882, Born of slave parents at Nashville, Tenn., on Oct. 24, 1882, Mrs. DeBerry has been a student of works of Shakespeare since she was thirteen. Her devotion to the Bard paid off in 1956 on "The \$64,000 Question" with a check for \$16,000. She was later invited by the Canadian government to attend the Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

"Comedy," writes Mrs. DeBerry in the preface of the book, "is essentially the expression,

thing infinitely more elevated, more profound and far reaching than one might assume at a casual glance. Exquisitely humorous as Shakespeare's characters are, the primary element is not the humor in them but the spirit of our acceptance of them."

In her book — which is believed to be the first one on Shakespeare done by a Negro author — Mrs. DeBerry has included a biographical sketch of the mysterious Shakespeare, sketches of some of his more familiar characters, and revealing analyses of fourteen of his comedies.



Mrs. Frances DeBerry

not of life, but of society. It does not deal with the passions, but with the affectations and follies of our nature. It therefore belongs to a highly civilized and artificial state of existence.

Spirit of Acceptance

"Many of Shakespeare's comic creations are comic in the highest degree," the author continues, "but they are not always merely comic. They are some-

Editor Congratulates College Professor On Newest Novel



Sat. 7-19-58
St. Louisans are sharing praises with Howard Woods, Editor of the St. Louis Argus who is seen here congratulating Dr. Herman S. Dreer, Prof. of English at Harris Teachers College on the publication of his latest Novel "The Tie That Binds" just before Dr. Dreer took leave for Mexico City where he will be presented in a lecture and Book Review series by various Book Clubs. Dr. Dreer will also go to Sattillo, Mexico where he will study at the Inter-American University learning to speak and write in Spanish. This latest Novel of Dr. Dreer's has its right name "The Tie That Binds" because of its intrigue through its dealing with youth, love and adventure in a realistic and dramatic manner. The Publishers, Meador of Boston, Mass., have already predicted that it will be among the "Best Sellers of 1958." Dr. Dreer has several other Publications to his credit—"The Immediate Jewel of His Soul," "A History of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity," "American Literature by Negro Authors," and several short plays. He is one of St. Louis' most outstanding citizens being Professor of English and Social Science at Harris Teachers College, and Minister of Kingsway Baptist Church . . . and Founder & President of Douglas University.



EVEN CELEBS were asking for autographs during the recent 5th annual Newport Jazz

Festival. Here Ralph Ellison, left, author of "The Invisible M a n" receives signature of

sax star "Cannonball" Adderly while jazz fan June Bagnall looks on.



CONGRATS TO A NOVELIST. — Howard Woods, editor of the St. Louis Argus, is seen congratulating Dr. Herman S. Dreer on the publication of his latest novel, "The Tie That Binds," just before Dr. Dreer left for Mexico City, where he will be presented in a lecture and book series. Dr. Dreer will also go to Catillo, Mexico, where he will study at the Inter-American university, learning to speak and write in Spanish. Dr. Dreer's latest novel deals with death, love and adventure. The publishers are Meadors of Boston.

STORY OF A JEWISH BOY

'The Enemy Camp' Speaks Frankly on Race Prejudice

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
THE ENEMY CAMP. By Jerome Weidman. New York: Random House. Book-of-the-Month Club July Selection. 561 pages. \$4.95.

Sample-13-58
Reviewed by
MARJORIE RUTHERFORD
Jerome Weidman's newest novel is certain to be talked about—and to raise a few eyebrows. **P. 2 E**

The writer speaks out more plainly than is customary on one contemporary facet of racial prejudice.

He tells a compassionate story of a Jewish boy who rose from the Lower East Side of New York City to a high, but precarious, position.

George Hurst from childhood nursed the conviction that the gentile world was literally an enemy camp, hostile, contemptuous and irreconcilable.

Aunt Tessie, an ugly little spinster who rescued the boy from an orphanage, seeded his fears and taught him to hate "shkutzim."

He was haunted by other ghosts, including two childhood acquaintances: Dora, who betrayed him more than once; and Daniel Shaw, who used George Hurst to further his own ambitions.

WEIDMAN'S NARRATIVE, despite intermittent flashbacks, is swiftly-paced, exciting, and dramatic. His story and his characters have a vivid reality, although several incidents verge on melodrama. (George's false love, Dora, for example, turns up as a call-girl when he joins

a party of men who go "out on the town" on expense account.) The author presents a graphic sketch of big business relationships and rivalries. He gives the reader a "you are there" sensation in relating such trivial incidents as two diners fending off a waiter determined to serve them chopped chicken livers . . . a suburban "Dandypops" meeting . . . a socialite hostess presiding over the caviar at her after-theater party.

Weidman takes George Hurst through a full career, including a marriage to a gentile and the exercising of his personal ghosts. And on the last page of a long novel he hammers home his message:

"Don't hide," Uncle Zisha had said. "Don't dig a hole, don't make a private ghetto for yourself and creep into it the way Aunt Tessie did. . . . It's more important to be a man than a Jew."

Pasternak's Happy *He Wrote 'Zhivago'*
HAMBURG, Germany, Nov. 3. — (UPI)—Nobel Prize winner Boris Pasternak, in an interview published here Monday, said he was happy he wrote "Doctor Zhivago," the novel that brought the wrath of the Kremlin on his head.

The Russian author told the newspaper Die Welt he was sorry about "the noise" the anti-communist novel stirred up.

"But I am happy I wrote this work," he was quoted. "I simply had to write it. I had to do it."

Pasternak said he intended to hold a press conference in Moscow soon "before a large gathering" to make a statement about the snowballing events that began when the Swedish Academy awarded him the 1958 Nobel Prize for literature.

"Everything I did in these days were of my own free will. And without coercion," he said. He repeated: "Without coercion."

This apparently was a refer-

Atlanta World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fisk Professor Author Of Award Winning Book
Sample-14-58

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Columbia University Press has just published an award winning book by Dr. Bernard Spivak, professor of English and chairman of the department at Fisk University. Spivak's "Shakespeare and the Allegory of Evil" went to press after it was chosen for the Clarke F. Ansley Award given annually by Columbia University for the best manuscript submitted to the faculty of literature and philosophy.

The book is an extensive study of the influence of the late medieval allegorical drama upon the technique and content of Shakespeare's plays, with particular reference to his major villains. It concentrates on the solution of the problems presented by such roles as Iago in "Othello" and Richard III in the play of the same name. Dr. Spivak received his doctorate from Columbia University where he taught for seven years before coming to Fisk several years ago to establish an extensive program in Humanities. At Fisk he gives the course in Shakespeare as well as a two-year sequence in Great Books.

At present he is at work on a study dealing with the evolving naturalism of the English drama before and after Shakespeare.

THE OLD BLOOD, by Edgar Mittelholzer. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Ave., New York, 576 pp. \$4.95.

KIBOKO, by Daniel P. Mannix. J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 448 pp. \$4.95.

There has grown up over the years a curious though apparently valid notion about the

reading habits of the book buying public.

No one seems to know where it started, nor on what basis of investigation, discovery and fact, but there it is. And it has solidified into a tradition. And most publishers seem to respect it.

The notion is that between the break-up of winter and the onset of summer the reading taste in America undergoes a radical, if temporary, change.

The people who bought and read, say Atlas Shrugged back

in the fall, who devoured America As a Civilization and Life Plus 99 Years in the winter, and who gormandized on Land Without Justice, The Great Democracies and Inside Russia in the early spring, suddenly, as summer comes on,

spurn such strong meat and crave only salads, spiced though they may be with manioc from Africa, marjoram from the Guianas, and curry from India.

SOMEHOW ITS all tied up with digestion and equated with the physiological changes that are said to begin in human beings along about the vernal equinox and to be complete by the summer solstice.

The blood, our grandmothers used to believe, thickened for winter, needs thinning for summer, and acting on this belief they made up a mess of sulphur and molasses, brewed tea from sassafras root, and frowned upon the eating of all meats

By Saunders Redding

stronger than lamb and baby veal.

Sample-14-58
SOMETHING OF the same notion prevails in regards to intellectual processes and, indeed, the spiritual machinery by which we operate.

Come late spring, we need a thinner intellectual diet and diluted spiritual dosages.

Most colleges, for instance, close; Sunday schools go on summer programs; churches cut the Sunday services from two or three to one—for the spirit needs but light feeding in hot water; and publishers turn out summer lists that, usually, are as thin and light as custard and guaranteed to have no caloric content.

LIKE NEARLY everyone else this reviewer goes for summer custard.

He's gone for The Old Blood, by Edgar Mittelholzer, and Kiboko, by Daniel P. Mannix. They're made from the same receipt. They're both romance-type novels.

Both are involved with the romantic matter of racial mingling in far away places long ago.

The scene of The Old Blood is British Guiana in the 19th Century. The scene of Kiboko is East Africa in the 19th Century. Both deal with slavery. In both the main characters find redemption through love.

THE OLD BLOOD is a family chronicle and it is old fashioned in the sense that it makes no excursions into psychological blind alleys.

It tells the story of the Van Groeneweg family, and especially of Dirk, without any nonsense.

Dirk loves Rose, a mulatto, but he knows he should marry the white Cornelia: that's the conflict—that and the family's struggle to stay ahead, to keep the blood pure, and to die happy.

There is an old fashioned flavor about the style, which is rather elegant.

The characters talk like characters in novels by Fanny Burney, and Fanny Burney's

characters talk very interestingly indeed.

Mittelholzer's not only talk but act.

KIBOKO IS more savage. There's blood all over the place. There's sea chases, kidnappings, murders, rapes, for Thomas Rutledge, late of the U.S. Confederate Navy, is out to avenge himself upon all the black men who ever lived.

He is one of the last of the slave-runners.

Hunted by the British Navy, he plies his nefarious trade between the East African coast and Brazil, but eventually he meets Kitty who gives him love and teaches him compassion and brings him to redemption.

Neither Kiboko nor The Old Blood pretends to be other than what it is, and what each is a fascinating narrative expertly told.

A Jam Session With the Big Names of Jazz

By RAYMOND LOWERY

THE JAZZ MAKERS. Edited by Nat Shapiro and Nat Hentoff. Rinehart and Co., Inc., New York. 368 pages. \$4.95.

JAM SESSION. Edited by Ralph J. Gleason. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 319 pages. \$4.95.

Sample-15-58
The biographical and critical studies in "The Jazz Makers" were written especially for that book by nine of America's most articulate observers of the jazz scene.

The authors—in addition to Nat Shapiro and Hentoff—are Charles Edward Smith, John Wilson, George Noefer, Bill Simon, Leon K. Keene, Leonard Feather and George Avakian. Their subjects are Jelly Roll Morton, Warren "Baby" Dodds, Louis Armstrong, Jack Teagarden, Earl Hines, Bix Beiderbecke, Pee Wee Russell, Bessie Smith,

Thomas "Fats" Waller, Art Tatum, Coleman Hawkins, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, Charlie Parker, Fletcher Henderson, William "Count" Basie, Lester Young, Billie Holiday, Roy Eldridge, Charlie Christian and John "Dizzy" Gillespie.

Heavy on Traditionists

Other than Parker and Gillespie, all of the musicians represented are traditionalists. This one-sidedness is excusable, though, because Shapiro and Hentoff disclosed the other day they're at work on a volume that will deal entirely with the new modernists.

Ralph Gleason's "Jam Session" is also an anthology. But its 35 pieces were culled from newspapers, magazines and trade journals—and add up to some of the finest writing on jazz that has appeared in the past two decades.

Besides Gleason, who has included eight of his own articles ("After all," he says, "it's my gig, isn't it?"), the list of authors includes Art Hodges, the late Otis Ferguson, George Frazier, Irving Kolodin, Arna Bontemps, Jack Conroy, Gilbert Milstein, Lillian Ross, W. T. Ed Kirkeby, Gilbert S. McKeen, Henry Pleasants, Rossell Hope Hanser, Bruce Lippincott, G. V. Kennard and Elliott Grennard—along with short takes by musicians Huddie Ledbetter (Leadbelly), Jelly Roll Morton, Willie G. (Bunk) Johnson, Iola and Dave Brubeck and Baby Dodds.

A Piece of Fiction

Gleason includes one piece of fiction—a short story by Mr. Grennard titled "Sparrow's Last Jump," inspired by Charlie Parker's final recording session (though Gleason doesn't say so) and generally regarded as the only really successful fictional treatment of jazz. It never has appealed to me.

Which book is best?

The Shapiro-Hentoff work is

more detailed, more critical, more technical—and thus more important, but far more difficult to read. Gleason's pieces, though some are dated, are livelier and more interesting to the uninitiated.

Either book will teach you much about some significant musicians, and in coming to know them as they are (or were), you will also understand much more of their music.

Cable Said It 70 Years Ago

The Negro and Dixie

Reviewed by Robert E. Lee Baker

Baker's on-the-spot reports of the South's reaction to integration are a feature of The Washington Post.

MANY BOOKS and articles have been written in recent times on the racial problem in the South. But none has presented the case for Negro rights better than did George Washington Cable 70 years ago. His remarkably timely views are presented in **THE NEGRO QUESTION** (Doubleday Anchor, hardbound, \$3.95; Anchor paperbound, 95 cents).

Cable was born in New Orleans in 1844, served in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry in the Civil War and, with humorous articles and sketches of Creole life, became one of the Nation's top novelists of the time.

But when the novelist turned essayist and began to deal primarily with the Negro question, the praise bestowed upon him previously by his fellow Southerners switched to hostile criticism.

CABLE'S SPEECHES and writings of the 1880s have been compiled with pertinent connective information by Prof. Arlin Turner of Duke University and published in a book which has an extraordinary timeliness today.

In these essays, Cable makes a clear and compelling differentiation between social rights (the position of the resistance movement then, as now, was that "the South will never adopt the suggestion of social intermingling of the two races") and civil rights.

Cable discusses all the subjects which are so heatedly discussed today, including miscegenation, social, moral and political considerations, and psychological aspects of the over-all problem. He concludes that treatment of the Negro then was immoral, unjust and impractical.

It is fascinating reading, this book.

THERE ARE two other noteworthy new books on the race question.

SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL by Louis R. Harlan (University of North Carolina Press, \$6) is the factual story of the Southern Education Board, composed of Northern philanthropists and Southern educators, who drummed up a public school crusade in the South for 14 years after 1901.

It is a state-by-state account of the crusade, amply documented by figures. The dilemma of the crusade was that as white educational sentiment grew, so did the temptation to take the Negro's share of school funds for white schooling.

Harlan, an assistant professor of history at East Texas State College, discloses that the Northerners had to make a complete surrender to white supremacy, in a tacit agreement with Gov. Charles B. Aycock of North Carolina, to get the crusade under way.

It was the distrust of these philanthropists by Negro leaders which led in 1906 to the

militant Niagara Movement and eventually to the NAACP.

Virginia is dealt with in detail by Harlan, who sums up the Old Dominion's situation at that time like this:

"If the Virginia machine (of Sen. Thomas S. Martin), like those of the Eastern cities, had been based upon the corrupted vote of the masses, it might have been more amenable to demands for adequate education. Instead, its bulwarks were corporations and other large taxpayers; its acts were subject to review by a narrow electorate; its watchword was economy in governmental services; and its cry, when provoked, was 'White Supremacy.'"

THE THIRD BOOK involving the race question is **THE WALL BETWEEN** by Anne Braden (Monthly Review Press, \$5), which will be forthcoming next week.

This is Mrs. Braden's own story of how she and her husband bought a house in a white Louisville, Ky., neighborhood and turned it over to a Negro family.

The ensuing events—violence, distrust, the famous trial of her husband for sedition—are interestingly told. Mrs. Braden admits that some degree of bias may be inevitable in her story; yet to this reviewer she seems to have been very objective.

Lonesome Road, USA: 4 Views

Reviewed by *Clare Jacobus*
Free-lance critic Jacobus was formerly on the New Yorker staff.

OUR KIND OF PEOPLE. By Jack Dillon. Ballantine.

Easily one of the most smoothly written novels of the year, this book takes as its theme a relatively new field in the current spate of fiction about the Negro: segregation in the North.

Ray Henderson, the central figure, is a graduate engineer whose best job has been that of a production-room assistant. He is a Negro. His problem—that of discrimination—is heartbreakingly common. His solution is bitter, and simple.

Ray inherits \$60,000. He buys a house on Gordon avenue, the most exclusive street in his town, and tells his neighbors that if they don't like it, they can buy him out. His action triggers a series of events that begins with a petition to oust the family (carefully worded by the ladies group at the Gordon Avenue Country Club), and ends with a near lynching. Never mind about the ultimate solution: the reader will know what it must be by the time he has reached the beginning of the last chapter.

The striking feature of the book is that it presents its characters in extremely candid fashion—Ray Henderson is as unpleasant, at times, as any of the people on Gordon avenue. And some of the Gordon avenue people find themselves—perhaps to their astonishment—disliking him as a person, without thought as to his skin color.

Thus the novel becomes more than a subtle polemic on Black versus White, and becomes instead the chronicle of what happens when an unpleasant situation refuses to vanish and must be dealt with. Author Dillon has taken a big risk in making many of his characters ordinary. They never fail to be interesting.

Reviewed by Arthur P. Davis

Professor of English at Howard University and co-editor of "Negro Caravan," an anthology of literature.

THE LONESOME ROAD. By Saunders Redding. Double day. \$5.75.

Evolution's Evolution

A HUNDRED YEARS OF EVOLUTION. By G. S. Carter. Macmillan. \$3.75.

CHANGES IN thought which have taken place since first publication of "The Origin of Species."

WHO IS the American Negro? What kind of person is he? What part has he played in American life? These questions and others of a similar nature are brilliantly and objectively answered in this work, the newest addition to Lewis Gannett's "Mainstream of America Series."

On a "highlight" background of our national history, Saunders Redding has placed a procession of diverse and fascinating Negro personalities. We get a glimpse of the great Frederick Douglass advising John Brown and Harriet Beecher Stowe. We follow the life of mixed-blood Daniel Hale Williams, the



Redding

first surgeon in America to operate successfully on the human heart. We watch Paul Robeson give up a great career in the theater and concert hall to follow the leftist gleam. And we see Isaiah Montgomery, the only Negro sent to the Mississippi Constitutional Convention in 1890, vote for the disfranchisement of his own people.

These portraits and many, many others are vividly presented; and Redding, a consummate stage master with a keen dramatic sense, has picked for delineation the high moments not only in the lives of his subjects but also in the historical setting in which he places them. As a result, the narrative moves swiftly from crisis to crisis, and there are very few dull passages.

The author gives us a series

of sharp impressions rather than complete and detailed studies; and as he is a superb stylist, he often characterizes in a few deft and memorable lines a man or an era. Although he uses subject matter familiar to all students of Negro history, Redding has been able to revivify and to transform this material, to make it fresh and appealing.

LONESOME ROAD, though dealing with the Negro, is not a volume of racial protest. There is no "special pleading" in it. And of course it is not a historical study, as that term is commonly understood. Designed, like the other contributions to the "Mainstream Series," to give us a better understanding of our national heritage, the work succeeds admirably in this purpose.

It gives us a deeper appreciation of that complex but typical American, the American Negro, as he walks the lonesome road of American living toward freedom and manhood.

The Negro Speaks of Rivers

I've known rivers:

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the Pyramids above it.

I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers:

Ancient dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

From THE LANGSTON HUGHES READER (Braziller, \$5.95), a generous and well-balanced sampling of the fiction, nonfiction and poetry of one of America's most distinguished Negro writers.

Reviewed by Harnett T. Kane

New Orleans novelist Kane is author of best-sellers, most recently, "The Gallant Mrs. Stonewall."

A PLACE WITHOUT TWILIGHT. By Peter S. Feibleman. World, \$4.75.

NOT OFTEN DOES a first novel achieve the remarkable conviction, the sensitivity and the range of this study of youth's hopes and failings against a Southern racial background. With one book, young Feibleman has won a place for himself on the American writing scene.

New Orleans is the background, a mixed group of whites and Negroes the protagonists. A PLACE WITHOUT TWILIGHT has moments of bizzare comedy; of tragedy implied or explicit; above all, it has a high persuasiveness, freshness of insight, a compassionate understanding. As far removed from "propaganda" as any might wish, the novel is a work of engrossing interest.

It's main figures are the descendants of "yard children," whose mothers were slave women, whose fathers were white owners. They live for the most part in a locale of a certain tolerance, the river city of French-Spanish background that is far removed from the race-hating interior regions.

Orleanians know no race, no bitter repres-

sions. And yet they suffer exclusion, an endless series of restrictions. Cille, the heroine, is the light-skinned daughter of a restaurant cook, a man who has withdrawn to a private life of the mind, a wry philosophy. Her mother has retreated in another direction, into a kind of religious fanaticism.

Cille's brothers meet their problems in varying ways. One follows the mother into the church, while the second drifts aimlessly until he dies at war. By contrast, Cille makes a struggle and, in a certain clear sense, wins in the end. The book has moments some may consider repulsive—insanity, perversion among them; it also has its idealism and fineness of human character.

At times, Feibleman overwrites; sharper cutting could have improved many passages. But almost every page has power and deep comprehension. Frequently, too, there is the touch of the poet.

Second Book By Mortuary Science Dean

ATLANTA, Ga.—S. H. Pierce Sr., Atlanta Mortuary Science College dean, has completed his second book, "Excerpts From a Mortician's Workshop." His first book, "Morgue Guide," dealt

primarily with the principles of preparing remains for interment, was a success and is being revised for a second edition. His second book presents a combination of the factors that make up mortuary science, its history, related subjects and background.

The second book was reviewed by Dr. Otto S. Margolis, executive secretary of the National Association of Colleges of Mortuary Science and dean of the American Academy of Funeral Service, New York City, who wrote: "I believe that your manuscript represents a very worthwhile contribution to the expanding literature of funeral service. It has very definite inspirational qualities."

Booklet Gives 'Setting' Ideas

The Melamine Council has announced a revised and enlarged edition of the booklet, "Setting Pretty."

The booklet, edited by Marion V. Dorn, the well known designer, contains 20 pages of ideas for all types of table settings, from the bride's table to a Bon Voyage party. Included are attractive suggestions for holiday settings such as Christmas and Thanksgiving, and for a youngster's birthday celebration.

The booklet may be obtained without charge by writing to the Melamine Council, 600 Second Avenue, New York City, 17.



S. H. Pierce

Langston Hughes

Aug. 4-1-58

Releases, New Book

By Thomas Jefferson Flanagan
A brand new production by Langston Hughes, dubbed by Carl Van Vechten "The Poet Laureate of the Negro Race," is just off the press, published by George Braziller, Inc., of New York. Price \$5.95.

This is an up-to-date compilation of a potpourri of flavored medleys, interspersed by bits of prose, biography and other literary excerpts strictly Langstonian.

The author modestly gives great credit to the Crisis Magazine for his success in the literary field. It is genuinely a grateful gesture, but upon reading his book, one would conjecture that so forthright a genius, creative ingenuity and stickler to originality would have literally "found himself by any dimension."

His "Dog Queenie"
"Old dog Queenie"
Barking at the scenery"

would rate the author's light verse well with Robert Burns' Scotch quibs.

He makes one remember Robert Louis Stevenson in his:

"I nodded at the sun,
And the sun said, Howdy, do!
I nodded at the tree
And the tree said, Howdy, too!
A bit of jest, that only Hughes would have thought:
"Old Jim Crow's
Just panting and coughing,
But he won't take wings and fly.
Old Jim Crow
Is laying in his coffin,
But he don't want to die."

His prose is superb; he deals in modern times and makes use of the latest currency around human affairs.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL, by Louis R. Harlan. University of N.C. Press, Chapel Hill. 290 pp. \$6.00.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the practices of Southern white educational and political leaders have fallen far short of their propagandized professions.

There has never been and there was never meant to be equality of education as between white and colored.



Mr. Redding

Indeed, the South was not exactly enamored of the idea of public education in the first place.

Leaving quite aside the romantic efflux from certain writers on Southern history and the Southern "way of life," it is true that only in the South was an effort made to impose the European pattern of society.

Only in the South was there a true landed aristocracy and a true landless peasantry.

For this latter class, which of course included the colored slaves, there was no need for schooling and education was a privilege they could not aspire to.

The aristocrats meant to keep it that way while at the same time they meant to get for their own sons the best education available.

Laid out and paid for by those who could afford them, private academies and private colleges came into being here and there.

They were not very good schools, but students from them could go on to the University of Virginia, where, traditionally, only the sons of "gentlemen" went, and which was to all intents and purposes

private too. . . .
EVEN AFTER the idea of public education began to take hold in the South and certain crusading public-school-minded men, aided by Northern philanthropists, began to push it, the issue of education as the privilege of the few remained very much alive.

As a matter of fact, now that it was in argument — roughly 1870—the aristocratic notion gained strength from desperation, and though it slowly gave ground under pressure from the underprivileged whites, these latter in their turn were solidly against colored.

This too resulted in a struggle that, slowly gathering momentum, pitted liberal Southern whites and Northern philanthropists against White Supremacists.

The history of this struggle is the meaty substance of **Separate and Unequal**.

THE PLACE of the struggle was the heartland of the old aristocracy — Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia.

That aspect of it in which the public and private idea of education were opposed was settled quickly in the early 1900's, for then, when Northern philanthropy began to organize for colored education, all elements of the white South combined to fight "learning for darkies."

State legislatures and school boards saw to it that greatly disproportionate shares of public funds went to white schools.

School superintendents gave more thought to keeping the colored teacher down than to building the white schools up.

Thanks to this, Southern white schools lagged far behind schools in the rest of the country, and colored public schools—in physical equipment, in teacher and curricula standards, in educational morale—lagged an even greater distance behind Southern white schools. The statistical tables tell the story.

By 1915 discriminatory de-

vices had been so effectively and habitually employed against colored education and colored schools were so greatly inferior to white schools that the theory of "separate but equal" was obviously exactly what it is now—a joke.

How cruel a joke is the point of Louis R. Harlan's excellent study. **Separate and Unequal**.

U Of A Business Research Bureau Director Publishes Book On State's Personal Income

UNIVERSITY — Henry Moore, director of the University of Alabama's Bureau of Business Research, announces a new publication to be out Friday, Aug. 9. Titled "Personal Income in Alabama Counties Since 1939," the Bureau study was authored by Marion H. Hawley, Bureau analyst.

An analysis of income received in the counties of Alabama is especially significant in that the nature of the State's economic structure is reflected largely by the sources from which the income of its cities is derived.

The study, notes Mrs. Hawley, gives the most recent information available on personal income in Alabama. "It is a combination of earlier work of the Bureau on income at the county level, but the new study presents for the first time county income estimates based on the 'personal income concept.'"

Previous work of the Bureau has dealt with 'income payments to individuals'.

Difference between the two concepts is slight. Most important however among the changes in definition is that personal income now provides broader coverage of income in kind and has a different treatment of transactions under private pension, health and welfare plans. Two major items of income in kind not counted before are net rental value of owner-occupied dwellings and the value

A posthumous autobiography of Thomas C. Walker, Negro lawyer and benefactor, who died in 1953, will be published July 24 by John Day. It will be titled "The Honey-Pod Tree." The author was born in slavery, lived to become a government official in charge of Negro affairs and in his ninety-odd years helped countless Negroes to find a better life. The book's title refers to the tree in Gloucester, Va., beneath which slaves were sold in Mr. Walker's infancy.

Books—Authors

"The Southern Heritage," a commentary on the South's racial problems by James McBride Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, will be published by Knopf next Monday. It is an examination of the South's history from antebellum plantation days to the present. The author finds that integration marks a return to, not a departure from, the finest traditions of the South.

Dr. King's book receives praise

NEW YORK—"No event in the long struggle for racial equality in the United States was so novel and triumphant as that of the colored community state, and county economic levels of Montgomery against segregation on public buses.

"No story like it has come out of the conflict of races. It is a revelation far beyond one people in one community—of the power of religion in practical action."

This was the comment of Roger Baldwin, founder of the Civil Liberties Union, on the book by Dr. Martin Luther King, "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story," to be released Sept. 17.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution wrote: "Dr. King has produced a valuable book which is necessary reading for those who would understand how complex the Deep South problem is."

"There will be many future Supreme Court decisions but too few of them will have a Dr. King to provide leadership which stays within the law and thereby manages to become effective."

Amusing Episode For Her New Book, "Hullia"

Journal & Guide *Harford, Va.* Eartha Tells About Time She

Met Sir Winst on Churchill

By LEE BELSER

HOLLYWOOD —(INS) — Singer Eartha Kitt hailed into town last week with the news that she is writing another book, "Hullia," stories about people she has known.

Eartha, whose autobiography, "Thursday's Child," is being written into a screen play for production late this year, says her new effort will not be a sequel to her life story.

IT'S JUST something, I want to write," she said, "and I don't care if it never hits the screen. Or even if it doesn't sell. I am just enjoying doing it."

Eartha said most critics were a little disappointed and disturbed over the lack of sensationalism in her autobiography.

"I don't know what they expected," she laughed, "I guess they thought I would tell about my life as a dope addict or an alcoholic or expose some lurid love affairs, but the truth is nothing like that has ever happened to me, so how could I write about it?"

"I'M JUST a simple person who lives an ordinary life, but people find it very hard to believe."

Eartha presumes that in view of this the critics also will find her new book "quite disappointing."

However, if the book is anything at all like the funny tale she tells about her meeting with Sir Winston Churchill it could be a best seller.

IT SEEMS Eartha and the famous elder statesman have the same publisher and the two were invited to a veddy British,

veddy formal shindig in London where Sir Winston was to lay the cornerstone for his publishers' new building.

"It was quite a gathering," said the singer, "where they served 10 courses and 18 wines and a dinner gong, situated just behind Mr. Churchill's head, clanged between each course."

"BEFORE THE dinner got under way everyone stood around and waited for Mr. Churchill's arrival and when he finally got there — about 30 minutes late — everybody waited respectfully until he should decide to sit down. Finally he did and all the other guests did the same but then he decided to get up again and everybody rose. Finally his wife took his hand and pulled him gently down in his chair."

As Eartha tells it Mr. Churchill slurped his soup, continually smoked his cigar and ignored everybody. Finally he was invited to plaster the cornerstone which he did in complete silence taking a full 5 minutes.

"ALL THE OTHER speakers had made long, glowing, flowery addresses, Eartha related, "and then it was Mr. Churchill's turn. He got up, glared, chewed on his cigar and proceeded to give the publishers a very bad time because they had used two - inch margins instead of one inch margins in publishing his books."

"He told them that this had made his books much too long and too difficult to read and that the only reason he had

AFTERWARDS Eartha was introduced to the former prime minister three times and when the photographers began snapping pictures, Mr. Churchill growled "propaganda!" and stomped off.

"And that's the last I ever saw of him," Eartha grinned. "But I think he's wonderful!"

Robeson's New Book

Is Paul Robeson a Communist?

It's pretty well known that he declined to answer that question when testifying before the House Un-American Activities Committee several years ago nor would he answer the question when applying for a passport to travel to Europe.

There was a time when he was not even permitted to visit Canada although normally passports are not required of American citizens.

However, Mr. Robeson is now on record as answering that question publicly.

He says so himself in his new book, "Here I Stand," an autobiography published by Othello Associates in New York.

It's Mr. Robeson's first book and it goes on sale on Tuesday, March 4.

"Here I Stand" is a remarkable book.

Mr. Robeson has never defended himself before or publicly answered his critics, but does so in this literary effort.

The AFRO's magazine section plans to carry in serial form the author's foreword, the prologue and the most interesting passages of the new Robeson autobiography.

Incidentally, as to the communist question, Mr. Robeson reveals he testified under oath in 1946 before a legislative hearing in California that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

"The truth is I am not and never have been involved in any international conspiracy or any other kind, and do not know anyone who is," he now writes.

Few men have achieved excellence in so many fields as Paul Robeson.

Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers University, all - American in football, top money earner on the concert stage, Spingarn Medalist of 1945 and one of the world's foremost interpreters of Shakespeare on the dramatic stage.

And this makes interesting any comment he makes upon the public acclaim of his earlier years as compared to his later life when, under the disfavor of the State Department and deserted by many former friends, he may not leave his native land for concerts abroad and has been denied halls in which to sing at home.

Eartha Kitt Writes New Book Just For Kicks

LEE BELSER
HOLLYWOOD. — (INS) — Singer Eartha Kitt hailed into town last week with the news that she is writing another book, "Hullia," stories about people she has known.

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However, if the book is anything at all like the funny tale she tells about her meeting with Sir Winston Churchill it could be a best seller.

The PM Was Late

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Sounds Off With Beef

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EARTHA KITT

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Leading Negro Americans Listed

In 'Who's Who'

CHICAGO, Ill. — Eartha Kitt stage, screen and TV star, Seth Kibba Anthony, Ghana representative to the United Nations, Stephen J. Wright, president of Fisk University, and Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. first Negro general in the U. S. Air Force, are among the many prominent persons listed in the 60th Anniversary Edition of "Who's Who in America."

The book was published here March 2, and it is the largest of the 30 biennial volumes to date. It gives information about 50,645 nationally prominent men and women the editors believe to be of unusual interest to the public.

The names of the above persons were listed for the first time. Data on 7,773 men and women never listed before are contained in the newest edition of the Big Red Book, according to Wheeler Sammons, Jr.

Within the next month, a new vocational-geographical index to "Who's Who" is scheduled to be published. The index will include for the first time information on the numbers of listees in each of 97 occupational categories by which the publishers hope to classify biographies in the future.

Redding's New Book, "Lonesome Road," Published

NEW YORK—The Lonesome Road: The Story of the Negro's Part in America, by Saunders Redding will be published March 31 by Doubleday and Company, it was announced Wednesday. The author, a Professor of English at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, brings into view great but little-known Negroes who have given so much to America. Among those included are: Daniel Payne, who was born to a free man in Charleston in 1811, founded a school for Negroes, and went on to become Bishop of the African Methodist Church; Soujourner Truth, who escaped her chains and traveled around the nation preaching against slavery and for women's rights; and Daniel Hale Williams, who was the first surgeon to perform an operation on the heart from which the patient recovered.

And there are minutely informed appraisals of the modern Negro by Senator William F. Knowland, labor leaders, and sports figures: W. E. B. DuBois, Robert S. Abbott, Paul Robeson, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Walter White, A. Philip Randolph, Thurgood Marshall, and Joe Louis. These appraisals of individuals provide an illuminating approach to solutions of racial questions.

CONGRESS HAILED ON '57 CIVIL RIGHTS

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Cites Law in Annual Report

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith yesterday hailed the Eighty-fifth Congress for having enacted what it termed "the first bright chapter in civil rights legislation since the Reconstruction Era."

In a year-end review of developments in Congressional activity in this area, the agency declared that although the civil rights bill "fell far short of liberal requests and expectations," the measure represented an "important breakthrough which should give heart to the supporters of equal rights."

The civil rights law enacted last year, among other items set up a new independent Civil Rights Commission and also increased the powers of the Attorney General's office to combat violations of civil rights, including voting privileges.

The report was released by Henry Edward Schultz, the league's national chairman. It was prepared by Herman Edelsberg and David Brody, Washington representatives for the League under the supervision of Arnold Forster, its civil rights director.

Comment on Debate

The league said it was significant that "the long and bitter debate in the House and Senate was free from the Negro-baiting and racial slanders which in the past had marked civil rights debates." House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and some leaders of the Southern bloc were credited by the league for the improvement in the level of debate.

When the eighty-fifth Congress convened in January, the league said, it seemed to resemble its predecessors but "broke away from the control of the informal coalition which for many years had buried civil rights legislation."

The report then added that

Social Changes Cited

The league's report attributed this not only to the increased competition for the Negro vote but also to social changes and the demands for Congressional action to insure equality of opportunity for all Americans. It added that these social changes were realized in recent Supreme Court decisions and fostered by the educational work of human rights groups.

Liberals, the report said, "fearing that Gov. Orval Faubus' defiance of Federal authority has strengthened Southern extremists," will seek in Congress' next session counteracting legislation. Such legislation, the report added, "will prevent or cope with a Little Rock incident without the involvement of Federal troops," adding that it would "have the effect of aligning Congress with the Supreme Court" on school desegregation.

The report said progress had been made toward curbing filibusters. It cited the motion of Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, to have the Senate adopt new rules, even though it was defeated by a vote of 55-38. In January, 1953, the report said, the "liberals" lost by 70-21.

Recently the league named the eighty-fifth Congress as recipient of its 1957 America's Democratic Award. The award, a silver medallion, will be presented to leaders of Congress in Washington on March 3. Among previous winners have been President Eisenhower and former President Harry S. Truman.

Spelman Professor Of English Writes Novel

On August 4, 1958, JOHANNES, the first novel written by Renate Christine Wolff, associate professor of English at Spelman College, was published by Simon and Schuster, New York. Three hundred and thirty pages in length, it is an appealing story of Johannes, a sensitive adolescent boy in a small north German town on the North Sea, and Anna, an awkward young woman from America. The book reviews have been high in praise of Dr. Wolff's rare mastery of the craft of writing, as revealed in this

her first book. Born in Germany, now a citizen of the United States, Dr. Wolff was educated in Berlin and in this country. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, she has earned degrees from Goucher College, Smith College and Bryn Mawr College. She has taught in various Eastern women's colleges and is a former editor of the Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

T U E S D A Y

T U S K E G E E I N S T I T U T E

D A I L Y A C T I V I T Y S H E E T

Issued Through Division of Public Relations

Tuesday, March 16, 1958

VOLUME IV

NO. 92

LOCAL AND ALUMNI AUTHORS

As we celebrate National Library Week it is well to recall that a number of books have been written by alumni and faculty members of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Washington wrote 14 books, edited two volumes and contributed to three more. His successor, Dr. Moton, wrote Finding a Way Out (1920) and What the Negro Thinks (1929). President Emeritus Frederick D. Patterson was joint editor of Robert Russa Moton of Hampton and Tuskegee (1950) and contributor to What the Negro Wants (1944).

Other faculty authors include Dr. J. E. Fuller (Mathematics for Students of General Education, 1947); Dr. I. A. Derbigny (General Education in the Negro College 1947); Dr. Clarence T. Mason (The Scientific Aspects of Knowledge, 1938); Mr. Thomas H. McCormick (General Applied Science ..., 1953); Dr. D. W. Wynn (The NAACP versus Negro Revolutionary Protest, 1955); and (The Chaplain Speaks, 1956); Dean Hattie W. Kelly and Dr. Harry J. Romm (The Adventures of Jerry: a Science Reader, 1943, illustrated by Reginald Morris, an alumnus); Dr. Stanley H. Smith (Freedom to Work, 1955); The Rev. Vinson A. Edwards (Five County Church Study in East Alabama, 1955); and A Handbook of Plans and Programs for the Community Council, 1956).

At least two alumni have written novels. George Wylie Henderson is the author of Ollie Miss (1935) and Julie (1940). Ralph Ellison, generally considered one of the three most important young American novelists, won the 1952 National Book Award for Invisible Man. Other alumni authors include Thomas M. Campbell, Sr. (The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer, 1930); William H. Pipes (Say Amen, Brother, 1951); and Nathaniel J. Washington (Historical Development of the Negro in Oklahoma, 1948).

This brief listing, which does not pretend to be exhaustive, should not end without mention of the Negro Year Book, first published in 1912 by Dr. Monroe Work (compiler of the famous Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America, 1928) and continued under the editorship of Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman. Mrs. Guzman was also editor of The New South and Higher Education (1954), the proceedings of the symposium held during the inauguration of President L. H. Foster.

New book profiles
3 famed leaders

NEW YORK — Three colored persons of accomplishment will be profiled in "For the Greater Glory," a forthcoming book by Mrs. Douglas C. Henderson of King, Ontario, Canada.

They are Roland Hayes, noted concert singer; Howard Thurman, minister, author, and founder of Fellowship Church, Inc.; and the late veteran sportswriter and long-time Kasturba Gandhi of India. The new volume will be published in September by Exposition Press of New York.

Bishop Lane's
Life Story
In Book Form

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "The Life and Times of Bishop Isaac Lane," a 238-page biography of one of the most dynamic leaders of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, by Horace C. Savage, associate professor of history at Tennessee State University, will be released after May 1.



HORACE C. SAVAGE

"Professor Savage has done a splendid job of research and his work will be a valuable contribution in the South," according to Seale Johnson, member of the Tennessee Historical Society.

New Book On
'Frisco Giants
Lauds Willie Mays

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Last summer, with the ink still drying on the documents transferring the New York Giants to San Francisco, Prentice Hall commissioned the late veteran sportswriter and long-time Giant historian Joe King to write the complete story of the team that pioneered major league baseball in the West Coast.

On March 22, long before the transplanted Giants baseball season opens in San Francisco, King's "The San Francisco Giants" was published. For new San Francisco fans, the book offers a review of the Giants' rich traditions, a forecast for their future and a description of the current team that the new fans will soon be watching.

The city that sent the incomparable Joe DiMaggio to the major league will soon be thrilling to the exploits of another centerfielder, the colorful and brilliant Willie Mays. A newspaperman once said of Willie that he came closest in this "dour age" to filling "all the specifications of Rousseau's natural man."

To some baseball observers, Mays is the Giants. However, King points to several other players who form a nucleus that may soon bring winning ways back to the Giants: the talented but erratic Johnnie Antonelli, the graceful Ruben Gomez, the fast improving shortstop Daryl Spencer, two young, strong-armed pitchers, Curt Barclay and Allan Worthington and others.

King harkens back to "the glory days" of the Giants, the days when they were New York's darlings and their irrepressible manager, John McGraw, and his band rode herd on the rest of the league. McGraw led the Giants to 10 pennants before the team was turned over to his star player Bill Terry in 1932.

Under Terry, the Giants won three more times, the last in 1937 and then began the long downhill slide. The next 20 years were lean ones for the Giants, broken only by the surprising pennant drives in 1951 and 1954 under Leo Durocher. Perhaps the change of scene and the enthusiasm of new fans can help restore the Giants to baseball's throne.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

THE BLACK CHALLENGE, by Edmund O. Austin. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 West 31st Street, New York, 230 pp. \$3.75.

The Black Challenge comes straight from the pages of history and directly from the lives of men, some of whom are still living.

Few readers will mistake the Universal Negro Movement for other than what it is, now defunct Universal Negro Improvement Association — that organization built on passion, frustration, ignorance and dreams.

Few readers can miss Garvey himself "a short, squatty, black colored man" astride "an enormous white horse"—or the slogans and parades and general hoop-la of that raucous man.

Mr. Austin catches the period in such sharp detail that one cannot decide whether it is the authenticity of the details that gives life to the characters or the characters who vivify the details.

Which ever it is, the book is graphic, and no more so than in the dialogue, the 1920's flavor, idiom and slang of which the author restores with gratifying exactness.

IT WAS probably somewhat easier to delineate the personalities (I will not say "characters") of the dramatic personae, since, basically, The Black Challenge is fiction and the author could eschew the well-known biographical facts.

It was probably easier in the same way that it is easier to paint a barn door than it is to engrave portraits on copper. Mr. Austin is a brush man.

He plies his brush in great broad strokes, and his colors are all garish yellows and reds and blacks.

Obviously such strokes and such colors will not really do for the portrait of a man so complex, ambivalent and many-sided as the real Marcus Gar-

vey. What we get, then, is a caricature of the historical figure. Though his personality may be exaggerated toward rather than away from reality, it is burlesqued nonetheless, and when one hears Marcus Garvey (disguised as "Cox") say, "Oh, shucks, man, you're jes' pessimistic!", one feels oneself to be smack in the yellow pages of Octavius Roy Cohen.

THE SAME exaggeration does not effect to the same startling degree most of the other characters nor the story itself, for The Black Challenge is not primarily Marcus Cox's (Garvey) story.

It is rather the story of Jeremiah King, British-born and educated colored lawyer who becomes Grand Counselor of Cox's movement.

King enters the organization with the intention of milking it for all it is worth.

He is cynical, self-centered. Gradually, however, under the influence of Cox, and for the love of a girl, Jeremiah is converted to a passionate race-chauvinism.

He suffers with Cox through all the latter's vicissitudes, and when the leader is finally convicted of fraud, Jeremiah feels the "impulse to bend his knees to the earth... as one prostrates himself in the anguish of a moment too annihilating for tears." In other words, Jeremiah finds his own soul.

FOR ALL its obvious faults of exaggeration at one extreme and oversimplification at the other, and in spite of the author's fondness for literary cliches, The Black Challenge is no inconsiderable accomplishment.

Edmund O. Austin knows how to tell a story, and for this alone the book is interesting. But there is a plus factor, and that is in the authentic recreation of a historically significant period.

Print New Edition Of Robeson Book

NEW YORK—A new edition of 25,000 copies of Paul Robeson's best-selling book, "Here I Stand," is now coming off the press, it was announced by Othello Associates, publishers in New York.

The first edition of 10,000 copies was sold out six weeks before publication.

The new paper-bound edition will sell for \$1. The price of the hard-cover edition remains at \$2.50.

COMMENTING ON THE lower-priced edition, Lloyd Brown, secretary of the publishing firm, said:

"We are happy to pass along to the public, which has so warmly responded to Mr. Robeson's book, the benefit of the lower costs made possible by our big new edition."

Othello Associates, he said, is confident that their sales program of 100,000 copies will be achieved within the next three months.

Negro Town In Africa Is Novel Scene

HAMILTON AVENUE, by Ronald Byron. Macmillan Co., New York, 280 pages, \$3.75.

Ronald Byron, a general practitioner turned writer, develops his first book as a sort of South African "Tobacco Road," but with a more depth of character.

Hamilton Avenue is an all-Negro street in Newclare, a native township adjacent to Johannesburg, South Africa. The street is made up of tin-shack candy stores and tiny dwellings which serve as the restricted world for a group of people only a generation away from the happy freedom described by Ernest Hemingway.

Early in his work, Byron attempts to make the point—how ever vaguely couched in sociological terms—that these primitive people can only find unhappiness in the white man's complicated society. Byron describes the typical Negro Saturday night as the

beginning of a hectic weekend of carousing, drinking, singing, dancing, gambling. Sooner or later there would be fighting in Hamilton Avenue." His description of the night continues as he realizes "a shining blade would pierce quivering flesh, an agonizing cry would be heard in a back yard and the life blood would seep slowly into the rocky soil."

Such is a night in Newclare. Byron, incidentally, sees fit never to grace the race of which he writes as Negro with capital "N." He sees the residents of Hamilton Avenue as "dark children of the twilight emerging from the primitive, uncomplicated, agricultural ethos of their race into the white man's highly civilized, complex industrial world."

Always easy to read, even as straightforward chronicle of events, Hamilton Avenue never makes the common mistake of launching into a lot of petty moralizing and abstract social criticism. There is never any accusing finger pointed at the white man for creating the environment that ensnares the naive native, but rather a clear picture of the native baiting his own trap by giving up his free spirit and lolling in the lap of the welfare department.

The fairly simple story follows

several months in the life of Moses Meno, native shopkeeper in Hamilton Avenue. As Meno becomes more addicted to the vicious business of laying up treasures on earth in hopes that thieves won't break in and steal, the reader sees a thief rise in the midst of the Meno family.

In an atmosphere of major delinquency by the son of the town's leading citizen, Moses' wife, Christiana causes her husband's mistress to suffer a miscarriage with witch doctor's potions. The story compounds itself as the mistress reports to her cousin, the chief of a rival tribe "across the tracks," and the groundwork is laid for a civil war.

Andrew and Sam then discover this situation and deliberately play the Basuto tribe off against the Zulu, so they can loot village shops during the fighting. However, after the bloody battle, a native detective discovers some of the stolen goods and Andrew is forced to admit killing a man in an earlier robbery. He is sentenced to death and Moses' unwed daughter Margaret immediately announces she is about to have a baby. Native custom considers this enough good fortune to lighten any sad story, and the fanfare as Margaret marries her lover Gideon Rakoen brings an unhappy story to a happy end.

Russ author turns down Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29—(P)—Soviet Author Boris Pasternak today refused to accept the Nobel Prize for literature. He referred to "the modern life in."

Pasternak sent a cable to Dr. Anders Oesterling, permanent secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy, which awards the literary Nobel Prizes.

"Because of the meaning attributed to this award in the society I live in I ought to say no thanks to the undeserved prize awarded me," Pasternak said.

"Do not take my voluntary refusal with any ill will."

OESTERING received a cable from Pasternak Saturday expressing his gratitude at the

That cable read "immensely thankful, touched, proud, astonished, abashed."

Today's cable indicated that in the meantime something had happened to Pasternak to change his mind. The author of the novel "Doctor Zhivago," which is critical of communism, has been under rigorous attack in the Soviet press.

The attacks continued today. A Soviet youth leader called on Pasternak to get out of Russia because he "has defiled those by whose soil he lives and breathes." First Secretary V. E. Semichastny of the Young Communist League made the demand in a speech broadcast by Moscow radio.

"Let him go to his capitalist paradise," Semichastny said.

Pasternak was named for the award last week.

THE SOVIET PRESS asserted the selection was an anti-Soviet political maneuver.

Pravda, official Communist Party paper, heaped abuse on Pasternak and "Doctor Zhivago." It said he should reject the the \$41,420 cash prize if there were "a spark of Soviet dignity left in him."

The Nobel Prize committee presented the Russians with a dilemma. It awarded the prize in physics yesterday to three top-ranking Soviet scientists—P. A. Cherenkov, I. M. Frank and Igor E. Tamm. The question was: Would the Russians let the scientists accept the physics award and at the same time keep Pasternak home?

THE ANSWER appeared in the Soviet press in Moscow today. The Russians were setting up a double standard on the Nobel Prizes.

It said the physics award was fitting, but at the same time it said it proved that the award for literature was dictated by "reactionary political aims."

Pasternak forced to reject prize—Dulles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—(P)—Secretary of State Dulles said today Boris Pasternak's refusal to accept a Nobel Prize shows Soviet authorities seek to stamp out freedom of thought.

Dulles made clear he believes the Russian writer was compelled to reject the prize because of pressure from Soviet authorities who have denounced his novel Doctor Zhivago.

The secretary commented to newsmen at the airport on returning from New York where he delivered a speech last night criticizing Soviet secrecy.

BOOK REVIEW

Honey-Pod Tree

A sort of a minor-league "Up From Slavery."

P-2 Sat 8-16-58

Reviewed by

By Saunders Reddina

THE HONEY POD TREE:

The Life Story of Thomas Calhoun Walker. (as told to Florence L. Lattimore). John Day, 210 Madison Ave., N.Y. 302 pp. \$4.50.

In his role as a race leader in southeastern Virginia, Thomas C. Walker assumed many postures, some of which did not comport with personal dignity.

Dissenting did not comport with it, and he sometimes felt it necessary to dissemble. Hat-in-hand before prejudice and arrogance did not comport with it, but he went hat-in-hand. Bigotry did not comport, and he was a bigot on more than one occasion.

BUT IF HE told the true story of his life to Florence L. Lattimore, then Walker was after something more than his own personal dignity.

His aim was to retrieve his people from ignorance and moral degradation and to help them attain a place in life from which they could look forward to a life more abundant.

If he did not quite accomplish this, he must be given credit for trying; and if in telling his story he claims too much credit, perhaps this can be overlooked.

First School

At a time when intellectual poverty seemed the common and natural inheritance of his people, Tom Walker stimulated learning.

Himself a graduate of Hampton, he opened the first colored school in Gloucester and was for years the only teacher. He taught by precept and example.

"In those days an 'educated' man doing physical labor wasn't respected but was rather looked down upon as a failure," but he went out into the fields and plowed and planted them and

harvested his crops.

"Later I discovered that I had made a wholesome practical demonstration."

DISTURBED BY his people's addiction to liquor, Walker joined with the white prohibitionists of Gloucester to ban the sale of whisky.

This irritated not only colored people but many whites as well, and on one occasion white and colored people forced him to spend a night hiding in the woods. Nor was this Walker's only brush with violence, if his story can be believed.

For indeed, it was violence and the threat of violence that led him to study law. He never became much of a lawyer.

He was rather a fixer, who got things done (he does not say how) in private consultations rather than in open court, where he was often first insulted then ignored. But he got things done. He especially got things done for orphaned and abandoned colored children.

When Thomas Walker died in 1953, age ninety-one, he was full of local honors, and every important newspaper in the State of Virginia, "in recognition of his outstanding leadership and service," paid him tribute.

The Honey-Pod Tree is a kind of minor league Up From Slavery, and sometimes you get a good ball game in a minor league.

BOOK REVIEW

The Wall Between

A Story of Human Failure

Reviewed by

By Saunders Reddina

THE WALL BETWEEN, by Anne Braden, Monthly Review Press, 66 Barrow Street, New York. 306 pp. \$5.00.

Anne Braden's book belongs on one's bookshelf between Zola's J'accuse and John Hersey's The Wall.

It is as heartrending a book as any true account of catastrophic human failure—moral and spiritual—must be; and it is as compassionate a book as a sympathetic understanding of human weakness can make it.

Though Anne Braden has every excuse to write an angry and despairing book she did not.

And this is all to the good, for anger is not nearly so effective as compassion, and screams can drown out the quiet voice of reason, and the steadfast voice of right is reason and right for which the author pleads.

THIS IS NOT to say that The Wall Between is the sort of book derogatorily described as special pleading.

It is, rather, a story so direct in its narrative drive as to read like a novel.

As drama, it is a factual relation of a community of people coming face to face with a situation that though social

imperatives made it inevitable, few had foreseen and none except the protagonists were prepared for.

And not even the protagonists were entirely prepared.

When Carl and Anne Braden, white, consented from the most idealistic and sincere of motives to employ a legal subterfuge to put Andrew Wade, colored, in possession of a home in an all-white neighborhood in Louisville, none of the principals foresaw what would follow.

WHAT FOLLOWED was irrational fear, the use of threats, the breakdown of law and the subsequent exercise of terror. The crumbling of the forces of liberalism under the weight of bigotry, and, finally, the desperate perversion of justice for which the whole community connived.

The innocent became the guilty, the guilty the innocent.

MRS. BRADEN relates all this calmly and, as I have said, with compassion.

"There are no . . . villains (in the story); there are only people, the product of their environment, urged on by forces of history that often they did not understand."

But there were those who did understand, and, for all the author's refusal to designate them so, they are villains—the chief of police who suppressed the evidence that would have brought the guilty to book; the district attorney who overrode the rights of witnesses in a democratic society; the newspaper editors who stoked the fires of hatred with base calumnies and innuendoes.

HOWEVER MUCH one may feel that Anne Braden carries compassion too far, one nevertheless inclines to agree with Hubert Delany's judgment that The Wall Between "compels the reader to probe into his own emotions."

If only the right people read it, the book will make a contribution to human understanding and will throw light upon the problem of integration by which—while the world looks on in amazement mixed with scorn—the American people are sorely vexed.

Book Review

By ROBERT BIRCHMAN

APPRENTICESHIPS IN AMERICA: A Guide To Golden Opportunities in Industry for Students, Parents, Teachers, Guidance Counselors, and Leaders in Education, Labor, and Industry. By Harry Kursh, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York. 1958 xvi-176 pages. \$3.75.

In this valuable book, Harry Kursh, presents a complete picture based on exhaustive research fact-finding and interviews with key people in government, industry and labor of the where, the what and the how of obtaining apprenticeship training for vitally needed skills.

The author clearly demonstrates the nation's desperate shortage of skilled workers and forecasts an even greater need in the near future. He points out that in 1910 unskilled workers made up nearly 30 percent of the nation's manpower. By 1930 the percentage of unskilled workers had dropped to little more than a fifth of the labor force and that by 1950 the proportion of unskilled workers had declined to less than 13 percent of the total labor force. This trend continues at an accelerated pace. On the other hand he notes a steady increase in the number of skilled and semi-skilled workers in the nation's labor force. Technological changes since the end of World War II

have been "truly spectacular" and point up the need for many new skills and modifications of old skills.

The advantages of apprenticeship training are demonstrated. Guides to apprenticeships within specific occupations are given showing the working conditions in a particular craft, sources of information from unions, governments and industry, employment outlook, job descriptions, necessary qualifications for training, wage rates and other related information. Directories are given for apprenticeship agencies.

The author notes that "an important aspect of the shortage of skilled workers is the waste of

manpower which is the result of economic discrimination against minorities, particularly Negroes." He advises the prospective Negro apprentice to "understand the nature of the barriers he may face, and that he should also know where he may look for aid and assistance in obtaining apprenticeships."

He notes obstacles to Negroes securing apprenticeships in many trades but that "conditions are improving." He points out that "Although some leading unions manage to circumvent it, the official policy of the combined CIO-AFL union is 'no discrimination.'"

Unions must be open to all qualified workers regardless of race or color. The more this policy is enforced the more the opportunities for the Negro in skilled trades will increase, for union membership is virtually a necessity in many crafts."

He especially urges that Negro youth prepare for the opportunities before them by exerting a "greater effort to remain in school and get his high school diploma, noting that educational requirements for apprenticeships are constantly going up and that more and more a high school diploma is "an absolute minimum."

He further urges Negro youth to seek assistance for school guidance counselors, local employment offices and the local branch of the Urban League.

It is this reviewer's opinion that the author should also have urged Negro youth to directly seek the advice of unions and consult with the Labor and Industry committee of the NAACP branch in his community.

The book is an invaluable guide to the whole field of apprenticeship training and it is hoped that every high school library will be provided with a copy and students interested in employment opportunities urged to study it.

New book says—

Race strife worse since court ruling

New Novel Published This Month By Ex-Montgomerian

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—(AP) —The racial situation has worsened in South Carolina since the Supreme Court decision calling for integration in public schools, according to a book published here this month. The book, "Profile in Black and White," by Howard H. Quint, was published by the Public Affairs Press.

QUINT SAYS in the preface he is a native of Connecticut. He was a member of the faculty of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, for 11 years, specializing in teaching American constitutional and intellectual history. Because he believed that this book should be published but did not wish to cause embarrassment to the University of South Carolina, a state-supported institution, he resigned his position prior to publication," says a publisher's note.

Quint said his book "gives particular attention to the lengths to which white South Carolinians are willing to go to maintain a caste system of society. It shows why South Carolina, the prototype of every Deep South state, is not likely to surrender without a catastrophic struggle to accepting the proposition that the Negro is a free individual in a free society with the same rights and privileges as every other American."

"In South Carolina, the race issue has always been emphasized in its most exaggerated form, and the Negro has helped to create what has become a peculiar and almost unique state of mind. In many respects the state's history has been little less than a chronicle of the white population's reactions to the problems created by the presence of a large number of Negroes—a case of the tail wagging the dog."

Quint said his study of the race situation in the Palmetto State "leans heavily on certain South Carolina newspapers." He listed the Charleston News and Courier, the Florence Morning News, the Columbia Record, the Columbia State and the Anderson Independent.

HE SAID ONLY one paper in the state, the Cheraw Chronicle, advocated compliance with the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

"I particularly deplore the disrespect for federal law which is inherent in the official policy of the state of South Carolina," he wrote. "In some ways this is

the most ominous development of the past few years."

He said he wrote his book believing "the abolition of racial segregation in public schools and public facilities is a desirable end; that Southerners in defending such segregation in the 1950s are fighting the tide of history just as surely as their forefathers did in defending human bondage a century ago; and that the Negro's drive to end this segregation will eventually be successful."

Quint wrote that two of the most important individuals who advocated compliance with the Supreme Court ruling for integration, Dean Chester C. Travelstead of the University of South Carolina School of Education and Editor Jack H. O'Dowd of the Florence Morning News were forced out of their positions.

TUSCALOOSA — Lonnie Coleman, UA graduate from Montgomery now of New York, has had a seventh novel "The Southern Lady" published this month (June 18) by Little Brown.

According to Dr. Hudson Strode, "Coleman is one of the most talented writers I've ever had in my fiction writing class and so far much the most productive." While a UA student he won first prizes for stories in national competitions in "Atlantic Monthly" and "Mademoiselle."

He also has had published a book of short stories and is the author of "Hot Spell" a play which was in summer stock last year and from which the current movie was made starring Academy Award winners Shirley Booth and Anthony Quinn.

Coleman's latest novel is a psychological thriller which brings into involvement passengers on a cruise whose lives become touched by the Southern lady.

His first novel "Escape the Thunder" was written while he was yet a student in Dr. Strode's class. It was Dr. Strode who sold it for him to Duttons while Coleman was serving with the fleet in the Mediterranean. Coleman was three years a naval officer during W.W. II.

Afterwards a period followed where he was associate editor of Ladies Home Journal and then Colliers.

Study of Negro in pre-Civil War North Carolina, published

40 YEARS' TESTS STUDIED

Book Exposes Difference In White, Negro Intelligence

LYNCHBURG, Va. (AP)—A newly published book by a psychology professor at Randolph-Macon Women's College here concludes that the intelligence of the Negro in the United States is consistently lower than that of whites.

The book, "The Testing of Negro Intelligence," is by Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, chairman of the RMWC Department of Psychology. Dr. Shuey said its conclusions are based on intelligence tests given to white and Negro children and adults over the last 40 years "by many sociologists and psychologists."

The book by Dr. Shuey contains a foreword by Dr. Henry E. Garrett, professor emeritus of psychology at Columbia University and visiting professor this spring at the University of Virginia. Dr. Garrett said today he is in "complete agreement" with the conclusions reached by Dr. Shuey.

In his foreword to the Shuey volume, printed by J. P. Bell Co. of Lynchburg, Dr. Garrett says Dr. Shuey's study was "a legitimate scientific enterprise."

The foreword says there has been "confusion, deliberate phony material and pure misrepresentation" concerning comparative mental abilities of whites and Negroes and that some scientists have argued that racial differences, if found, "should immediately be explained away as being somehow immoral and reprehensible."

CONSISTENCY NOTED

There has been a "remarkable consistency" in the test results, Dr. Shuey said, regardless of whether they pertained to school or pre-school children, to high school or college students, to the draftees of World War I and World War II, to the gifted or the mentally deficient, the delinquent or the criminal.

The scientists who gave the tests themselves recognized, she said, that environment and stimulation influenced scores on the tests.

Twenty years of research and analysis, Dr. Shuey said, indicated to her that Negro-white differences in intelligence are present not only in the rural and urban South, but in border and northern areas as well.

SMALL DIFFERENCES

Relatively small differences were found, she said, between

the intelligence quotas of northern-born and Southern-born Negro children in northern cities.

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Intelligence Of Negroes

Topic Of Book

Study Concludes Level Is Lower Than Whites

LYNCHBURG, Va. (AP)—A newly published book by a psychology professor at Randolph-Macon Woman's College here concludes that the intelligence of Negroes in the United States is consistent-

ly lower than that of whites.

The book, "The Testing of Negro Intelligence," is by Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, chairman of the RMWC Department of Psychology.

Dr. Shuey said its conclusions are based on more than 288 intelligence tests given to white and Negro children and adults over the last 40 years "by many sociologists and psychologists."

CONSISTENT AVERAGE

Dr. Shuey, a native of Illinois and a graduate of Columbia University, said Negroes have averaged consistently below whites on the tests and the results point "to some native differences between Negroes and whites as determined by intelligence tests."

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SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE

In his foreword to the Shuey volume, printed by J. P. Bell Co. of Lynchburg, Dr. Garrett says Dr. Shuey's study was "a legitimate scientific enterprise."

"I welcome every honest effort to aid Negroes in improving their status as American citizens, but I do not believe that it is necessary to 'prove' that no racial differences exist, nor to conceal and gloss them over, if found, in order to justify a fair policy toward Negroes," Dr. Garrett writes.

The Enemy Was Bwana

THE LEOPARD. By Victor Stafford Reid. 159 pp. New York: The Viking Press. \$3.

THE Mau-Mau irruption in Kenya is over. Like a fast-festering abscess, it grew and burst and subsided, leaving a deep scar and the memory of pain. These who read Robert Ruark's documentary novel, "Something of Value," will remember the uprising as an attack by the Kikuyu tribe on white authority, marked by ritual murders, sadistic tortures, obscene mutilations. There was, of course, another side to all this—if not a justification, at least an explanation. It is this other side which Mr. Reid presents in his rhapsodical and quite remarkable novel.

Here, too, there is cruelty and killing, but it is called by other names, for this book looks at the time of the troubles through the eyes of the Kikuyu. Their point of view is presented with great eloquence by a Negro writer who is not from Africa. Mr. Reid is a West Indian journalist, a Jamaican who writes with the vision of an African. He has obviously steeped himself in Kikuyu lore and has absorbed their animism through his pores.

The story itself is a parable of the African bush. Its characters personify the relationship between blacks and whites and nature; its story-line is pregnant with symbolism and poetic in its presentation. The central character is a Kikuyu warrior Nebu, who once worked for a white *bwana*, Gibson, whose wife he seduced. Nebu is now stalking a white man through the bush for his gun. "Nebu was hurrying toward a murder but it did not appear that way to him at all. To him he was stalking a dangerous animal. An animal you could never get upwind of, for he had no upwind or downwind. He was a gun: he hid a mile away behind a tree and slew you. And you were able to hate him as you could never hate a lion." When

he waylays his quarry, he discovers it is Gibson. In the struggle, Gibson dies and Nebu is wounded.

Now Nebu finds Gibson's companion, a crippled half-caste boy who is his own son. Gibson has been carrying the boy on his back, and Nebu must do the same. The author's meaning is clear enough: both races must bear the burden of miscegenation. Gradually Nebu's wound becomes worse and slows him down. Behind the dying man with the boy on his back pads a leopard, "wanton cruelty in every line," waiting patiently to make the kill. The closing scene in this weird drama is played in a mountain cave.

THE whole narrative is cast in a vein of singing lyricism sustained without flaw. When Nebu is before us the language is rich in indigenous metaphor: when the white man takes the stage the prose level sinks to the banality of chit-chat. Nebu himself is depicted as a brave and cunning Kikuyu who is part of the Africa around him. Even the Mau-Mau murders are sublimated into ancestral rituals as natural as breathing. The white man, on the other hand, is shown as an oafish interloper, relying on his gun.

There is understandable bitterness here, the bitterness of the dispossessed. "The doctrine of brotherly love which the white man preached from his god was like the wings of an ostrich—no ostrich had ever flown by its wings." While Mr.



Victor Stafford Reid.

Reid's ratiocination is not likely to impress us, his arresting language certainly will. His book is really a long narrative paean to Africa which brilliantly evokes its imagery and atmosphere:

"The small boar knew the lion was loose when the shadows deepened under the trees. The earth surely knew in what month would come the teeth of the long rains. But the *bioanas* stole farms without a wink, farms a day's journey to cross. The *bioana*, like the leopard, was a lesser cat. He slew sneaking, he killed the wounded and the weak."

Many books have spoken for the white man in Africa. This one speaks memorably for the black man.

JOHN BARKHAM.



SIDNEY J. PHILLIPS

Sidney J. Phillips, known for his leadership in developing programs to perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington, has had a toe amputated at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. Doctors report his condition is improving after a month of hospitalization. While in the hospital the patient is working on material for a "Handbook for All Races" based on the ideals and teachings of B. T. Washington. He reports the writing of this book has been under consideration for the past six years.

Critical study by Dr. Butcher scheduled for fall publication

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

The Paul Robeson Story

(An Editorial)

It should be interesting to both friends and foes alike to learn that the second edition of Paul Robeson's best-selling autobiography, "Here I Stand," is now off the press after the first 10,000 copies were sold in the first six weeks.

We take some pardonable pride in this on the assumption that some of the interest manifestly was due to the AFRO's advertising which has helped revive the public's curiosity about this man and desire to see just what makes him tick.

We believe that no one can read this straight forward account of the motivations which drove Robeson to sacrifice his position as a darling of the whites and expose himself to vilification and persecution for the things in which he believed without a feeling of guilt for their own part in this sorry spectacle.

Many joined in the cry of "Crucify him!" without knowing what he had done to deserve such treatment or giving him a chance to present his case. He has done this belatedly and those who read his story dispassionately will wonder just what all the hue and cry was about.

In fighting slavery John Brown and Frederick Douglass resorted to different methods, but they were both on the same side. In the present struggle for equality, Robeson chose a different technique from that of more orthodox leaders preferring the world forum to domestic conformity, but their objectives were and are the same.

In "Here I Stand," Paul Robeson successfully meets and answers all of the charges leveled against him and comes fourth a bigger man and a greater American than those small men who engineered his downfall.

But this phenomenon has an even deeper significance. The fact that America dares to read, probe and try to determine what Robeson really said and did is a healthy sign. It means that the hysteria created by McCarthyism, if not completely dead, is at least on the wane. America is again capable of evaluating a man's life with her intellect instead of emotions.

If Robeson does no more than help restore our sanity, this as Shakespeare says "Is a greater thing I do than I have ever done before."

A critical study of the late George W. Cable, social science novelist, is being completed for publication by C. Philip Butcher, associate professor of English at Morgan State College. Tentatively entitled "Regret Me When I Die," the scholarly work is scheduled for publication in the fall by the Columbia University Press.

The work will represent more than 12 years of research by Dr. Butcher into the life and works of the New Orleans-born author of such novels as "Old Creole Days," "The Cavalier," and "Bonaventure," and will concentrate upon a 20-year period in Cable's life spanning the years of 1887-1907.

Dr. Butcher, who is completing the work with the assistance of a grant from the Faculty Research Committee of Morgan, became interested in Cable while completing work towards the M.A. degree in English at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

HE PURSUED his study of Cable as a social protest novelist while studying for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. At Columbia he had the good fortune of personally meeting a former secretary of the novelist, the late Miss Adelene Moffatt, who at the time lived near the university.

Dr. Butcher interviewed her many times and used her collection of letters from Cable as the core of the research for his doctor's dissertation.

The bundle of 280 letters, originally in the library of Tulane University in New Orleans, has since been acquired by Columbia University.

Dr. Butcher has corroborated some of his research by visiting Northampton, Mass., where Cable made his home after leaving the South to escape the ill-feeling he had aroused against himself by championing causes of the underprivileged.

AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION: Life and thought in the United States today, by Max Lerner. Simon and Schuster, New York. 1036 pp. \$10.00.

Max Lerner's new book is so big, so crammed and in places so academic that the tendency of some readers will be to skip through and over some sections of it. Those who do will miss a great deal.

A brilliantly analytical intelligence permeates every page for one thing, and for another, in spite of its discursiveness, America As A Civilization has a basic unity which underscores the meaning of the whole and which, understood, makes more readily comprehensible the importance of the several parts and the significance of the task Mr. Lerner set himself.

THE TASK was to discover and clarify the meaning of the aggregate of phenomena that make the American civilization. To do this the author goes back to the sources of the American heritage. Here he rejects as contrary to cold fact the notion of a single source in the white European gentile tradition. This rejection is fundamental.

Having made it, Mr. Lerner commits himself to an examination of the American civilization as more than a product, somewhat modified, of British cultural energy. Not having made it, he would have found it impossible to explain the vitality of the American civilization in terms of the confluence of cultures, and how (we and) it came strains from Asia, Africa, Latin America and central Europe.

IT IS the vitality, of course, that makes possible the growth and change and the constant newness upon which



Mr. Redding

C. F. Graves Writes Book On N. C. Baptists

Charles Francis Graves of Elizabeth City, N. C., has written "The Story of the Negro Baptists of North Carolina" in a 56-page paper-back book which contains helpful information for leaders in religious and educational work in North Carolina and other southern states.

Mr. Graves, a graduate of Shaw University and for a number of years president of Roanoke Institute, tells the story of Negro Baptists in his state from 1620 to 1955. The author doesn't give a detailed account of the events covered in his book. Hence, he has listed several references where readers can secure additional information on the subjects treated in the book.



C. F. GRAVES
Writes Book

THROUGH CONTACTS in his work with Roanoke Institute, as delegate over the years to Baptist conventions, as president and secretary of the State Sunday School Convention, trustee on behalf of the Educational and Missionary Convention in support of Shaw University, auditor of the Union Baptist Convention and organizer and president of the State Deacons and Laymen's League of the General Baptist Convention, Mr. Graves has had a rich experience in leadership which fitted him admirably to write his book.

Beginning with Chapter 3 on "Organized Religious Efforts Before 1865 in North Carolina" to the closing chapter on "The Conclusion," Mr. Graves gives the highlights of the role of colored Baptists in the state giving credit to white leaders and missionaries for the ground work they laid in educating colored Baptist leaders in institutions like Shaw University.

THE FIRST two chapters deal with how and why colored people came to America. This gives the background to immigration and the spread of cultures.

Mr. Graves tells about the old-time Baptist preachers who didn't have to worry about money or manuscript, but who had a burning message on "Repent and Be Baptized." Some of these men were described as "chair back" preachers who wore "stove pipe" hats, and long "black Prince Albert" coats.

THESE MEN were the fore-runners of the men and women who were educated at schools like Shaw University founded by northern missionaries and Christian leaders to lead the Baptists and other religious groups to the Promise Land of freedom, security and culture.

There are many familiar names to historians of the period Mr. Graves covers. They

include Henry Martin Tupper, founder of Shaw University; Ananias Buck, Harry Cowan, Washington L. Boone, Thomas Parker, Alfred Graves, Bryant Lee and Thomas Erckett, bold preachers of the gospel.

Leaders of the Baptists today are also listed. These include Dr. O. L. Sherrill, executive secretary of the Baptist General Convention of North Carolina; Dr. P. A. Bishop, president of the state convention; Dr. J. E. Tilley, former dean of the School of Religion at Shaw and now pastor in Baltimore; Dr. O. S. Bullock, veteran pastor of First Baptist, Raleigh; Dr. William Strassner, president of Shaw; Mrs. M. A. Horne, president, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Convention; Dr. W. C. Somerville, executive secretary of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention; Dr. C. S. Brown, founder and first president of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention and many others.

Race Booklet Still \$2,400 In The Hole

DILLON (AP) — The editors and publishers of "South Carolinians Speak: A Moderate Approach to Race Relations" said Tuesday they are still \$2,400 in the hole on the venture.

The Rev. John B. Morris, spokesman for the group of preachers who issued the pamphlet, said 16,000 copies have been put into circulation since the book came out six months ago.

Morris said the pamphlet "are very quietly serving to strengthen freedom of expression, improve communications, and sustain a moderate approach to our racial problems."

He said contributions and sales have reduced the original indebtedness from a total cost of about \$7,000 to \$2,400.

That the book was priced low — that cost to include sales and the fact that we distributed 8,000 free copies to community leaders in South Carolina are factors which made it necessary from the outset to seek the help of others," Morris said.

In a letter to supporters of the project, Morris wrote: "This letter is not to ask you again for a contribution, but is sent in hopes that you might make personal contact with friends in or out of the South and plead our case for us."

"Fear in the South and little social concern everywhere makes it difficult to solicit funds except where there is personal trust and confidence."

Morris declared that response to the pamphlet has been "overwhelmingly positive — with only the ugly incident of dynamiting the home of one of the book's writers to the contrary and in substantiation of the need for a better climate of opinion."

The publication consists of a series of expressions of points of view on the racial problem in South Carolina.

Attitudes range from endorsement of the custom of segregation to support for gradual integration in schools.

The Gaffney home of a doctor's wife who backed gradual integration was dynamited with no personal injuries resulting after the book was issued.

Little Book With Big Sense on Reds

Author Explores Thin Gap That
Separates Russia, U.S. From War

CHOICE FOR SURVIVAL. By Louis J. Halle.
New York: Harper & Brothers. 147 pages. \$2.75.

Reviewed by EUGENE PATTERSON

This little book contains big sense. It explores the thin gap that separates the United States and Russia from war and discusses ways to hold the gap open.

In a brilliant survey of the wisdom of banning nuclear bombs, he raises some questions and leaves others. "Where the issue is survival," he says, "the parties will exercise any powers of resistance that may be available, regardless of the rules." If this is so, why didn't Germany use poison gas in 1945?

Limitation on the size of nuclear weapons to be used in a war depends "absolutely on mutual understanding," he says. But he seems to feel advance rules cannot be written to limit war operations, that only "war aims" can be limited and that when the two armies collide "active diplomacy" can somehow create mutual understanding on the run.

Some of us would like to have the rules written down before the collision. We, too, are under no requirement to make liberal democracy supreme over the earth, or to extirpate all heresy, by any particular date."



mocracy supreme over the earth, or to extirpate all heresy, by any particular date."

Local's book, portrait of "sexual hedonism", off press

Exposition Press has announced the publication of a novel, "Duke Cassanova," described as of "hedonistic tempo . . . the sensational story of a satyr", written by a Los Angeles County Department of Parks recreation director, Ken Lipscomb.

Lipscomb, 37-year-old native of Berkeley, played basketball with the Harlem Globetrotters 10 years ago and later was announcer for the team. He attended San Diego State College, Northwestern university, and the Speare School of Radio and TV, and during four years in the Air Corps during World War II, wrote and produced stage shows. He has also edited a monthly magazine.

The central figures in Lipscomb's book could be of any race. Chief character is Duke Butler, described by the publisher as a "modern Cassanova whose promiscuity leads to murder . . . a promising young writer who is married to a loving and exciting woman . . . (yet) who cannot give up extramarital relationships."

The publisher further comments that, "Despite its . . . flavor of sexual hedonism, 'Duke Cassanova' . . . is an acute psychological portrait of a man governed by the furies, who spreads havoc because of his unbridled appetites."

Lipscomb lives at 3030 Potomac Avenue



KEN LIPSCOMBE
... new novelist is
Los Angeles man

The Negro in North Carolina

THE NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA PRIOR TO 1861. By James H. Boykin. Pageant Press Inc., New York. 84 pages. \$3.00.

In this little volume, Professor Boykin has brought together data and information on his subject that should be of invaluable help to sociologists and historians searching for this field.

The author, incidentally, is a native Tar Heel — from the Garland community — and an experienced newspaperman turned teacher. He is on Saint Augustine's College faculty in Raleigh at present after a career including studies at Shaw University and North Carolina College at Durham; and some four years' service in the Air Force abroad, in the Pacific.

It becomes quickly evident that Prof. Boykin devoted months of painstaking and conscientious research to compiling this book. He went to the records of the early North Carolina General Assembly, to newspaper files and to county records throughout Eastern North Carolina for his facts and data. He has succeeded in presenting a concise and comprehensive account of life as lived by the African slaves and free Negroes, and he has given logical interpretations to his findings.

His titles tell the scope of his book: "Life and Labor in North Carolina." "Some Evidences of Skill Among Negroes." "Some Restrictions on the Slave and Free Negro," and "The Relation Between Church and State and the Negro Before the Civil War." The closing title: "The Struggle to Establish the Public Schools."

W. G. WOMBLE JR.

Negro Historians Lauded By Dixie Univ. Historian

BATON ROUGE, La., — "America owes Negro historians great homage and respect for the splendid manner in which they have uncovered and ordered the facts of their group's past and brought them to the eternal edification and enlightenment of all mankind."

Dr. E. E. Thorpe, a Saint Louis University Professor of History, in his book entitled "NEGRO HISTORICAINS IN THE UNITED STATES"

Dr. Thorpe, noted author, historian and classroom teacher, came to Southern in 1955 with teaching experience at Stowe Teachers College and Alabama A. and M. College. He is a native of Durham, North Carolina and is a graduate of North Carolina College at Durham and the Ohio State University.

Dr. Thorpe, examines some of the ideas and forces which gave rise to and influenced Negro historiography. His conclusion is that among other things this literature has been conceived as a weapon in the fight for emancipation from slavery and racial equality. This conception, he believes, has had both good and bad results as far as the quality of the literature is concerned.

Some of the writers who are discussed under the heading, "The Beginning School, 1800-1896," are Robert Benjamin Lewis, James W. C. Pennington, James Theodore Holly, Williams. Dr. Thorpe concluded that Williams and Brown were the most outstanding of these early writers.

'Masters Of Deceit'-Southern Style

Currently in serial form, Edgar G. Hoover's highly informative book on the workings of communism in the United States is being carried in one of our local dailies. The title of the book is 'Masters of Deceit.' In this book Mr. Hoover thoroughly discusses the tactics, the tricks, the methods and the schemes used by the U. S. commies to further their own ends. As this book is read there comes to mind the similarity between the 'Masters of Deceit' Mr. Hoover discusses, and the 'Masters of Deceit' which plague the Southland known as White supremacy hate groups; (Ku Klux Klan) the White Citizens Councils, Dixiecrats, or the State Righters all bent on denying the Negro and other minority groups the opportunity to live in freedom according to the great christian and democratic principles the United States espouses to the whole world.

It is of course, currently popular and profitable to write expose's about the Communists in or outside the United States. Usually it makes a whole lot of people hysterical and fearful to the point of wanting to do away with many of our precious freedoms to thwart the American commies. Everybody seemingly wants to make a reputation of fighting, exposing and breaking the communists, but few are only interested in making a reputation of putting into practice the christian and democratic principles we boast to the world about.

The commies may have a few warmed over tricks and schemes, but they hardly compare to the 'Masters of Deceit' that operate in the southland under a variety of assortment of banners all interested in the perpetuation of a Hitler-like-philosophy, 'white supremacy.' Our attention is being so attracted by "tub thumping" against the American commies that we cannot see ourselves as the outside world sees us, slipping away from the great moral leadership we were des-

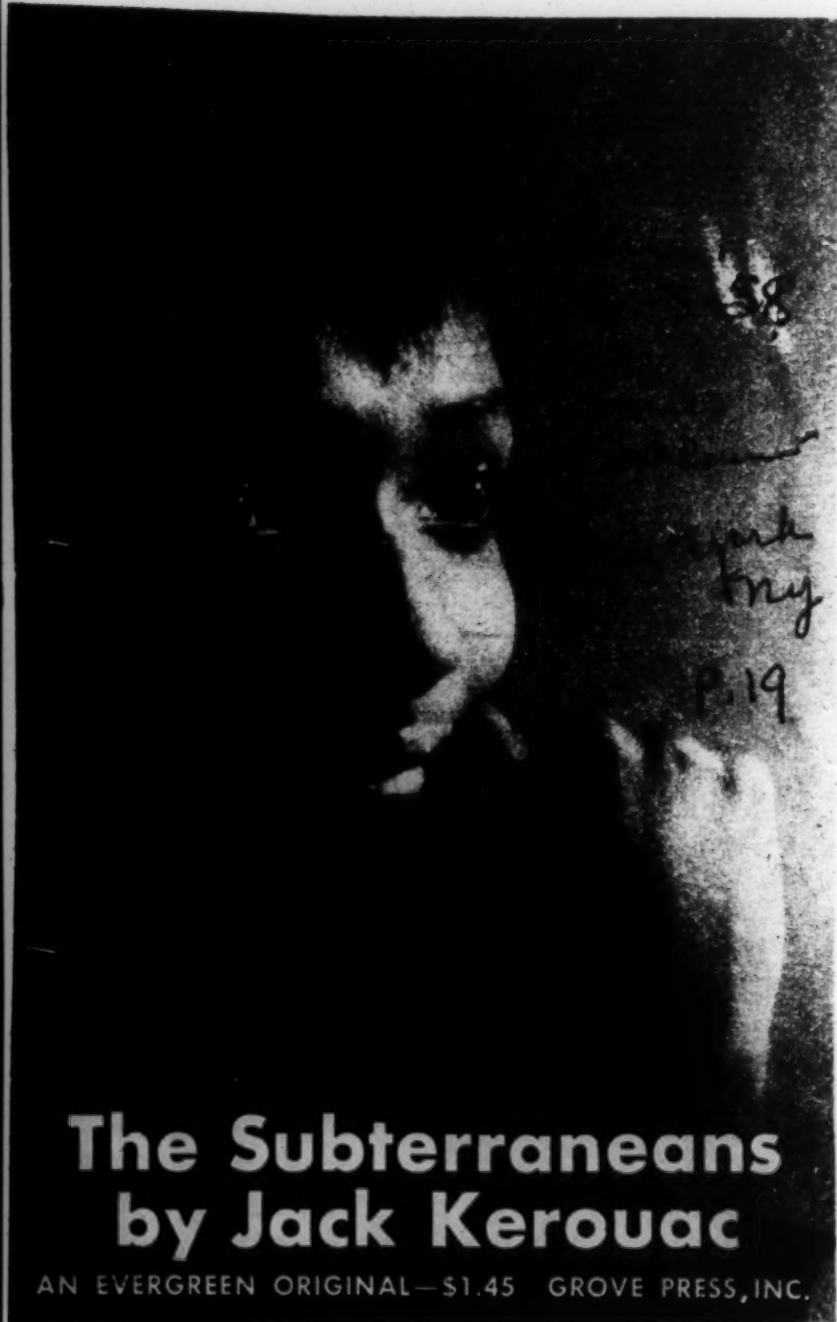
igned for because we (the business, political, labor and social leaders) will not take a firm stand against the white supremacy detractors as we will against the commies.

For instance, have you heard or read about leading Southern citizens deploring or denouncing the violent bombings of Jewish Synagogues, Negro churches and schools in the South? No, not even Edgar G. Hoover of the powerful FBI, who knows so much about the works of the Communist but does not know how to catch and put a stop to the lunatic fringe white supremacy addicts who make a mockery of our democracy.

It appears that it is about time to turn a little attention to the 'Masters of Deceit' southern style, who are making us look pretty foolish as the moral leaders of the world. Negroes and other minority groups, have watched a certain breed of southern political demagogues and opportunists outdo the Communists as "Master of Deceit" for a long, long time.

Their main concern now, is getting the ballot and pooling their economic strength among themselves and with other minority groups, to end the fraud of the "Masters of Deceit," southern style perpetuated down through the years.

26b 1958



Classics and a New Look

Paul Robeson's new book explains how he got that way.

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson's new book, "Here I Stand" for the first time explains how the noted singer and actor reached his present viewpoint.

The volume, scheduled for publication Feb. 3, has two chapters in which Mr. Robeson discusses desegregation and civil rights.

A Feast for Civil War Devotees

Reviewed by David S. Sparks
Sparks teaches history at the University of Maryland, specializing in the Civil War period.

A HAPPY RESULT of the current revival in interest in the Civil War has been the creation of a market for new editions of some of the classic descriptions and analyses of that conflict.

Serious students of military history, whatever their particular interests, will be delighted to learn that some of the best of Col. G. F. R. Henderson's essays and reviews have been brought together by Jay Luvaas under the title, **THE CIVIL WAR: A Soldier's View** (Chicago, \$6). Introductory and summary chapters by editor Luvaas constitute as perceptive a treatment of Henderson's work as can be found, and the editing throughout is both thorough and unobtrusive.

One of the really important sources of evidence for study of the Confederate high command is the series of some 200 confidential dispatches sent by Robert E. Lee to Jefferson Davis. Edited by the late Douglas Southall Freeman, they were first published in 1914. Now Grady McWhiney has added a few new messages and republished the entire series of **LEE'S DISPATCHES** (Putnam, \$4.95).

OF LESS INTEREST and value is a new biography of one of Lee's lieutenants, **A. P. HILL: Lee's Forgotten General** (Garrett & Massie, \$3.95), by William Woods Hassler. Contrived from materials long in print, this study casts only a feeble light in dark places. Civil War addicts, however, will be happy to know that A. Powell Hill has found a staunch defender.

Also drawing on materials long familiar to most students of the war is Edward J. Stackpole's **THE FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN** (Military Service Publishing Co., \$4.75). Very generous quotations from contemporary accounts

and official dispatches, coupled with copious illustration, help re-create the atmosphere of those ghastly days on the banks of the Rappahannock.

RARELY HAS there been a happier marriage of biographer and subject than in the case of Charles L. Dufour, a New Orleans columnist, and his **GENTLE TIGER: The Gallant Life of Roberdeau Wheat** (Louisiana State, \$3.50). In fact, the suspicion is strong that in the hands of another, one who lacks Dufour's wit and charm, Rob Wheat might well appear as a cultivated juvenile delinquent instead of the beau sabreur Dufour portrays.

Born in Virginia and raised in Tennessee, Wheat's great joy in life was fighting. Before his death at the age of 36, he had campaigned in Mexico under the American flag, had a fling at two Mexican revolutions, joined in one filibustering expedition to Nicaragua, looked in on Garibaldi in Italy and fought in three Civil War campaigns.

In **GENTLE TIGER**, we are treated to the rare delight of good writing based on thorough historical research.

FIRST BLOOD: The Story of Fort Sumter. By W. A. Swanberg. Scribner's, \$5.95.

FORT SUMTER was the cork in the bottle of Charleston Harbor. Nearly everyone in Charleston conceded that it was only a question of time until the fermenting juices in the city, and in South Carolina, would build up sufficient pressure to pop the cork right out of the bottle.

How and why that pressure rose, and why no man could find a formula for it, is the story Swanberg has undertaken to tell. The focus is on the tragic figure of Robert Anderson, commander of the tiny Union garrison, who loved his country and his men in our history have

been caught in a maze of such magnitude.

Personally torn by conflicting loyalties, Anderson's concern for his men, his duty and his flag was not relieved by directions or support from his superiors in Washington. Rarely has a man been so alone. The entire question of peace or war was very nearly his. The war he so devoutly wished to avoid came, and though he played his part with both discretion and honor, Robert Anderson was a broken man.

It is unfortunate for Swanberg that scholars have not completed their analysis of the Sumter imbroglio. Summarizing the work done so far has led Swanberg to confine himself very largely to the story as it developed in Washington and in Charleston. Still lacking, however, is an understanding of the vital role of Confederate leaders in Montgomery.

The result is that even so talented a writer as Swanberg is forced to tell only two sides of what is essentially a three-sided story, and the nature of the madness which engulfed us in Charleston Harbor in April of 1861 remains obscure—DAVID S. SPARKS.

Northern Eyes Misty

Reviewed by Harnett T. Kane
Author of the current best seller, "The Gallant North: Stone and other popular books about the South."

THE SOUTH IN NORTHERN EYES, 1831 to 1861. By Howard R. Floan. University of Texas Press, \$3.95.

HOWARD FLOAN has chosen a significant facet of pre-Civil War history and, in presenting his thesis, has done a sound and for the most part convincing work. He questions the truth of the picture of the earlier South as presented by outstanding literary figures of the North, and decides it was a highly inaccurate portrait which had its part in bringing about the "irrepressible conflict."

Americans have seldom been realistic in appraising themselves as a Nation, the author notes. "Our most conspicuous failure in self-assessment occurred 100 years ago," he observes. The Southern image as offered by Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson and Thoreau was "essentially the same image of evil portrayed by Garrison and Phillips in their fight against slavery."

These distinguished men of letters, Floan submits, did not know the South. They wrote propaganda, lacking "the magic of the seemingly contradictory mixture of involvement and detachment which enabled the Greek mind, for instance, to glean from equally tragic situations profound and powerful utterances on man in an inhospitable world."

Thus, he says, the powerful literary potentials of America's war experience were left unrealized. Writing with economy, Floan offers many convincing passages, backed up

by research and effective analysis. "A Westerner who migrated to the East," he is chairman of world literature at Manhattan College.

He divides the North into "New England" and "New York" and in the latter division studies Melville, Bryant and Whitman. Each was disturbed by the suffering of the slaves, by the wrongs of human bondage, yet each had a certain feeling for the Southern region, its culture and its people.

One reader feels that Floan might have given fuller heed, as something of a counterbalance to his thesis, to the simple moral issues involved.



Confederate Artillery
April 26, 58
 This 19th century drawing of Confederate artillery rolling up Kenesaw Mountain appears in a handsome new volume for Civil War buffs, CONFEDERATE ARMS by W. A. Albaugh (Stackpole, \$12.50). Johnston's men engaged with Sherman's advancing army on this rugged terrain northwest of Atlanta.

Delta Speaker

Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, a guidance counselor and instructor at the City College of New York and first vice president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, was the speaker at the Norfolk Deltas' Founders' Day Luncheon on Saturday, February 1 at the Azalea Room, Municipal Airport, Norfolk.

Dr. Noble received her undergraduate training at Howard university and advanced degrees at Teachers College, Columbia university. She has studied further at the University of Edinburgh, England.

Feb 2, 58
 A RECENT BOOK of hers, The Negro Woman's College Education, received favorable review in the New York Herald Tribune. The original research won the Pi Lambda Theta Research Award in 1955. Dr. Noble has contributed several articles in professional journals in her academic field, and now holds a \$2,000 research grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.



DR. JEANNE L. NOBLE
 Luncheon Speaker
 The local chapter was joined by Deltas from Elizabeth City, N. C.; Newport News, Hampton and Ports-

mouth and also Delta patronesses for the celebration.

Alexandre Dumas' Biography Reveals Differences Of Trio

THE TITANS: A Three-Generation Biography of the Dumas. By Andre Maurois, Translated by Gerard Hopkins. Illustrated. 508 pp. New York: Harper and Brothers. \$5.95.

Reviewed by
MARVIN LOWENTHAL
 The titans portrayed in this engrossing volume are the French Revolutionary general, Thomas-Alexandre Dumas (1762-1806); his son Alexandre Dumas the Elder or Dumas pere (1802-1870), and the latter's son, Alexandre Dumas the Younger or Dumas fils (1824-1895)—a unique trio.

Defender 8.16
Nov. 10-20-58
Lexington, Ky.
 Of the three, General Dumas, however big-hearted and courageous, was a titan mainly in the matter of physical prowess; and Alexandre fils was only titanic in bulk and by courtesy, a sort of inverted counterfoil to the great Alexandre, the Alexandre who was a titan almost any way you take him.

The strenuous, bumbling life of the half-Negro general, a prototype of Porthos, who served and then defied Napoleon, is fairly well known, thanks to his son's famous memoirs. The great Alexandre himself has enjoyed countless biographies and been subjected to reams of literary appraisal and learned research; and Alexandre fils, the author of "Camille," has been extensively treated by French biographers and critics.

Yet Dumas pere blew through life itself like an hilarious gale wrote, as his son gladly testified, and blew into everything he "a gusty wealth of fresh air." In life he paid no heed to walls: he was prodigal in ambition, in amours, in friendship, in adventure, and in sheer physical energy — "I carry about with me," he said, "an atmosphere and a stir."

Wherever he found himself — in his village home, at Paris, on his travels from tawny Spain

to the wilds of Astrakhan, with Lafayette in the Revolution of 1830 or with Garibaldi's red-shirted Thousand, before or behind the theater curtain, at a cafe table or dining with princes, whether idling in a salon or not idling in a boudoir — he was immediately the center of gaiety and movement. He forever gave and took, with the freedom of the wind.

His prodigality of purse — he made ten fortunes and spent 11 — was notorious. He lavished money on everyone but his creditors. When, on one occasion, his publisher advanced him 140,000 gold francs he forthwith bought a yacht and then presented it, along with 50,000 of the francs, to Garibaldi and the cause of Italian unification.

A horde of parasites helped themselves to the bowl of cash he kept on tap in his fabulous chateau (which he called Monte Cristo); any number of people who told him a hard-luck story were given a job with all pay and no work. This prodigality was not however the disease of an idle spendthrift; it was the manifestation of superb physical and psychic health. To be sure, it ruined Dumas' old age, but only much in the way that over-exertion depleted his natural strength.

When the narrative reaches the 1840s, and the father then in his forties and the son in his twenties begin to live parallel and sometimes coincident lives, Dumas pere steals every chapter in which he appears; and the reader is apt to wish that the two biographies were not being unrolled in a single work — the one so out-shines the other. But thanks to Maurois' skill as well as the facts of the case, the reader soon finds that Dumas fils furnishes an ironic counterpart and the perfect epilogue to Dumas pere.

Dumas fils was a literary crusader for respectable social causes; women's rights, saner divorce laws, and a purer martial life; Dumas pere battled melodramatically but at personal risk in two major political revolutions. The son was serious, but is now virtually forgotten; the father was never taken seriously, and yet will always be remembered. The son was rather generous but nevertheless prudent with the sizable fortune earned by his pen; the father, stripped of all resources, died dependent on the son's bounty.

Still, not altogether without resources. Of Dumas pere's last days, the son wrote to a friend: "He slept almost continuously. Nevertheless, when we spoke to him, he replied perfectly distinctly, and always with a smile. . . . He woke only once more, but then with the old familiar smile." It was the smile with which he was born. He had one more supreme resource: A refusal to recognize death. As the son wrote, admiring but cryptic, to another friend: "He died, as he had lived, without noticing." Or as George Sand put it, "his was the genius of life, and he was not aware of the coming of death."

A year before it came his own turn to die, Alexandre fils addressed the memory of his father in the days when "The Three Musketeers" enthralled the world: ". . . ! what a good time that was! We were the same age, you 42, I 20." The father, Alexandre was sure, never worried his head with metaphysical speculations, but "what happy talks we had, what sweet unburdenings we made!"



MEET THE AUTHOR—Students and faculty were happy to greet, last week, Dr. Hugh Gloster, right author of one of their textbooks, "My Life, My Country, My World," which he holds, and director of the Communications Center at Hampton Institute who keynoted the opening program of the English Emphasis Series now

Book by Paul Robeson published

will be decisive."

This theme is developed in two chapters of the book, titled "The Time Is Now" and "The Power of Negro Action," in which the author discusses desegregation and civil rights and outlines a program of action for Negro leaders today.

Books Today

ANGEL OF THE DELTA, by Edward F. Murphy (Harcourt House, \$3.95). A biographical novel of Margaret Gaffney, founder of two New Orleans orphanages. **BARRIERS: Patterns of Discrimination Against Jews**, edited by N. C. Belth, in association with Harold Braverman and Morton P. (Farrar House Publishers, \$2.95). **BRAINSTORMING: The Dynamic New Way to Create Successful Ideas**, by Charles Clark (Doubleday, \$4.50). **CONJUGAL LIFE: "Pinpricks of Married Life" and "The Phys-**

underway at the college.

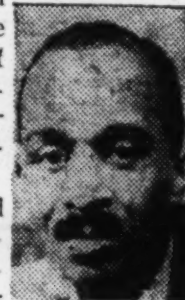
With Dr. Gloster, from left to right, are: Mrs. Pearl E. Bradley, chairman of the English Emphasis Series Committee and William H. Chapman, Greenville, S. C., and Juanita Hargrove Henderson, N. C., both majors in English.

Book Review

By Saunders Redding

Montgomery, Alabama: A City in Crisis, by William T. Gay. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. 117 pp. \$2.75.

William T. Gay is a white native of Montgomery, Alabama. Returning there to write a historical book some months ago, he found the city the confluence of highly combustible emotional tor-



He found misunderstanding intolerance, hatred, Mont- Mr. Redding Montgomery had not come to this hazardous condition overnight, though there were those whites — Gay himself among them — who preferred to think that it had, and who professed to believe that "our Negroes" (in the white man's guilefully disarming phrase) were quite happy and satisfied until the Supreme Court decision, "outside agitators" and the bus boycott stirred them up to make demands for rights that they never had before and that they never earned.

Appalled by the holocaust that seemed impendent, Mr. Gay laid aside his historical work to write this present book.

HE MADE a commendable start: "Montgomery is on trial. ... every individual... America is on trial..."

But soon he is writing from a position of prejudice, the key-stone of which is, he explains, a sort of natural racial antipathy.

In an insidious way this prejudice prevades every page of the book, and it is the more dangerous because Gay manages to make it sound so reasonable. And the reasonableness itself is the spawn of ignorance.

GAY WOULD have us believe, for instance, that after more than three hundred years of life and learning in America the colored people of the United

States still draw principally upon their cultural heritage from Africa, where — while in other parts of the world "the white race... developed one civilized nation or empire after another... — the black race remained through all the ages primitive savage tribes."

Though this perhaps might be allowed as excusable ignorance, the same allowance cannot be made for Gay's distortion of what he knows to be the facts and for his reassertion of that ancient canard that colored people are a tax "burden upon the white people."

A man who holds a degree in law (Univ. of Alabama) must know that colored people pay taxes at the same rate as anybody else.

If the total of what they pay is relatively small, then this is because prejudice and discrimination debar them from the more remunerative occupations.

Such ideas that the foregoing indicates Mr. Gay holds are planted like booby-traps all through his book.

IF CARELESSLY read, **Montgomery, Alabama**, which fakes the structure of heroic verse, would seem a moderate "liberal Southern white" man's paean to good race relations; to the white people of Montgomery, all of whom are made to appear solely devoted to "American principles of Christianity and democracy"; and to the colored people, who "can be proud and independent in Montgomery" — if only they will let white people work things out for them.

But since so far the colored people seem disinclined to this, Gay concludes:

"A solution To the people of Montgomery! Satisfactory Is not yet apparent"

What, Why And How

THE IDEAL AND THE COMMUNITY:

A Philosophy of Education. By I. B. Berkson. 302 pp. New York: Harper & Bros. \$4.50.
By FRANCIS H. HORN

EVER since the Russians launched their first satellite and the United States Office of Education almost concurrently released its study of Soviet education, American education, which had been under persistent criticism for many years, has been subjected to even more bitter attack. Reforms of all sorts are being proposed—reforms seldom, if ever, based upon a consistent, comprehensive philosophy of education. Therefore any modifications made in our educational policy and practice are likely to be only temporary expedients, inadequate for the necessities of the new age into which we are entering.

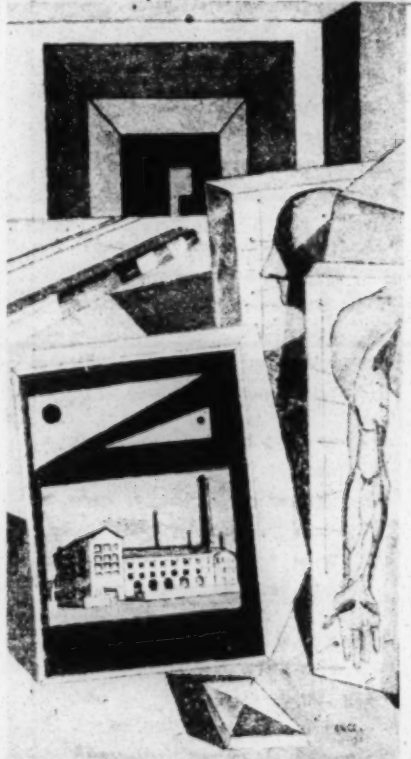
An educational philosophy that many will find sound for the new age is outlined in this timely volume by I. B. Berkson, Professor of Education at the City College of New York. Its title—"The Ideal and the Community"—derives from the author's conviction that philosophy of education is an aspect of social philosophy, and "revolves around two opposing but complementary poles of reference," usually designated "ethics" and "politics." He terms them "the ideal" and "the community."

The ideal is "reminiscent of the Platonist idea of the Good—a unity of truth with a rational good that includes beauty. It points to a way of life consonant with man's highest nature, to a pattern of enduring universal values." Community "refers to the Aristotelian proposition that man is a political animal, or civic creature," who lives "in definite communities, under specific types of government, institutional structures, and economic systems." There is a "distance between the ideally conceived way of life and existing social order." Education must aim at closing the gap.

THE point of departure for Mr. Berkson's exposition is the

currently dominant philosophy of education, experimentalism, as propounded by John Dewey and William H. Kilpatrick. The author maintains that his position is a "revision" of this philosophy, not a "rejection." One by one, however, he discards its basic tenets—education as experience and as growth, the concepts of needs, change, critical intelligence—until finally he has demolished the whole structure of experimentalism.

Before discussing the task of the schools, the author outlines



Detail from painting by Giorgio de Chirico. Collection G. David Thompson. Courtesy Pierre Matisse Gallery.

"The Playthings of the Scholar."

a "reconstructed conception of democracy" requisite to his reformulated educational policy. He traces the democratic concept from its Hebraic-Classical beginnings down to nineteenth-century liberalism. Then in perhaps his best chapter, he appraises Communist and Fascist challenges to democracy.

TO re-establish democracy as the leading world force, he urges reaffirmation of the universal principles and ethical ideals of the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights, with racial and religious discrimination eliminated and genuine equality established. This last requires a new economic order, a welfare state, through "redirection of the free enter-

prise system under government leadership." Finally, the new democracy must support and encourage regional and international agencies dedicated to the common good.

Mr. Berkson ranges with knowledge and insight over such current issues as segregation, capital and labor, foreign policy; he reveals comparable grasp of modern movements in science, psychology and religion. The final section considers the educational implications of his social-historical thesis. Education has a double responsibility: to emphasize anew the cultural heritage of Western Civilization and to "aid in bringing the new democratic world order into being."

Family, church and nation assist the school and must assume greater responsibility in the total educational process. The traditional curriculum must be modified in organization, content and method, with emphasis upon history and the humanities. Schools should deal with controversial issues and "indoctrinate" in areas of general agreement. Admitted Communists must be barred from teaching in public schools, but not in colleges and universities. Because religion is excluded from public schools, private schools, both denominational and nondenominational, should be encouraged. The book concludes with a recapitulation of the author's philosophy and brief, incisive comments regarding liberal education and the reorientation of teacher education.

"The Ideal and the Community" is one of the best books on education in recent years. This reviewer would take issue with its author on only two counts: his concept of community is narrow—it seldom looks beyond national borders to a wider community in which all men are brothers; his emphasis upon the communal nature of life, the social objectives of education, tends toward subordination of the individual. On the whole, however, Mr. Berkson calls us to a nobler concept of education than we are accustomed to set for ourselves. If the world is to be saved by

education (seemingly the accepted idea these days), educators and public alike will do much better to seek help in this wise and humane book rather than in some account of the Soviet educational system.

2 Researchers Write Chapter On Cotton Belt

AUBURN, Ala., Feb. 8 — A chapter written by two research workers at the API Agricultural Experiment Station is included in "Advances in Agronomy," a book recently published by Academic Press, Inc., of New York.

"Agricultural Trends in the Old Cotton Belt" is the title of the section written by Dr. R. W. Pearson, USDA soil chemist stationed at Auburn, and Dr. J. H. Yeager, associate agricultural economist. They cover regional characteristics, problems influencing agricultural trends, and major trends in the region's farming.

In summarizing, the writers point out that far-reaching changes have occurred in agriculture in the Old Cotton Belt during the past quarter century. Cotton has become less important in relation to other enterprises. Among other changes, they report, livestock production and poultry enterprises have been greatly expanded and the importance of the role of forests and forestry products has been recognized.

Farms have increased in size and declined in numbers, Pearson and Yeager reported. Machinery, electrical power, improved roads, and numerous facilities and improvements have become prevalent. While total population increased, farm population was declining. The number and proportion of tenant farmers decreased during the same period. As a result of these changes, they write, farm income per farm and per person increased substantially during the quarter century.

They point out that although agriculture in the Old Cotton Belt has problems, the future appears bright if certain trends and changes continue. These changes include an increase in land, livestock, machinery, and fertilizer use per farm and per farm worker, and the continued opportunity for nonfarm employment for those not farming full time. Since these

changes mean more complex types of farming, Pearson and Yeager explain that managerial skills must progress along with advancements in sciences and their application on farms.



MARY ELIZABETH VROMAN, well known short story writer, will be guest speaker Wednesday, March 19, 8 p. m., at Hall Branch Library, 48th st., and Michigan ave. Miss Vroman is author of the prize winning story "See How They Run," published in Ladies Home Journal and winner of \$2000 Christopher award. Story was later filmed by MGM as "Bright Road."

RARE BIBLE IN LIBRARY

Philadelphians Buy Version Printed in Italy in 1553

PHILADELPHIA (RNS)—One of the rarest Bibles in the world, the Ferrara Bible, has been acquired by the Free Library here.

The book is one of forty-eight copies printed in 1553 in Ferrara, Italy, and was the first edition of the Old Testament printed in Spanish. It ranks with the Gutenberg Bible in rarity.

Seven Philadelphians financed the purchase of the volume from a rare book dealer in Oxford, England. The price was not disclosed.

The Ferrara Bible was printed for the use of Spanish-speaking Jews exiled from Portugal and Spain. Two were special dedication copies printed on pale blue paper. The others were printed on white paper. One of the blue-paper copies was dedicated to the Duke of Ferrara and is now in the University of Bologna, Italy. The other, dedicated to Donna Garacia Naci, a wealthy Jewess who paid the printing costs of

the whole edition, is the one given to the Free Library. Lessing J. Rosenwald, one of the donors and a library trustee, said the existence of the Bible was not generally known until the Oxford dealer purchased it from an Italian family that had been its long-time owner.

Measuring 15½ by 10½ inches, the Bible was described as the finest and largest of the Ferrara Bibles.

Civil War Book Tells Enough To Create Talk In Paradise

By JIM DAN HILL, PH.D.
President, Wisconsin
State College, Superior

In Paradise, Generals Joseph E. Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard, late of the Confederate Army, and General U. S. Grant were on the veranda of the Elysian Fields and Navy Club. With rocking chairs tilted well back, heels on the alabaster balustrade, they fondly reminisced of West Point days. A few empty positions as strong as those of Lee and Grant when Burnside assaulted at Fredericksburg.

Beauregard (in subdued tone): I never knew Nathan could read; Grant (ruefully): We who fought him in Tennessee found that when he captured a field order somebody read it plenty fast fortill they fought Lee. I don't mind catching us off balance.

Johnston (to Grant): I never saw him read a book before. When I soldiered with him, he would move his lips, slowly reading his copy of the Memphis Commercial Appeal by campfire light. Of course, that was before your army captured Memphis and cancelled his subscription.

Grant (with a chuckle): We cancelled all subscriptions, but I don't doubt he took it as personal. I once saw a report he had written. He thought Damn Yankees was one word and misspelled both of them — damyankeys, as I recall it.

Beauregard (raising his voice): Nathan, we've decided you are taking up literature and culture rather late in the game.

BAD DAY FOR YANKEES
Forrest (closing his book and joining the group): This ain't kullert's rifle. It's just a good book with lots of maps and pictures. All about the Civil War battle. I wish I'd been there. It was a bad day for the damyankeys.

Beauregard (reaching for book, reading jacket aloud): "Drama on the Rappahannock: the Fredericksburg Campaign," by Major General Edward J. Stackpole, Military Publishing Company, three dollars and six bits. If there was a General Stackpole in either the Blue

or the Gray I don't place him other West Pint generals at Fredericksburg. Our library ain't got it yet. Sarge Prescott, of my old Critter Company, is jest back from Earth on a house haunting permit. He brought it.

Johnston: None of us were at Fredericksburg, but I used to think of it a lot. Mostly hoping and wishing some Northern general would be foolish enough to attack me in positions as strong as those of Lee when Burnside assaulted at Fredericksburg.

Beauregard (sneering): Because you had one tactical principle and I used to think you quoted on it so much, you seem to think you know more of war than educated men. Johnston (soothingly): He means about a general having "to get there fustest with the mostest." Forrest (in injured tone): But I had two tactical principles. The one you never heard was: Do unto the enemy army before they do unto you. That's where Burnside and his gang of West Pinters failed. Stackpole says they actually got there fustest with the mostest, saying Lee gave me sleepless nights! Most experts still say he was better than I, and I've never disagreed. I could not have done so much with so little.

CLASS REUNIONS

Forrest: This General Stackpole kind 'uve hints out loud that West Pint turned out a passle of pore generals — and they seemed to be having class reunions on the North's side at Fredericksburg — Burnside, class of '47, as C-in-C; W. B. Franklin, '43, commanding left wing; Joe Hooker, '37, at center; George Meade, '35, leadin' his division in frontal attacks; Darius Couch, '47, with William French; Sykes, '42; Winfield S. Hancock, '44; and Oliver O. Howard, '54; all buttin' their heads against that breast high stone wall that was a natural fort for Marse Robert's riflemen. All of 'em West Pinters but nary one with 'nuf military jedgment to rank higher than hoss holder in my ole Tennessee brigade.

Johnston: Abner Doubleday, Class of '42, once told me his division was there.

Forrest: Key-rect; and if he hadn't invented baseball I wouldn't 'uve ever heard of him till this Gen. Stackpole showed his position at Fredericksburg. And along with

iversity of Chicago, on a grant from the Danforth Foundation. The article, entitled, "What Are Prizefighters Really Like?" has been called "interesting and unusual" by editor Harry T. Paxton, and one "we like very much and will be proud to publish in the Post."

It is recognized by sociologists, writers, and publishers alike, as "the most systematic study of professional boxers that has ever been made."

AVAILABLE AFTER MARCH 15

Baptists To Release Race Relations Book

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Feb. 15. He said none of the books had been burned.

Dr. John Caylor of Atlanta, Ga., said there is no question about the book itself. Dr. Caylor added, "It is aproved. No objection has been raised to its contents."

However, he said the home mission board and the woman's mission union felt the book, used as a study course, might lead to heated discussions which departed from the contents of the book and that these discussions might open wounds which would not be easily healed.

He told the Winston-Salem Sentinel by Telephone that the book had never been "withdrawn," as charged by Editor Marse Grant in an editorial in the Baptist Weekly, "Charity and Children," published at Thomasville, N.C.

Grant, when told that Dr. Caylor had said the book had never been withdrawn, asserted that Dr. Courts Redford of Atlanta, executive secretary and treasurer of the Home Mission Board, had advised Southern Baptists in mailed statements, that "the home mission board is withholding the total edition of 'The Long Bridge' and has called in all copies of the books which were in Baptist bookstores."

Dr. Caylor said the book was not distributed as a study course to members of the woman's mission union because the board did not want to promote discussions on race relations which might aggravate the issue. He asserted that 20,000 of the 75,000 books printed already has been sold through the stores beginning

Langston Grad Sells Article To Magazine

Saturday Evening Post Editor Says Writing 'Interesting, Unusual'

The Saturday Evening Post, the popular magazine with which The Writer's Yearbook for 1957 relates—"no other market can compare, for payment and prestige," has accepted an article from a former Oklahoman and Langston university graduate.

He is Nathaniel Hare, the son of Mrs. Tishia Hare, of Slick, Okla., and associate professor of sociology at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

The 24-year-old author, professor, flew to the New York area last month to spend some time in collaboration with Bill Heinz, noted novelist and magazine writer, at his Connecticut Woods estate. Hare collected the material for his article last spring while studying for his doctorate at the Uni-

DESEGREGATION IN THE SOUTH OFF PRESS SOON

"TENDER WARRIORS," which will be published on March 3rd by Hill and Wang, shows in words and pictures how the Negro and white school children of the South have been affected by the Supreme Court decision on integration. In this book, which is written by Dorothy Sterling with Donald Cross and illustrated with photographs by Myron Ehrenberg the dramatic events in Little Rock, Clinton, Clay and Louisville are recorded in on-the-spot interviews and photographs. Included is a transcript and pictures of the historic panel discussion of Negro and white students of the Little Rock High School. The book also contains a brief introductory section outlining the background of the Supreme Court decision on school integration.

All of the interviews and most of the photographs in this book were obtained by Dorothy Sterling and Myron Ehrenberg on a recent trip through the South.

State Press Little Rock, Ark.
Fri. 2-14-58 p.10

Books Published Today

AMERICAN ACES IN GREAT FIGHTER BATTLES OF WORLD WAR II, by Edward H. Sims, foreword by Gen. Nathan F. Twining (Harper, \$3.95).

A TIME TO BE HAPPY, by N. S. Sahgal (Knopf, \$3.95). Novel about people of the upper middle class in India.

BASKETBALL IS MY LIFE, by Bob Cousy (Doubleday, \$3.95).

COUNT BASIE AND HIS ORCHESTRA: Its Music and Its Musicians, by Raymond Horricks, with discography by Alun Morgan (Citadel, \$3.95).

ENTER LAUGHING, by Carl Reiner (Simon & Schuster, \$3.50). Humorous novel about a high school student turned actor.

Dr. Plummer's Poetry Anthology

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (ANP) — Dr. Tomi C. Plummer, professor of education at Florida A and M University, has been informed by the National Poetry Association that her manuscript has been accepted for publication in the National Poetry Anthology. Dr. Plummer's five poems submitted to the NPA was selected along with some other 450 others from over 8,000 manuscripts.

The poet is a free lance writer during her vacant time from serving as professor of education in the graduate school of Florida A

and M University.

She received the bachelor of science and the master science degrees from Virginia State College and the University of Illinois respectively. The University of Iowa conferred the doctor of philosophy degree upon her.

She holds active membership in several professional societies and has been employed at North Carolina College and Maryland State College prior to joining the A and M staff.

Stanford to publish pre-Civil War study

STANFORD, Calif. — Stanford University Press has announced the forthcoming publication of the first English translation of "Marie, or Slavery in the United States," a work of fiction used as a framework for a sharp indictment of American customs and morals related to the color question prior to the Civil War.

First published in Paris by Gustave de Beaumont in the 1830s, the work has been translated by Barbara Chapman and will be published in September.

Antebellum Era Viewed In Novel

STANFORD, Calif. — Stanford University Press has announced the forthcoming timely publication of a significant contemporary document on the status of the Negro in antebellum America.

"Marie, or Slavery in the United States," by Gustave de Beaumont was first published in Paris in the 1830s. The first English translation, by Barbara Chapman, will be published by Stanford in September.

Although ostensibly a novel on the theme of the tragic love of a French traveler in the United States for one Marie, a "woman of color," actually the fictional framework of the book is only a peg on which the author hangs his sharp observations on the color question and his indictment of

the forces that gave rise to it. RARE STUDY, 2-22-58
"In the Southern states one sees the wounds inflicted by slavery in full flower," Beaumont writes, "and, in the North, the consequences of slavery after it has ceased to exist . . . The conditions of the black race in America and its influence on the future of the United States are the true object of this work."

The book is a rare contribution to the knowledge of the social status of the non-slave Negro in this period, particularly in New York and Maryland.

Beaumont's general observations about America supplement Tocqueville's, and his reporting of American morals is in some cases more pointed than that of his famous colleague.

Redding's 'Lonesome Road' published by Doubleday Co.

NEW YORK — J. Saunders Redding's newest book, "To Make a Poet Black," was published in 1939.

"The Lonesome Road," the tenth volume in Doubleday's "They Came in Chains," 1950; "A Main Stream of America," 1950; "On Being a Negro in America," 1951, and "An American in India," a book for the AFRO-AMERICAN that grew out of special assignment for the State Department, 1954.

Mr. Redding, book reviewer known for his objective literary evaluations of the position of the colored man in America. He is a native of Wilmington, Del., but makes his home in Hampton, Va., with his wife and two sons.

Articles by him have also appeared in many popular and scholarly journals, including Transition, New American Review, Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, New Republic, Survey Graphic, The Nation, Saturday Review, American Mercury and the American Scholar.

BORN IN 1906, the third in what was to be a family of seven children, he attended Lincoln University for a year before going on to Brown University. He received his Ph.D. from Brown in 1928 and his A.M. from the same institution in 1932.

He has been variously engaged in the academic profession ever since, writing and teaching, and has several times been the recipient of awards by the Rockefeller and Guggenheim Foundations. He has also served as fiction judge for the National Book Award.

BOOK REVIEW

The Long Dream

A nightmare in words

By Saunders Redding

THE LONG DREAM, by Richard Wright. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Ave., New York. 384 p.p. \$3.95.

The world that Richard Wright creates in *The Long Dream* is hell.

It is a hell which Fishbelly Tucker endures for eighteen years.

He is stormed by devils, driven by lust, maddened with terror, flayed by scorn, tormented by hate, fragmented by self-hatred, deserted by hope, orphaned by chance — but he endures.

Most of the things that happen to him happen before he is sixteen, when he has learned all that he will ever know about life.

His father, a racketeer and undertaker, is his preceptor.

"Son," his father tells him, "when you in the presence of a white woman, remember she means death! The white folks hate us, fight us, kill us, make laws against us..."

"They hate you the moment you's born and all your life they going to be looking for something to kill you for..."

"But don't let them kill you for that." And experience makes the lesson stick: he sees the mutilated corpse of a friend who had been caught with a white woman.

WHEN FISHBELLY is fifteen, his father tells him, "You letting your manhood run up to your brains, and that's dangerous. I'm going to show you what to do..."

"What I'm showing you tonight is just something between us — what a father tells his son."

There were a lot of lessons, and Tyree Tucker was quite a teacher, and Fishbelly learned them all. But Tyree himself could not apply all the lessons he taught.

He believed he could get away with more than he could.

When the chief of police in the town discovered that Tyree was holding out on the promised graft, he had the black man killed.

FISH WAS sixteen then — already keeping a woman, a car, a dozen suits of clothes — and as much of a man as he would ever be.

He took over the undertaking parlor, the houses of joy, the liquor joints.

He tried to mollify the white men downtown. He "went along."

He humbled himself, as his father had done.

He paid graft, and more and more, but the white men downtown wanted it all and also they wanted the cancelled checks that showed they had been getting it.

Fish said he didn't have any cancelled checks. The chief of police framed him. "What're you afraid of?" the pretty white whore asked Fish, and before he could flee the police were upon him.

HE COULD have been lynched, illegally or otherwise, but even in Clintonville there was a little justice and, though he was kept in jail two years, he was not prosecuted for a rape he did not commit.

The frame-up was the last lesson Clintonville had to teach. Freed at last, Fishbelly fled to France.

The *Long Dream* is part *Native Son*, part *Black Boy* and all Richard Wright, but a Wright grown careless of fiction as art, thought as stimulus, and emotion as therapy.

The *Long Dream* is a nightmare. It is a bad novel, and yet somehow a moving book.

THE ROY CAMPANELLA STORY, by Milton J. Shapiro. Julian Messner, Inc., 8 West 40th Street, New York. 192 pp. \$2.95.

Roy Campanella's father, an Italian-American fruit seller, did not want him to play baseball, but Roy played it in neighborhood sandlots in North Philadelphia every time an opportunity offered.

Sometimes he played in the outfield, sometimes at third base, and sometimes he even took a turn at pitching; but catching was what he liked best.

Short, squat, heavy, he was built for it. A natural.

ONE DAY when he was eleven, and by four or five years the youngest fellow on the pick-up team, a foul tip broke his nose.

"You not gonna play this baseball no more, you understand!... If you so strong you can play with the big fellas from high school, you can help your father every day on the pushcart."

John Campanella thought baseball was a waste of time, since it didn't put learning in your head nor money in your pocket.

But he relented, and Roy was to prove him wrong on both counts.

BOOK REVIEW

Get No. 39 Ready

Story of Roy Campanella's rocky road to fame

By Saunders Redding

THE BOY was beginning to attract a lot of attention around Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

In that joyous instant it looked as if Roy had reached the turnpike, the non-stop road onto which Jackie Robinson had sped the year before. But this wasn't it yet.

At fourteen he was the only colored player on a team and in an amateur league (American Legion) in the Philadelphia area.

When Roy was fifteen, Jack McGowan, owner of the Bacharach Giants, persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Campanella to let their boy sign on with him.

The agreement was that Roy, still a schoolboy, was to play only on weekends, and that when he was away from home McGowan was to see to it that Roy went to church on Sundays. The thirty-five dollars he was to get for two games was more than his father made some weeks.

Roy Campanella was on his way. He was on his way to courageous manhood and to baseball fame.

THE ROAD was not an arterial highway.

It had holes in it, and long sticky stretches, and bad curves, and detours took him to Venezuela, Mexico and Puerto Rico, and sometimes the road was so rough that he dared not take his wife (he had married at eighteen), and he was often lonely.

Then on a day in the spring of 1946, he got a wire from

Author Writes
On Adoption Of
Negro Children

CHICAGO — "Many families can accept and love children of other races and colors—if they love children," writes author Pearl S. Buck, in the June issue of *Ebony* Magazine.

In her article, "Should White Parents Adopt Brown Babies," Miss Buck tells of the need for homes of half Negro children born of Americans overseas, particularly in Asia.

The Nobel and Pulitzer prize-winning author of "The Good Faith," says of the half-Negro children in Asia, "They will have the hardest time of all, bearing not only the onus of being children of war and occupation but also of having dark-skinned American fathers. We do not have enough homes for them."

Miss Buck and her husband, Richard Walsh, have an adoptive German-Negro daughter, two adoptive sons from India, and they are now in the process of adopting a Japanese-Negro girl.

According to Miss Buck, "The crucial necessity in adoption is not similarity of religion or race, but that the individual child be suited in temperament to the individual family."

Miss Buck says her real purpose for writing the *Ebony* article "is to awaken hearts to the need" of the Negro orphans in Asian countries.

She states in her article that these children are not having a fair chance until social agencies take the lead in fighting against "limiting laws and deadening prejudices."

THAT NUMBER has been retired now—at least temporarily. Toward the close of the final chapter that tells of the accident that left Campanella paralyzed, Milton J. Shapiro puts in a kind of epilogue.

Campanella, whose courage and faith have never faltered, is looking forward to playing ball again.

"Get that No. 39 ready," Roy said to the world... "I'm coming back." And most of the world hopes he will.

BOOK REVIEW

A Bishop's View Of Little Rock

By Saunders Redding

BIGGER THAN LITTLE ROCK by Robert B. Brown
The Seabury Press, Greenwich, Connecticut. 150 pp. \$3.50.

This book is a statement of one man's impressions of what happened at Little Rock, Arkansas, on a Monday in September, 1957; of why it happened, and of what can be done to prevent what happened from happening again anywhere.

The author of this book is the Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas. This is an honorable and distinguished title, but let no one get the idea that the bearer of it is infallible.

Great and small mistakes were made at Little Rock, and the Bishop himself made some of them — as, for instance, when, deploring the breakdown of the communication between the races, he nevertheless agreed with a decision not to invite the colored ministers of the city to a conference of ministers to discuss the "Church's place in the school crisis."

THERE ARE provocative errors of thought and feeling, of knowledge and understanding in the book itself, and some of these are of the kind that helped make Little Rock's shame and tragedy possible.

There is the hesitancy to commit oneself to what one knows to be right.

There are the rationalizations for not committing oneself.

These differ with different people, but for the Rt. Rev. Brown they involved the fact that he was new to Little Rock and considered himself an outsider; that participation in the crisis might hurt his work "and that of the Church as a whole might suffer for a number of years."

It became to him a question of whether the issue was important enough.

Strange it is indeed to have a minister question whether committing himself to the right

will hurt his work and the work of the Church, when one has supposed all along that the Church's only commitment is to the right.

And equally strange it is to have one question whether the issue at Little Rock is "important enough to risk the future on," when to so many in so much of the world the issue at Little Rock is the future.

BUT IF THERE are strange errors in *Bigger Than Little Rock*, there are also in it integrity, counsels of Christian wisdom, and fine expressions of faith in the victory of intelligence over stupidity, justice over injustice, and love over hatred.

Since the victory will not come through prayer alone, the Rt. Rev. Brown calls upon the Church and its ministry "to banish and drive away... all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word."

And one of the doctrines contrary to God's word is that discrimination based on color or race is compatible with a good life.

He calls upon the ministry to exhort the people to "oppose and combat" this doctrine; to resist every pressure of an "unthinking society; and to recognize the Church as the "one institution... which exists mainly for the sake of those who do not belong to it."

If this is preaching, let it be: it exhorts to justice and right. Too many ministers of Little Rock and elsewhere have been preaching the devil's text lately.

BOOK REVIEW

'Stride Toward FREEDOM'

By Saunders Redding
STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM: The Montgomery Story, by Martin Luther King, Jr. Harper and Brothers. New York. 230 pp. \$2.95.

When Martin Luther King, Jr. set out for Montgomery, Alabama, in January, 1954, he had no idea that he was emerging from the wings onto the stage of the most compelling drama since the Scottsboro Case of two decades before.

A modest and still indecisive young man, whose excellent mind had been disciplined by a sound education, but whose ambitions were even then pulling him in two directions—on one hand toward the pastorate; on the other toward educational work—King on that winter day was interested only in giving his best to the sermon he was to preach in the Dexter Ave. Baptist Church. Though such an effort was no real test of his latent qualities, the testing time was at hand.

IT CAME when Mrs. Rosa Parks, a colored woman, was arrested for refusing to relinquish her seat on a Montgomery bus.

The indignity of her arrest might have gone unchallenged except that this was but one of many indignities colored people had suffered for as long as any of them could remember, and they were tired of such suffering.

E. D. Nixon, one of the local leaders of the NAACP, called Martin Luther King Jr., a fellow worker in that and other uplift organizations.

"We have taken this type of thing too long already. I

feel that the time has come... Only through a boycott can we make it clear to the white folks that we will not accept this type of treatment any longer."

To direct the boycott and the struggle that was bound to follow, the colored leaders organized the Montgomery Improvement Association.

King was elected president. **THE PRESIDENCY** was no sinecure.

What the world knows are the dramatic highlights of one phase of the struggle that still goes on — for the breakdown of segregation on the buses was only a part of it.

What the world knows are the threats and the attempts to intimidate; the arrests; the activities of the White Citizens Council and the KKK; the bombings.

What the world does not know are the day-to-day decisions, the trials of patience and restraint, the exercises of good sense, the tests of courage and integrity, the high order of a dedicated leadership.

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. makes no pretense of supplying all the leadership. He gives full credit to other men of equal courage and integrity who played (and play) heroic roles in the Montgomery story.

Like King a minister, Ralph Abernathy, too, had to perform with wisdom and courage under the threat of death to his family and himself.

Nixon, a Pullman porter, Rufus Lewis, a businessman, Fred Gray, an attorney, two white ministers, Robert Graetz

and Glenn Smiley, and all the thousands of nameless colored men and women who preferred "tired feet to tired souls," were in the fight from the beginning demonstrating a unity among colored people on a scale unequalled in the history of the race.

IN THE final chapter of his moving book, King lays out a plan for continuing the struggle for equality and dignity and making further strides toward freedom.

Since "human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable," the program he outlines demands the participation of many groups hitherto unvoiced and inactive.

The non-violent war to save the soul of America requires "strong aggressive leadership from the federal government; a 'liberalism in the North which is truly liberal;' the 'white moderates, if they will only speak the truth, obey the law, and suffer if necessary for what they know is right;' labor unions; the church. And he ends on a note of warning to his own people, to whom he says:

"We must seek democracy and not the substitution of one tyranny for another. Our aim must be never to defeat or humiliate the white man."

"We must not become victimized with a philosophy of black supremacy."

"God is not interested merely in the freedom of black men and brown men, and yellow men; God is interested in the freedom of the whole human race."

Pearl S. Buck Urges Adoption Of Tan Babies

Defender
Chicago. Many families can accept and love children of other races and colors if they love children. Writes author Pearl S. Buck, in the June issue of *EBONY* Magazine.

In her article, "Should White Parents Adopt Brown Babies," Miss Buck tells of the need for homes of half-Negro children born of Americans overseas, particularly in Asia.

The Nobel and Pulitzer prize-winning author of "The Good Earth" says of the half-Negro children: "They will have the hardest time of all."

bearing not only the cross of being children of war and occupation, but also of having dark-skinned American fathers. We do not have enough homes for them."

Miss Buck and her husband, Richard Walsh, have an adoptive German-Negro daughter, two adoptive sons from India, and they are now in the process of adopting a Japanese-Negro girl.

According to Miss Buck, "The crucial necessity in adoption is not similarity of religion or race, but that the individual child be suited in temperament to the individual family."

Miss Buck says her real purpose for writing the *EBONY* article, "is to awaken hearts to the need" of the Negro orphans in Asian countries.

She states in her article that these children are not having a fair chance until social agencies take the lead in fighting against "limiting laws and deadening prejudices."

REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BOOK PRAISED BY REVIEWERS

Before he returned to his home in Montgomery, Martin Luther King, Jr., left behind him in New York City one of the biggest stirs made by an individual in this city in many years, both by his presence and by the publication of his book "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story." The intense, quiet fighter for desegregation left the Harlem Hospital last week for an undisclosed convalescent home before returning to active life. With his strength rebuilt following the near-fatal attempt on his life, he begins lecturing and organization program that takes up where it left off in strengthening non-violent resistance to the segregation pattern north and south.

Meanwhile New Yorkers will not soon forget his quiet courage nor the force of his words. From the Governor on down, his hospital room was besieged with visitors and many kept up a constant vigil outside. Radio, TV and personal appearances the week of publication of his book had built up to the unhappy climax of the stabbing at his book autographing "party" Saturday afternoon.

Among the remarks made thus far by individuals and reviewers about this book: "Can only happen in America" — Jackie Robinson

"One of the great stories of our American Heritage." — Harry Golden "May well become a Christian classic" — Bishop James A. Pike "By far the most important book on the current situation in the South." — Lillian Smith

"Many books record history, a few books make history. Stride Toward Freedom will, I believe, do both." — Harold E. Fey, editor Christian Century.

"One of the greatest stories of our American heritage."*

Stride Toward Freedom



THE MONTGOMERY STORY

By MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

New York Times Book Review
"Dr. King tells how he and his colleagues were able to set the pattern of victory [over bus segregation] through non-resistance regardless of any provocation."

New York Times
—*HARRY GOLDEN, author of *Only in America*
"A valuable book... necessary reading for those who would understand how complex the deep South problem is."

Sun. 9-21-58
—RALPH MCGILL, Editor, *Atlanta Constitution*
"Tells a remarkable story." —NORMAN COUSINS. "By far the most important book on the current situation in the South." —LILLIAN SMITH. "Should bring light to countless minds." —JOHN LAFARGE, S.J. "Beautifully and eloquently written." —BENJAMIN MAYS. "A revelation of the power of religion in practical action." —ROGER BALDWIN. "As gripping as a good detective story or historical novel." —BISHOP JAMES A. PIKE. "A shocking revelation and a hopeful record of progress." —HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

With 8 pages of photographs • \$2.95

Leaders Highly Praise *Journalist's Guide* Book By Martin L. King

NEW YORK — Public officials, newspaper editors and churchmen have unanimously praised Martin Luther King's "Stride Toward Freedom: The Montgomery Story" to be published Sept. 17 by Harper and Brothers.

Roger Baldwin, founder of the Civil Liberties Union, said: "No event in the long struggle for racial equality in the United States was so novel and triumphant as that of the Negro community of Montgomery, Ala., against segregation on public buses... No story like it has come out of the conflict of races. It is a revelation — far beyond one people in one community — of the power of religion in practical action."

RALPH MCGILL, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, wrote: "Dr. King has produced a valuable book which is necessary reading for those who would understand how complex the deep South problem is. There will be many future Supreme Court decisions but too few of them will have a Dr. King to provide leadership which stays within the law and thereby manages to become effective."

From England the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike cabled his comment from the Lambeth Conference: "This book may well become a Christian classic. It is a rare combination of sound theology and ethics, realism about one of the most pressing problems of our nation, and the autobiography of a great man — indeed one of the greatest men of our time. At the same time the style is as gripping as a good detective story or historical novel."

"The Stride Toward Freedom"

Atlanta born Martin Luther King, Jr., in his new book "Stride Toward Freedom," adds another star to the constellation of brilliant authors whose gripping opinions of the day are molding sentiment on the current issues and doings of the time.

Dr. King, who won his Ph.D. in his early twenties is well and widely known for his non-violent activities in dealing with the new order now so distasteful on many a horizon.

His book, challenging and gripping in its narration, for the most is "Mrs. Rosa Parks, too tired to remain standing with plenty of seats available."

Dr. King is a preacher proud to be it; his grandfather and father before him were preachers and hence he comes of a preaching line. But he is more than a preacher as such; he is a civic contender and in addition to being a "voice crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord — and make it straight" he has risen high in the councils of world statesmanship.

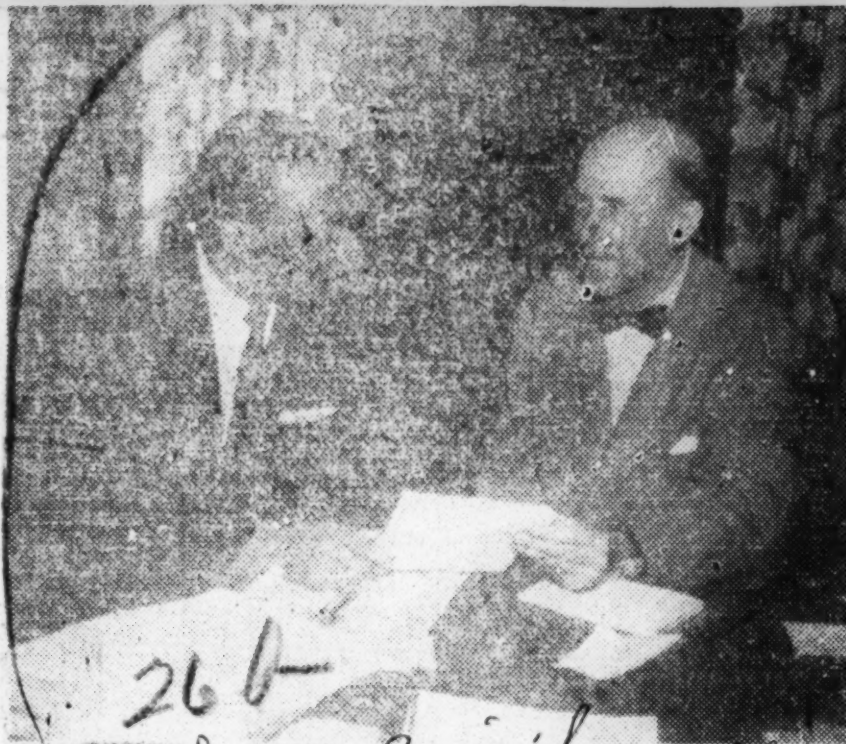
His book is simple and down to earth in its exposures; there is not a single discordant note in the whole fabric unless one would call the right to live; free circulation in a free society and a more handsome and becoming presentation of the American form of government as prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, discordant.

While this would fall far short of a review, it might be interesting to state that his new book which tells the "Montgomery Story" begins with a first experience in segregation as a boy in Atlanta. This would take a business turn because it involves an incident in which his father took him to a store in Atlanta to buy shoes, and while they were sitting comfortably waiting their turn, the salesman courteously asked that they remove to a place provided for colored customers.

His father protested this by going elsewhere to buy shoes. No doubt this incident clung to the lintels of his self respect and pride until it finally came to flower in another clime in which Mrs. Rosa Parks would no longer be a mere seamstress standing on a bus while there were plenty of seats available.

Dr. King has made a laudable contribution, not only with his life, but in the volume of his written pages.

The book will be available through the Atlanta Daily World, 210 Auburn Ave., N. E., at the regular retail book store price of \$2.95.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. discusses galley proof of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom—The Montgomery Story," with Cass Canfield, chairman of the executive committee of Harper & Brothers. The book will be published September 17.—(World Wide Photo)



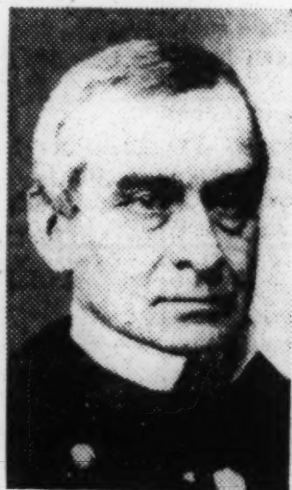
Discussing His Book—Martin Luther King Jr. discusses galley proofs of his new book, "Stride Toward Freedom—the Montgomery Story," with Cass Canfield, chairman of Harper and Brothers' executive committee. The book will be published on Sept. 17.

Books of The Times

Dec. 1193 1-30-58

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

AT 4:30 in the morning of April 15, 1861, Confederate batteries opened fire on Fort Sumter, an unfinished and pathetically undermanned United States redoubt that commanded the narrows leading to the harbor of Charleston, S. C. The Civil War had begun. But that was not the first time rebellious Southerners had fired on the United States flag. Three months earlier, on Jan. 9, before the Confederacy was organized, the newly proclaimed independent Republic of South Carolina had fired at an unarmed ship, the *Star of the West*, as she tried to bring supplies and reinforcements to the fort. The ship's captain thought discretion the better part of valor and sailed away, leaving Maj. Robert Anderson and his men to their fate. An immensely detailed day-to-day account of these events and all the curious circumstances that precipitated them may be found in "First Blood: The Story of Fort Sumter," by W. A. Swanberg.



Maj. Robert Anderson

Mr. Swanberg is a comparatively new but richly talented member of the "Civil War Brotherhood." If we must have scores of Civil War books every year it would be a good thing, in my partisan opinion, if Mr. Swanberg wrote half of them and Bruce Catton wrote the other half. While such an arrangement remains impractical, a reasonable procedure for ordinary readers to follow would be to make sure of not missing the books they do write.

Mon 1-27-58
Germination From an Episode

And, since Mr. Swanberg has written only two books thus far, the assignment would not be too formidable. His first, "Sickles the Incredible," is a superbly entertaining biography of one of the most flamboyant, swaggering and resourceful scoundrels in American history. His second, "First Blood," is an exceedingly able contribution to what might be called the microscope school of history.

Historians of this school focus their attention on as small an incident as is dramatically interesting and then record as much about

it as possible. Their readers are supposed to be familiar with the general background—such as which side won the Civil War. But they can't possibly know all the specific circumstances, the colorful incidents and the individual problems involved in a particular episode. And these, if discovered by patient

FIRST BLOOD: The Story of Fort Sumter. By W. A. Swanberg. 373 pages. Scribners. \$5.95.

research and if presented with brisk literary skill, can make a good book. They do in "First Blood," which will be indispensable for all Civil War specialists and which is sufficiently lively to interest numerous non-specialists also.

In "First Blood" Mr. Swanberg has described every factor in the crisis over Sumter from the middle of September, 1860, until the surrender of the battered fort thirty-three hours after the bombardment began. With remarkably deft footwork he has shifted his attention continuously from Major Anderson and his unhappy garrison to "the stentorian pugnacity" of the Charleston "statists" to the muddle, indecision, blunders and delay of Washington officials. He has drawn expert thumbnail sketches of many personalities. He has charted a clear path through a maze of political and diplomatic intrigue. And he has kept his narrative rolling along.

Strands of Fort's Fate Woven

While Carolina secessionists breathed fire and slaughter President James Buchanan, "a gentleman trying to be nice to everybody," maintained "a fixed determination to be undecided." His Secretary of War, John Floyd, "a veteran double-dealer," flirted with treason, and several other members of his Cabinet indulged their Southern sympathies. Their only policy, as relayed to Major Anderson, was to avoid trouble at all costs. When Lincoln's Administration came in, matters were little improved. Secretary of State William H. Seward took too much into his own hands and blundered badly. And Lincoln let him do this.

Major Anderson's position was impossible. With a garrison personnel of nine officers, sixty-eight enlisted men, eight musicians and forty-three noncombatant workmen he was holed up in an unfinished fort intended for 650 men and 146 guns. He had only twenty-one small guns that he could use and no mortars. And day by day he watched a Confederate force of 7,000 mount thirty large guns and eighteen mortars on four sites around Charleston Harbor. Anderson could not get any specific instructions from Wash-

ington and he could not get any reinforcements or supplies.

Such a situation would have been enough to shatter the nerves of a belligerent Yankee Abolitionist. But Anderson was a Kentuckian. His wife came from Georgia. He felt naturally sympathetic toward the South and he believed in slavery. A devout man, Anderson prayed and did his duty, which he knew was to remain loyal to the Union and to the oath of allegiance he had sworn as an officer. He strove mightily to keep the peace and longed to be evacuated to avoid a cause of war. But, when the attack came, Anderson fought back and refused to surrender until his food and ammunition were exhausted and all hope of relief was gone.

Book Review

"AMERICAN CHURCHES AND THE NEGRO"

By Dr. W. B. Weatherford

(The Christophers Publishing House, Boston. Price \$3.50.)

The above caption very modestly sets the title to a book of publication by Dr. W. B. Weatherford of Berea College, whom I know personally. This is to say that the powerful doctrine and its commanding positions are backed by the life of a consecrated minister, whose heart beats out in every line of his text. As one sent to this special generation to expound the gospel of Christian equality, Dr. Weatherford has few peers.

The sum total of several interesting chapters, which represent exhaustive research and thought, would be his emphasis in the field of Christian brotherhood. He pulls under scorching rebuke a one-sided policy, void of consistency in which certain white Christians looked upon the Negro as a possible son of God, with the right to every privilege of the church, but, politically and economically speaking, he resided under a curse and had no standing.

He strikes another core when he proved the fallacy in the claim that the Negro has full rights to economic, civic and political freedom, but that socially and religiously he must be completely separate and segregated.

Dr. Weatherford's book offers the modern Christians, and the church a challenge. He offers more than this. He extends and suggests an opportunity by which the church might, through its communicants, rid itself of the shackles which weight it down from the principles of religion and the high office for

Two Atlantans Contribute To Educational Journal

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two Atlanta educators are among several contributors to the inaugural issue of the "Journal" published by the College Language Association, the Union and to the oath of allegiance he had sworn as an officer. He strove mightily to keep the peace and longed to be evacuated to avoid a cause of war. But, when the attack came, Anderson fought back and refused to surrender until his food and ammunition were exhausted and all hope of relief was gone.

They were identified as Billie Getter Thomas, chairman of the French Department of Spelman College, and John F. Matheus, of the Department of English at Morehouse College.

Dr. Herman B. O'Daniel, of the Department of English at Morgan State College, is editor of the publication. Dr. Blyden Jackson, chairman of the Department of English at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., is CIA president and associate editor of the "Journal." The "Journal" according to officials of the Association, will be published twice a year - - in November and in March - - and is intended to "provide another medium of scholarly expression for members of the CIA" and to provide the same expression for outlet for non-members.

Other contributors were: Dr. Jackson; Dr. Herman H. Long, director of the Race Relations Department at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Juanita Williamson, of the Department of English at LeMoyne College in Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. James W. Byrd, associate professor of English at East Texas State Teachers College at Commerce, Tex.; Dr. W. Napoleon Rivers, chairman of the Division of Foreign Languages at District of Columbia Teachers College; Richard A. Long, assistant professor of English at Morgan State College, Baltimore; and John W. Parker, chairman of the Department of English at Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, N. C.

which it was founded and flourished in the time of Jesus Christ. — (Matthew)

A Long And Sympathetic Look at the South

BY R. ELMAN MORIN
AN EPITAPH FOR DIXIE. By Harry Ashmore. Norton, \$4.50.

"The end result of Orval Faubus' manufactured crisis at Little Rock might well be, not to stay integration, but to speed it . . . after Little Rock, the nation moved closer to enactment of a genuine force bill than it had since the Reconstruction."

In the fall of 1957, when the bitter dispute over integration suddenly brought angry crowds and troops to a high school in Little Rock, Harry S. Ashmore was putting the finishing touches on a book about the South. The startling events that he witnessed caused him to add some material to his story, but not to change its central thesis.

This is expressed in the title, "An Epitaph for Dixie"—meaning the transition taking place in the essential and typical characteristics of the Old South. He calls them its "peculiar institutions," and cites the three basic ones, an agrarian economy, the one-party political system, and legal segregation.

The events at Little Rock, as the passage quoted at the start shows, seem to fit perfectly into Ashmore's central theme.

Harry Ashmore is a Southerner, a native of Greenville, S. C. For years, he has been studying and writing about the problems of the South. He is now the executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette. During the September crisis, the Gazette pulled no punches. It came out in solid opposition to Gov. Faubus, and he in turn lost no opportunity to publicly castigate Ashmore and the newspaper.

"An Epitaph For Dixie" is devoted not only, nor even primarily, to the problem of segregation in the public schools.

Ashmore takes the long historical look, showing how slavery and the Reconstruction shaped the "peculiar institutions" of the South.

Then he points up the changes and explains their causes. The Supreme Court decision of 1954, ordering the South to desegregate "with all deliberate speed," dramatically marked a turning point. But before that, as Ashmore shows, the flow of

new industry to the South, the shifts of population—and even the impact of the gasoline engine—were quietly working great changes.

At the moment, however, the paramount issue in Southern minds is desegregation, and Ashmore says:

"The prevailing mood is escapist; actuality is not yet at hand, and most Southerners still hope that somehow it will go away."

"This time around, even those who have mounted the barricades know, and privately concede, that the cause was lost before it was launched . . . The battle cry is not 'On to Victory,' but 'Not in this generation.'"

Other observers, while not wholly disagreeing, might well say, "Not in this century."

Determined to Resist.

For Southerners generally report today that the determination to resist integration solidified into rock-hardness as a result of the use of federal troops at Little Rock. It is reflected in many new state laws designed to delay integration or block it entirely.

"The South has always contended that given time it could work out its own problems," Ashmore writes. "Offered time by the Supreme Court, the Southern leaders for the most part have refused to use it to make even a tentative start toward accommodation."

Ashmore's work constitutes a fascinating study of America's greatest social struggle—whether you agree with him or not at all points. Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and himself a widely-recognized commentator, calls it a "penetrating appraisal" and the "definitive work" on the New South.

"Will the New South be a better place than the old?" Ashmore asks. His conclusion:

"Materially, almost certainly. Spiritually, perhaps. Behind the facade of harsh words and extremist laws, there is already emerging the pattern in which the South will finally accommodate its dwindling Negro population, as it moves from second- to first-class citizenship."

(Mr. Morin, a Pulitzer Prize winner and Associated Press Correspondent, recently made a survey of segregation problems and attitudes in the Southern States.)

AVAILABLE AFTER MARCH 15

Baptists To Release Race Relations Book

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Feb. 6 (AP)—Dr. John Caylor of Atlanta, Ga., said today that the controversial Baptist study course on race relations, "The Long Bridge," will be available for distribution through a Baptist book store after March 15.

Dr. Caylor is editorial secretary of the home mission board of the Southern Baptist convention. He told the Winston-Salem Sentinel by Telephone that the book had never been "withdrawn," as charged by Editor Marse Grant in an editorial in the Baptist Weekly, "Charity and Children," published at Thomasville, N.C.

Grant, when told that Dr. Caylor had said the book had never been withdrawn, asserted that Dr. Courts Redford of Atlanta, executive secretary and treasurer of the Home Mission Board, had advised Southern Baptists in a mailed statements that "the home mission board is withholding the total edition of 'The Long Bridge' and has called in all copies of the books which were in Baptist bookstores."

Dr. Caylor said the book was not distributed as a study course to members of the woman's missionary union because the board did not want to promote discussions on race relations which might aggravate the issue. He asserted that 20,000 of the 75,000 books printed already has been sold through the stores beginning March 15. He said none of the books had been burned.

"There is no question about the book itself," Dr. Caylor added. "It is approved. No objection has been raised to its contents."

However, he said the home mission board and the woman's missionary union felt the book, used as a study course, might lead to heated discussions which departed from the contents of the book and that these discussions might open wounds which would not be easily

healed. He said no one had objected to the action until Grant questioned it and implied he thought it strange that only Grant among 20 Southern Baptist editors would think there was something wrong about it.

"The Long Bridge" was written by Mrs. J. D. Sapp. It traces the history of the home mission board's work among Southern Negroes. Another book, "Look, Look The Cities," was substituted for the home study course this year.

CITY TEACHER DOES BOOK TO AID RETARDED

Mrs. Willie Hicks Scarborough was completed largely during her work with the cooperative research project. She is an employee of the board of education for 22 years, has in collaboration with Mary C. Cummings completed a textbook which may revolutionize the teaching of mentally retarded children.

The book, which contains a series of everyday symbols and signs ranging from traffic lights to power room directions, is designed to aid in teaching youngsters how to cope with their environment. Mrs. Scarborough, who has been called one of the city's exceptional teachers, is the only Negro member of the cooperative research project, which studies the problem of special courses in the problems of mentally handicapped children. It is financed by a federal grant and directed by the board of education.

Healed. He said no one had objected to the action until Grant questioned it and implied he thought it strange that only Grant among 20 Southern Baptist editors would think there was something wrong about it.

Healed. He said no one had objected to the action until Grant questioned it and implied he thought it strange that only Grant among 20 Southern Baptist editors would think there was something wrong about it.

Experienced in Field

She has introduced programs for mentally retarded children in Negro schools in the south, and has conducted workshops for teachers of trainable mentally retarded youngsters at Southbury [Conn.] Training school. Thru her articles in educational journals and lectures at universities, she has had considerable influence upon the techniques used in teaching mentally retarded children.

Mrs. Scarborough's annotated bibliography of published material on trainable retarded children is a reference book in teachers' colleges in Illinois and in New York. She will receive no royalties or other financial compensation from her new book, which was completed largely during her work with the cooperative research project. She is an employee of the board of education for 22 years, has in collaboration with Mary C. Cummings completed a textbook which may revolutionize the teaching of mentally retarded children.

Reward of Work

Her satisfactions come, she says, "from small gains and small hopes realized in helping to make useful citizens of youngsters often called backward."

Mrs. Scarborough was born in Macon, Ga. Her father, Lester Hicks, 95, is a retired laborer for the Illinois Central railroad. Her mother, Mattie, is a retired school teacher. Her family came to Chicago in 1917. She attended Fuller elementary school, and was graduated from Wendell Phillips High school in 1929. She was graduated from Chicago Teachers college in 1933.

U. of C. Graduate

Mrs. Scarborough has taken special courses in the problems of mentally handicapped children at Northwestern university, the University of Illinois, and Columbia university.

She received a master's degree from the University of Chicago in 1939.

Before being assigned to the cooperative research project, she taught mentally handicapped in Shoop, Von Humboldt, and Spalding schools. Her pupils have been both white and Negro.

AUTHOR WARNS CITY ON INTEGRATION PLAN

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer charged yesterday that the city Board of Education's integration program "has been worked out with complete disregard of the effect it would have upon the learning process and the orderly administration of the school system."

Mrs. Meyer, an author and lecturer, made the statement in an article on "Race and the Schools: A Crisis North and South," appearing in the January issue of The Atlantic magazine. Mrs. Meyer said that the racial situation in Manhattan was complicated by the fact that 34.5 per cent of school children were Negroes and 32 per cent Puerto Ricans.

The proposal that individual high school rolls reflect the over-all school population, she asserted, means that "every school in Manhattan should be one-third Negro, one-third Puerto Rican and one-third white. As more Negroes and Puerto Ricans are pouring into New York every month, both groups would soon predominate over whites in every school."

"One gets the impression from this report," Mrs. Meyer continued, "that the minority group of white children exists only as pawns to achieve what are called 'ethically balanced schools.'"

Mrs. Meyer warned that if the political leaders of the Northern Negro used their power to over-accelerate desegregation "regardless of the effect upon the schools," they would "injure their cause and hamper the education of their own children as well as that of the whites."

The Negro in America

THE LONESOME ROAD: The story of the Negro's Part in America, by Saunders Redding has been published by Doubleday and Company. The author, a Professor of English at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., brings into view great but little known Negroes who have given so much to America.

Among those included are Daniel A. Payne, the Apostle of Education, who was born to a freedman in Charleston, S. C. in 1811, founded a school for Negroes, Wilberforce University, and went on to become a Bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Sojourner Truth, who escaped her chains and traveled around the nation preaching against slavery and for women's rights; and Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who was the first surgeon to perform an operation on the heart from which the patient recovered.

There are minutely informed appraisals of the modern Negro intelligentsia, labor leaders, and sports figures: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Robert S. Abbott, Paul Robeson, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Walter White, A. Philip Randolph, Thurgood Marshall (from way up North in Maryland), and Joe Louis, the great champion.

These appraisals of individuals provide an illuminating approach to solutions of racial questions of our time. We commend Dr. Saunders Redding for the highly informative and illuminating factual story he has presented in the book "The Lonesome Road"

Kin Of Chicagoan Writes New Novel

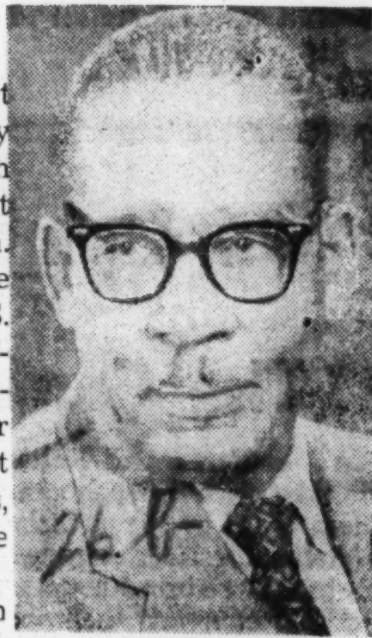
DETROIT — A nephew of the late Ida B. Wells Barnett who is a juvenile officer in Detroit has just completed a brilliant and gripping novel which publishers refused to print until "the time was ripe." "Out of the Deep," by Jack Calvert Wells, is a true life struggle of an interracial couple which is as controversial now as it was eight years ago when the author began his own "struggle" to have it published.

It is a story which, though stranger than fiction, actually happened, and is a composite of other stories told to the author by his maternal grandmother who worked as a slave in the mansion of a wealthy family in Memphis.

The plot centers around John Davis, a young Negro doctor who returns to Memphis following his internship in Chicago to establish a clinic for poor Negroes in the area. After meeting a beautiful white girl whom he had saved from drowning 12 years earlier, a secret courtship, marriage and the denunciation of a hostile world followed.

Wells says of his book, "I never lost hope that it would be published because it carries a message to all men."

It is published by the Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass.



JACK WELLS

Negro Historians Lauded By Dixie Univ. Historian

BATON ROUGE, La. — "America owes Negro historians great homage and respect for the splendid manner in which they have uncovered and ordered the facts of their group's past and published them to the eternal edification and enlightenment of all mankind," states Dr. E. E. Thorpe, a Southern University Professor of History, in his book entitled **NEGRO HISTORIANS IN THE UNITED STATES**.

Dr. Thorpe, noted author, historian and classroom teacher, came to Southern in 1955 with teaching experience at Stowe Teachers College and Alabama A. and M. College. He is a native of Durham, North Carolina and is a graduate of North Carolina College at Durham and the Ohio State University.

Dr. Thorpe examines some of the ideas and forces which gave rise to and influenced Negro History. His conclusion is that among other things this literature has been conceived as a weapon in the fight for emancipation from slavery and racial equality. This conception, he believes, has had both good and bad results as far as the quality of the literature is

concerned. Some of the writers who are discussed under the heading, "The Beginning School, 1800-1896," are Robert Benjamin Lewis, James W. C. Pennington, James Theodore Holly, Williams. Dr. Thorpe concluded that Williams and Brown were the most outstanding of these early writers.

First Year of 'Heritage' Published in Book Form

Simon and Schuster is distributing "The First Year of American Heritage," the complete contents of the first six issues of America's distinguished Magazine of History spanning from December 1954 to October 1955.

It is a handsome volume of large format. More than 200 pictures in color and 370 others in black and white illustrate the 360,000 words of text in the 96 articles contributed by a veritable galaxy of writers including Bruce Catton, editor of American Heritage, Cleveland Amory, Allan Nevins, Lucius Beebe, Alan Villiers, Paul Horgan, Russell Lynes and others.

American Heritage became a magazine in book form (with hard covers) in December 1954, after five years as a soft-covered quarterly. Copies of the first issue now are listed by some rare book dealers at \$75 to \$100 each. The first six issues make up the beautiful volume now being distributed by Simon and Schuster. It is priced at \$15.

It is a splendid panorama of American history and a masterpiece of printing. The reproduction of the illustrations is exciting and dramatic. The six covers are reproduced in the book as they first appeared except that they are on heavy paper rather than hard covers. A comprehensive index is included.

Today, American Heritage has a subscription list totaling more than 300,000. Its success has been due to its lofty objectives and high type of reading that delves into every facet of American history. The volume containing the first six issues deserves an honored place in every American home library.



Allan Nevins

Bruce Catton

Clark Teacher's Book To Be Used For Fla. Class

A book written by Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes, chairman of the Department of English at Clark College, has been selected for the southern literature course at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida.

The book is "Joel Chandler Harris-Folklorist," published in 1950 by the University of Georgia Press. It was recently reviewed at the Albertson Public Library in Orlando, Florida, by Mrs. Nina Oliver Dean, associate professor of English at Rollins College.

Dr. Brookes was praised by many literary critics following publication of her book. She is a member of the Mark Twain Literary Society and last year prepared the critical article on Joel Chandler Harris for Encyclopedia Britannica.

PUBLISHER "REFUSED" HER BOOK

HOUSTON, Tex.—A woman writer charged that the Southern Baptist Publishing Board refused to handle her book because of its theme of Negro-white religious activity.

Mrs. Phyllis Woodruff Sapp told the 101st annual Southern Baptist Convention that officials refused to print her book, "The Long Bridge," about the work of the Baptist Home Mission Board for Negroes.

Mrs. Sapp gave as the reason for the action, the book was about the Dr. Guy Bellamy and his work with Negroes in different Baptist groups.

"They thought the book should have been a factual account of Baptist work among Negroes in the South," she said.

"I was amazed that anyone would object to our own people reading about these actions. These sections of the book were called 'Inflammatory' and the publishers suggested I change them."

PREJUDICE STRONG

"I did change them against my better judgement, but prejudice was so strong it was withdrawn from publication."

In another address, Rep. Brooks Hays, (Dem., Ark.), told the body that Southern Baptists should take the lead in improving race relations.

"It would be a tragedy to assume we can function as a Christian body without . . . doing our Christian duty with respect to current social evils and conflicts."

SOUTHERN ORGANIZATION

Hays said expansion of the originally southern organization has brought on new problems in differing social standards.

"The problems of California are quite different from those of our Georgia brethren. Social conditions surrounding Baptist workers in Louisiana vary greatly from those in our new outpost in New York City," he said.

But, he added, "it is our faith that makes us one."

"There should be no reluctance on our part to confront controversy; nor should we flee from the duty of examining differences."

Wild adventure— African slave trade

KIBOKO, by Daniel P. Mannix (Lippincott, \$4.95).

WHETHER OR NOT this story could have happened is a question that will concern the reader all the way through. It is a story about the slave trade in East Africa in the 1880's, in which a Civil War veteran took an active part.

There are two major questions which the reader is bound to consider as the story progresses. One is whether or not a Civil War veteran could possibly have taken part in such a venture in view of the time in which the story takes place. The other question is whether or not missionaries were serving in this particular part of the world at this early time. Mannix says they were.

The author makes an effort to justify his historical data with a note at the end of the book. He could have simplified matters with a foreword.

Even if the historical facts might possibly be a little jumbled, the story makes good reading. It stirs the emotions, for when a handsome slaver meets an attractive female missionary, there are the ingredients for a powerful love story, albeit this one is mostly wild adventure.—JACK STILLMAN.

"The Southern Wild" Ruth Chatterton's fourth novel, will be published Thursday by Doubleday. Set in the South, it is a story about intolerance. It involves two families whose destinies are interwoven, one white and one Negro, one master and one servant. Miss Chatterton tells of the loves and hates that lie at the roots of the relations between the two races.

Pamphlets by L. Hugh Newman (Harvard House \$4.95).

THE HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT, by Joseph Hayes (Random House \$4.95).

THE NEGRO QUESTION: A Selection of Writings on Civil Rights in the South by George W. Cable, edited by Arlin Turner (Doubleday Anchor Books, hard-bound \$3.95, paper-bound 95 cents). Documents written between 1875 and 1890.

The Southern Writer's Burden

By LODWICK HARTLEY.

THE SOUTHERN LADY. By Lonnie Coleman. Little, Brown and Company. 219 pages. \$3.75.

The race question has become the Southern white writer's burden. And few Southern writers have been able to escape it either because their consciences or their cupidity (though this may be rather too hard a word for what I mean) will not let them.

Just what motivation is the stronger in Lonnie Coleman's latest novel is not entirely plain. Clearly, however, the author is not merely riding in the wake of a literary fashion; for since the publication of his first novel, "Escape the Thunder," as far back as 1944, he has shown himself to be a perceptive student of Negro life, and of the question of racial conflict itself.

"The Southern Lady" has the initial virtue of an unusual approach to the problem. Instead of studying racial antagonisms involving segregation and integration as they may be found in a typical Southern community, Coleman has chosen for his setting a freighter cruising the Mediterranean in which only three of the supercargo are Southerners: Douglas Fisher, a novelist who tells the story; Theodosia Pratt Langley, a glamorous and entirely obvious lady of the "Deep South"; and Austin Langley, her non-descript husband.

The other characters combine the freakish and the universal in adequate measure to create interest. They include an aging seductress who takes her men when and where she finds them, regardless of race the color; a game little old lady out of the Mid-West who should have decided to kick over the traces and have a fling before she dies; two old-maid sisters pathologically attached to and repelled by each other; a widow luxuriating in grief for a long-dead husband; and a pathetically stodgy old couple trying hard to conceal their alcoholism under an outward display of Puritanism.

But the middle-aged novelist and the Southern lady hold the center of the stage. They

are also attracted to and repelled by each other for reasons that are hinted at mysteriously at the beginning of the story and explained—though not to my complete satisfaction—at the end. During most of the cruise they wage an unending duel, involved for the most part in a lively and seemingly inexhaustible debate about integration.

Douglas Fisher has come up from a poor-white family, whereas Mrs. Langley is ostensibly aristocratic to her well manicured cuticles. Thus a natural antagonism is anticipated. To Theodosia, Douglas is simply the typical Southern writer who is willing to "foul his nest." To Douglas, Theodosia is the classic Bourbon reactionary.

They are both astonishingly successful in achieving all the cliches of their respective sides in the argument—Douglas assuming the pose of the Bohemian writer delicately poised between Greenwich Village and Harlem and Theodosia playing the trite role of the condemned queen with fond memories of old plantation days and with warm devotion to her wonderfully wise black "Nanny."

The other passengers—for some reason or other that is not always clear—are drawn into Theodosia's spell. (If we had not been told that she was otherwise, I should have assumed that she would have been a crashing bore to all the other freaks aboard.) At the ruins of Baalbek during a side tour in Lebanon, one of the spinster sisters is killed in a fall. This seemingly isolated incident leads to a startling revelation on the final night of the cruise. I will not say what the revelation was lest I spoil the fun for future readers. I can merely state in all candor that I did not believe a word of it.

The ending, in my opinion, involves a major flaw. Yet the book is entertaining and in some ways, stimulating. It certainly makes no step toward a solution of the central problem with which it is concerned. But in an indirect and perhaps an important way it illuminates the issue by demonstrating beyond doubt that

it is one of infinite complexity and that, whatever the attitude of white or colored, there is no way to quick solution.

Incidentally, Lonnie Coleman, who once taught English at North Carolina State College, often writes prose that is a pleasure to experience; and his dialogue is highly skillful. What is even more important for a story-teller, he knows how to create suspense. "The Southern Lady" makes good summer reading.

Dr. Hartley, an able and frequent contributor to the Book Page, is the head of the Department of English at State College.)



Lonnie Coleman
30 MILLION
RED-TINGED
BOOKS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON. —(UPI)— Russia piped more than 30 million propaganda-tinged books into the free world last year, the U. S. information Agency USIA reported Wednesday.

The USIA is this country's chief overseas propaganda organization. It said the Soviet Union increased its book output 5 per cent over 1956, mainly in the Middle East, newest battleground in the ideological cold war. In a survey of Communist books and magazines sent to its overseas posts, the USIA said Russia plan-

ned to publish new titles in 24 languages this year for distribution in the free world.

It reported that Russia published almost 30 million books in free world languages last year and contracted four million more with publishers outside the Soviet Union. Most of these contract books were "inexpensive paperbacks," it said.

At the same time the USIA said it had about 3 million books in its 156 libraries in 64 countries. In addition the agency said it had "assisted" foreign publishers to produce 40 million copies of 4,400 American titles since 1950. These volumes were printed in 50 languages.

The USIA said it also contracted for a million paperback books for 34 countries in the Near and Far East. Most of these books, it said, were about "America and the democratic way of life."

Paul Robeson's Book Is "Best Seller"; 3rd Printing Necessary

NEW YORK —The Office of Man River, sales of Paul Robeson's book, "Here I Stand," just keep rolling along.

A third printing of 15,000 copies of the best-selling book by the noted actor and singer has been announced here by the publishers, Othello Associates, Inc., who report that sales have passed the 25,000 mark.

Mr. Robeson's current appearances in Britain in a series of TV concerts and at the Albert Hall have spurred world-wide interest in his book. A Berlin publisher is bringing out a German-language edition of 30,000 copies this fall.

26b 1958

NAACP Author

To Attend *Leesville* July Confab

NEW YORK — Dr. Warren D. St. James, whose book, "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," will be published on the opening day of the NAACP convention, will attend the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning July 8.

Dr. St. James, a teacher in St. Louis, for the past decade, is a member of NAACP.

His book, subtitled "A Case Study in Pressure Groups," covers the structure, policies and activities of the NAACP from its organization in 1909 to the present.

St. Louis
Sponsored by both the author and the Employees Loan and Investment Company of St. Louis the book is being published by Exposition Press of New York under the firm's University imprint.

A CASE STUDY IN PRESSURE GROUPS (NAACP)
By- DR. WARREN D. ST. JAMES

Pasternak Gets Nobel Award

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23 (AP) "Zhivago." The Nobel Prize for literature was awarded today to Boris Pasternak, a Soviet writer whose 700-page novel last year depicts the Russian Revolution. In spite of Soviet pressure to suppress its publication, the book, banned in Russia and printed abroad, was the first Soviet novel to be published in the West.

The 13 members of the Royal Swedish Academy made the Nobel award, worth \$41,420, to Pasternak, 48, for his novel "Zhivago."

There was speculation that Soviet authorities might take reprisals against Pasternak, or at least prevent him from receiving his prize. Nobel Prize winners generally come here to receive their awards. (An Associated Press respondent in Moscow interviewed Pasternak yesterday but transmission of the story was still delayed by Soviet censorship Thursday night.)

A Swedish literary critic who saw Pasternak recently reported the Russian "appears to have reached an inner mental peace which renders him completely uninterested in any reprisals that might be taken against him."

Russian Pretext Cited
The critic, Nils Ake Nilsson, said Pasternak told him Soviet authorities explained they were not publishing his novel in Russian because it "is bad and might damage my reputation as a poet. This is of course only pretext."

Pasternak worked quietly on the novel for 10 years. He had been noted for verses and stories with a revolutionary theme up to 1933. Some called him Russia's greatest poet.

But except for a few verses his chief work into the early 1950's was translation of poems and dramas from English, German, Georgian and Hungarian into Russian. His translation of a Schiller classic now is running in a Moscow theater.

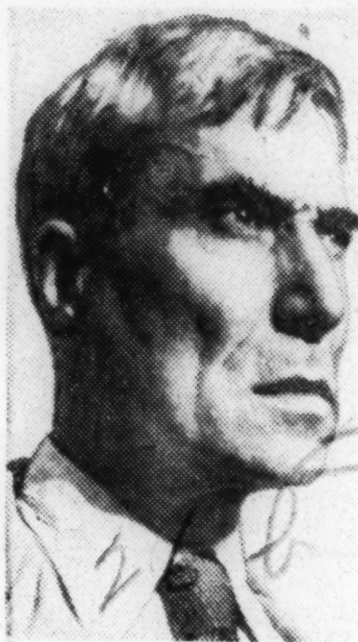
In 1956, when writers had a little more freedom under the late Stalinization program, Pasternak completed "Doctor Zhivago."

A pro-Communist editor in Italy who received the manuscript insisted on printing the 700-page novel last year despite Soviet pressure to squelch its publication.

Its hero, Yuri Andreyevich Zhivago, a wealthy doctor and writer, tells of what he considers the loss of personal freedom and the tragedy of Russia under communism. At one point, Dr. Zhivago says: "It has often happened in history that a lofty ideal has degenerated into crude materialism. Thus Greece gave way to Rome, and Russian enlightenment became the Russian revolution..."

Zhivago says in the concluding pages that freedom will return to the Russians. Anders Oesterling, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, said the novel rises "high above all political party frontiers."

Other Academy members saw it as a great philosophical novel. The formal citation said the award, made from funds provided in the will of Alfred Nobel, was given for Pasternak's "important achievement both in contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of the great Russian epic tradition."



United Press Telephoto

BORIS PASTERNAK

... award worth \$41,420

NEW YORK, N. Y. — COLOR SCHEME, a first volume of poetry by Beatrice Wright, an assistant supervisor in New York City's Dept. of Social Services, has won a prize of \$150. in the annual Best Book

A black and white portrait of a woman with dark, curly hair, wearing a dark top and a pearl necklace. The photo is signed 'Heather' and 'Gus' in the bottom right corner.

MRS. BEATRICE WRIGHT

Contest held by Pageant Press.

As the title of this award-winning collection suggests, Mrs. Wright has taken as her theme the outward struggle and inner reaction of the Negro people to the modern problems of segregation and prejudice. Far from the bitterness that one might expect from a less keen observer of the social scene, Mrs. Wright's poems maintain an attitude of courage and faith, with a dash of humor injected for balance.

Technically, what strikes one first about Mrs. Wright's poetry is its economy of means. Writing in true folk-song tradition, the author is a lyric "singer" gaining her effects by the directness and simplicity of the emotions expressed. This department of Welfare, has taken Third Prize honors, a cash award of \$10.00, for the quality so often in evidence in folk-music and jazz seems to be the special province of our negro artists, and Mrs. Wright is no exception.

The musical quality of this poetry has been commented upon

by Robert M. Perry, Associated Professor of Religion at New York University, who writes in his forward to this book: "Beatrice Wright has a singing heart. She uses words just as a bird uses its voice, and her poems are just as hard to resist as a bird's song. They are not pretentious poems; that is, they do not pretend to be anything except what they are: bursts of song that could not be held back."

Beatrice Wright was born in South Carolina, graduated from Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Georgia, and taught for two years in the South. She then moved to New York where she obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology from New York University and has been a resident of that city until the present.

A Negro Speaks of Life

I've known life:
Muddy river of sorrow.

I walk tiptoe in the shadows,
For I've known the low notes
On the blaring trumpet of life
So listen:

Life for me
Has been no golden sunset.
It's had its heavy heavy skies
And the scars
Of a wrinkled night still
Curve my brow
Life, with its ill-humored tricks
And vast sculptures,
Has been my bitter host;
But through the gilt knocks,
And the splintered
Boards, I've found
Time for laughter.
I've climbed,
Reached, and turned,
And sometimes in the dark
I found
My chattered dreams.

It's been kind of hard,
But I've not turned back,
For this ancient hurt
Gnaws my heart;
And on the canvas steps
Of a slum
I cup a tear
And bury my head,
But make no sound—
I do not weep.

I've known times

Fleeting kiss,
But my convictions
Are Jeep as a river.
I've known life:
Antiquated, ecstasy of pain.

—WILLIAM BROWNE

AN ANGEL TOOK HIM BY THE HAND

Wored p. 2 Wed, 4-2-58
 (Tribute To W. C. Handy by Andy Razaf for ANP)

"An angel came and took him by the hand
Leading him up to The Promised Land,
Saying: "Come with me, thy work was nobly done,
The sweetest life for you has just begun."

"You blessed the world with music and good deeds
Without a thought of color, class or creeds,
To be thy brother's keeper was your aim,
Thus, earth and heaven glorify thy name.

"We should rejoice for Handy not mourn;
Today, he is not dead but is reborn,
Living where all sorrow is unknown;
With life eternal, near the Master's throne."

FOR W. C. HANDY

The band infones the well-known
Blues,
The word has spread around the
town—
For one who loved the Sun so well,
The Sun went down.
And in Saint Louis, it was told,
And all of Memphis heard the news—
That those on Broadway bowed their
heads,
And felt the Blues.
The sounding elegies are heard
From stars that ride among the
throng. . . .
And some will say that he was kind,
That he was gifted—

But this we know: that time is vast
That few can guess what time will
bring. . . .
Yet, those who join in Handy's song
Shall hear him sing.

MARIO SPERACIO.

Poetry Magazine Award To Honor Writer Dunbar

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—The editors of Ohio Poetry, a quarterly magazine published here, last week announced the creation of a Paul Lawrence Dunbar poetry award in honor of the distinguished Ohio poet.

Poems from Ohio poets for this year's award will be accepted by the magazine until next March 21.

Three prizes will be awarded annually for the best poems of "The Solidarity of the Human Race," said J. William Myers, co-editor of the magazine.

Mr. Dunbar, who died in 1906, lived most of his life in Dayton and had lived two years as a youth in Toledo.

A. U. Student's Poem Published

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Ira E. Harrison, a graduate student at Atlanta University, has been notified that his poem "When Silence Came" has been accepted for publication in the Annual Anthology of College Poetry. The poem appeared last in Phenix, a publication of the Morehouse College student body.

Mr. Harrison, who is from Syracuse, N. Y., is a graduate of Morehouse College and is currently enrolled in the department of anthropology at Atlanta University.

Instructor Wins In Poetry Contest

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Nanina C. Alba, English instructor at Alabama State College, has just been informed that her poem, "A World Envenomed," has won first cash prize in the College Language Association Creative Writing Contest among college faculties. Second prize was won by Dr. Carleton Lee, formerly chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, and now at Central State College, Ohio.

Prizes were awarded at the recent meeting of the College Language Association at Houston, Tex.

dat 6-14-58
Mrs. Alba has been English instructor at the Alabama State College since 1947.